



Gloucester Academy

Unit 2

Year 9

Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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Homework Guidance:

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

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

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

look ☑ repeatedly say aloud ☑ cover ☑ write ☑ check

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

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

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

Homework Timetable:

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

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

Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

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

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

Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!

Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

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

Week 2 Periodic table	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Group	Vertical column in the periodic table.
2	Period	Horizontal line in the periodic table.
3	Atomic number	The number of protons.
4	Noble Gases	Name of Group 0 Elements
5	Alkali metals	Name of Group 1 Elements
6	Halogens	Name of Group 7 Elements
7	Diatomic Molecules	A molecule containing two atoms.
8	Halide	A compound made from Group 7 elements.
9	Mass number	The number of protons and neutrons
10	Metals	Found on the left hand side of the periodic table.

Week 3 Periodic table	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nonmetals	Found on the right hand side of the periodic table.
2	Electronic structure	The arrangement of electrons in shells for each element.
3	Unreactive	Does not easily lose or gain electrons.
4	Monatomic	Exists as single atoms only.
5	Reactive	Easily loses or gains electrons.
6	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
7	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.
8	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation
9	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
10	Experience and scientific ideas	Are used to inform predictions

Week 4 Periodic table	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aqueous	Dissolved in a solution.
2	Displacement reaction	When a more reactive substance displaces a less reactive substance from its compound.
3	Mendeleev	Arranged the elements in the early periodic table.
4	Physical change	Where a substance changes state
5	Chemical reaction	Where new substances are made.
6	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or controlled
10	Precaution	A measure taken to prevent harm

Week 5 Electricity	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ammeter	A device used to measure current in amperes or amps.
2	Series circuit	A circuit with only one path for the current to flow.
3	Parallel circuit	A circuit with more than one path for the current to flow.
4	Switch	Opened and closed to break the circuit when needed.
5	Current	The flow of charge in a circuit.
6	Group	Vertical column in the periodic table.
7	Period	Horizontal line in the periodic table.
8	Atomic number	The number of protons.
9	Noble Gases	Name of Group 0 Elements
10	Alkali metals	Name of Group 1 Elements

Week 6 Electricity	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Resistor	The value of the resistor affects the size of the current.
2	Ohm	Unit for resistance.
3	Thermistor	Resistance changes with temperature.
4	LDR	Light dependent resistor.
5	Kilo	=1000
6	Halogens	Name of Group 7 Elements
7	Diatomic Molecules	A molecule containing two atoms.
8	Halide	A compound made from Group 7 elements.
9	Mass number	The number of protons and neutrons
10	Metals	Found on the left hand side of the periodic table.

Week 7 Resistance	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mega	=1 000 000
2	$V = I \times R$	Potential difference = Current x Resistance
3	Inversely proportional	Doubling one quantity will cause the other to halve.
4	Directly proportional	Straightly line through the origin of the graph. Doubling one quantity will cause the other to double.
5	Ohmic	Current is directly proportional to potential difference.
6	Nonmetals	Found on the right hand side of the periodic table.
7	Electronic structure	The arrangement of electrons in shells for each element.
8	Unreactive	Does not easily lose or gain electrons.
9	Monatomic	Exists as single atoms only.
10	Reactive	Easily loses or gains electrons.

Week 8 Plants	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Xylem	Tissue in a plant which carries water and minerals.
2	Phloem	Tissue in a plant which carries dissolved sugars.
3	Roots	Organs below the soil which absorb water and minerals.
4	Leaf	An organ which is the main site of photosynthesis.
5	Humid	Atmospheres with high levels of water vapour.
6	Aqueous	Dissolved in a solution.
7	Displacement reaction	When a more reactive substance displaces a less reactive substance from its compound.
8	Mendeleev	Arranged the elements in the early periodic table.
9	Physical change	Where a substance changes state
10	Chemical reaction	Where new substances are made.

Week 9 Electricity	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ammeter	A device used to measure current in amperes or amps.
2	Series circuit	A circuit with only one path for the current to flow.
3	Parallel circuit	A circuit with more than one path for the current to flow.
4	Switch	Opened and closed to break the circuit when needed.
5	Current	The flow of charge in a circuit.
6	Resistor	The value of the resistor affects the size of the current.
7	Ohm	Unit for resistance.
8	Thermistor	Resistance changes with temperature.
9	LDR	Light dependent resistor.
10	Kilo	=1000

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mega	=1 000 000
2	$V = I \times R$	Potential difference = Current x Resistance
3	Inversely proportional	Doubling one quantity will cause the other to halve.
4	Directly proportional	Straightly line through the origin of the graph. Doubling one quantity will cause the other to double.
5	Ohmic	Current is directly proportional to potential difference.
6	Xylem	Tissue in a plant which carries water and minerals.
7	Phloem	Tissue in a plant which carries dissolved sugars.
8	Roots	Organs below the soil which absorb water and minerals.
9	Leaf	An organ which is the main site of photosynthesis.
10	Humid	Atmospheres with high levels of water vapour.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Group	Vertical column in the periodic table.
2	Period	Horizontal line in the periodic table.
3	Atomic number	The number of protons.
4	Noble Gases	Name of Group 0 Elements
5	Alkali metals	Name of Group 1 Elements
6	Halogens	Name of Group 7 Elements
7	Diatomic Molecules	A molecule containing two atoms.
8	Halide	A compound made from Group 7 elements.
9	Mass number	The number of protons and neutrons
10	Metals	Found on the left hand side of the periodic table.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nonmetals	Found on the right hand side of the periodic table.
2	Electronic structure	The arrangement of electrons in shells for each element.
3	Unreactive	Does not easily lose or gain electrons.
4	Monatomic	Exists as single atoms only.
5	Reactive	Easily loses or gains electrons.
6	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
7	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.
8	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation
9	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
10	Experience and scientific ideas	Are used to inform predictions

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

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1		
Social media	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Durante la <u>semana</u>	During <u>the week</u>
2	uso mi <u>ordenador</u>	I use my <u>computer</u>
3	para	(in order) to
4	para escuchar <u>música</u>	to listen to <u>music</u>
5	para ver <u>programas</u>	to watch <u>shows</u>
6	Los fines de semana	At the weekend
7	uso mi <u>móvil</u>	I use my <u>phone</u>
8	para publicar <u>fotos</u>	to publish <u>photos</u>
9	para chatear en línea	to chat online
10	para hacer mis <u>deberes</u>	to do my <u>homework</u>

Week 2		
Social media	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Normalmente	Normally
2	uso mi <u>ordenador portátil</u>	I use my <u>laptop computer</u>
3	para subir <u>videos</u>	to upload <u>videos</u>
4	uso mi <u>tableta</u>	I use my <u>tablet</u>
5	para mandar <u>mensajes</u>	to send <u>messages</u>
6	Cada <u>día</u>	Each <u>day</u>
7	uso mi <u>videoconsola</u>	I use my <u>games console</u>
8	para jugar a los <u>videojuegos</u>	to play <u>video games</u>
9	En mi <u>opinión</u>	In my <u>opinion</u>
10	es fácil	it's easy

Week 3		
Social media	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pienso que	I think that
2	es importante	it's important
3	hacer tus <u>deberes</u>	to do your <u>homework</u>
4	Diría que	I would say that
5	en el <u>internet</u>	on the <u>internet</u>
6	es posible	it's possible
7	aprender muchas <u>cosas</u>	to learn lots of <u>things</u>
8	Diría que es peligroso	I would say that it's dangerous
9	compartir tus <u>datos</u> personales	to share your personal <u>details</u>
10	en las <u>redes sociales</u>	on <u>social media</u>

Week 4 Social media	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Juego a los <u>videojuegos</u>	I play <u>video games</u>
2	en mi <u>videoconsola</u>	on my <u>games console</u>
3	Escucho <u>canciones</u>	I listen to <u>songs</u>
4	en la <u>aplicación...</u>	on the ... <u>app</u>
5	Lo hago a menudo	I do it often
6	Veo los <u>videos</u> en Tiktok	I watch <u>videos</u> on Tiktok
7	Comparto las <u>fotos</u>	I share <u>photos</u>
8	con mi <u>amigo</u>	with my <u>friend</u>
9	Lo hago a veces	I do it sometimes
10	Lo hago todo el <u>tiempo</u>	I do it all the <u>time</u>

Week 5 Social media	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chateo en las <u>redes sociales</u>	I chat on <u>social media</u>
2	Lo hago cada <u>noche</u>	I do it every <u>evening</u>
3	Paso	I spend
4	demasiado <u>tiempo</u>	too much <u>time</u>
5	en mi <u>móvil</u>	on my <u>phone</u>
6	Busco <u>información</u>	I look for <u>information</u>
7	en el <u>internet</u>	on the <u>internet</u>
8	Compro <u>ropa</u>	I buy <u>clothes</u>
9	en línea	online
10	Lo hago todos los fines de semana	I do it every weekend

Week 6 Social media	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Juego a los <u>juegos</u> en línea	I play online <u>games</u>
2	en mi <u>ordenador</u>	on my <u>computer</u>
3	Escucho mi <u>banda</u> favorita	I listen to my favourite <u>band</u>
4	en mi <u>tableta</u>	on my <u>tablet</u>
5	Lo hago de vez en cuando	I do it from time to time
6	Subo	I upload
7	los <u>videos</u> en Tiktok	<u>videos</u> on Tiktok
8	Publico las <u>fotos</u>	I publish <u>photos</u>
9	en las <u>redes sociales</u>	on <u>social media</u>

Week 6 Social media	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Juego a los <u>juegos</u> en línea	I play online <u>games</u>
2	en mi <u>ordenador</u>	on my <u>computer</u>
3	Escucho mi <u>banda</u> favorita	I listen to my favourite <u>band</u>
4	en mi <u>tableta</u>	on my <u>tablet</u>
5	Lo hago de vez en cuando	I do it from time to time
10	Lo hago a veces	I do it sometimes

Week 7 Work	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ahora mi <u>padre</u>	Now my <u>dad</u>
2	trabaja como	works as
3	<u>periodista</u>	(a) <u>journalist</u>
4	en un <u>equipo</u>	in a <u>team</u>
5	en una <u>oficina</u>	in an <u>office</u>
6	En este <u>momento</u>	At the <u>moment</u>
7	mi <u>madrstra</u> trabaja como	my <u>stepmum</u> works as
8	<u>artista</u>	(an) <u>artist</u>
9	en una <u>tienda</u>	in a <u>shop</u>
10	en un <u>hospital</u>	in a <u>hospital</u>

Week 8 Work	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Actualmente	currently
2	mi <u>primo</u> trabaja como	my <u>cousin</u> works as
3	<u>mecánico</u>	(a) <u>mechanic</u>
4	en una <u>empresa</u>	in a <u>business</u>
5	en un <u>supermercado</u>	in a <u>supermarket</u>
6	En el <u>pasado</u>	In the <u>past</u>
7	mi <u>hermana</u> trabajó como	my <u>sister</u> worked as
8	<u>cocinera</u>	(a) <u>cook/chef</u> (f)
9	en una <u>cocina</u>	in a <u>kitchen</u>
10	en un <u>colegio</u>	in a (secondary) <u>school</u>

Week 9 Work	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Recientemente	Recently
2	mi <u>madre</u>	my <u>mum</u>
3	trabajó como	worked as

4	<u>profesora</u>	(a) <u>teacher</u> (f)
5	en una <u>universidad</u>	in a <u>university</u>
6	Cuando era más joven	When I was younger
7	mi <u>abuelo</u> trabajó como	my <u>grandad</u> worked as
8	<u>policía</u>	(a) <u>police officer</u>
9	<u>jefe</u> (/ <u>jefa</u>)	<u>boss</u> (/f)
10	en una <u>comisaría</u>	in a <u>police station</u>

Week 10 Work	Piece of Information	Answer
1	En el <u>futuro</u>	In the <u>future</u>
2	me gustaría	I would like
3	trabajar como	to work as
4	<u>enfermero</u> / <u>enfermera</u>	(a) <u>nurse</u> (/f)
5	en un <u>hospital</u>	in a <u>hospital</u>
6	Un <u>día</u>	One <u>day</u>
7	quisiera trabajar como	I would like to work as
8	<u>actor</u> / <u>actriz</u>	(an) <u>actor/ actress</u>
9	<u>camarero/camarera</u>	(a) <u>waiter / waitress</u>
10	en un <u>restaurante</u>	in a <u>restaurant</u>

Week 11 Work	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Más tarde en la <u>vida</u>	Later in <u>life</u>
2	espero	I hope
3	trabajar en	to work in
4	una <u>tienda</u>	a <u>shop</u>
5	una <u>escuela</u>	a (primary) <u>school</u>
6	Cuando sea mayor	When I am older
7	quiero	I want
8	trabajar con	to work with
9	los <u>niños</u>	<u>children</u>
10	los <u>animales</u>	<u>animals</u>

Week 12 Work	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cuando tenga dieciocho (18) <u>años</u>	When I am eighteen (18) <u>years</u> old
2	tengo la intención de	I intend
3	trabajar con los <u>otros</u>	to work with <u>others</u>
4	Tengo ganas de	I am keen
5	trabajar con los <u>alumnos</u>	to work with <u>pupils</u>
6	En el futuro voy a	In the future I am going
7	trabajar con los <u>estudiantes</u>	to work with <u>students</u>
8	En el futuro quiero	In the future I want
9	trabajar con los <u>clientes</u>	to work with <u>customers</u>
10	con el <u>público</u>	with the <u>public</u>

Week 13 Work	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ahora mi <u>marido</u>	Now my <u>husband</u>
2	trabaja como <u>doctor</u>	works as a <u>doctor</u>
3	en una <u>farmacia</u>	in a <u>pharmacy</u>
4	En el <u>pasado</u> trabajó como	In the <u>past</u> he worked as
5	<u>enfermero /enfermera</u>	(a) <u>nurse</u> (/ f)
6	En el <u>pasado</u> mi <u>mujer</u>	In the <u>past</u> my <u>wife</u>
7	trabajó como <u>doctora</u>	worked as a <u>doctor</u> (f)
8	Actualmente trabaja como	Currently she works as
9	<u>enfermera</u>	(a) <u>nurse</u> (f)
10	en una <u>oficina</u> de correos	in a post <u>office</u>

English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
2	simile	Where two things are compared using like or as (as quiet as a mouse)
3	Repetition	When a word, phrase or idea is repeated.
4	Semantic Field	A set of words from a text related in meaning.
5	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader
6	Dugout	a trench that is dug and roofed over as a shelter for troops.
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10	theme	A central idea, such as a bigger issue, at the heart of the text

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

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What describes a severe financial crisis where prices increase very quickly?	Hyperinflation
2	Which small group of communists tried to take control of Germany?	The Spartacists
3	What name was given to the 2000 tough ex-soldiers sent by the Government to end the 1919 Revolt?	Free Corps
4	What name did Hitler change the German Workers' Party to?	National Socialist German Workers' Party
5	Why was Hitler imprisoned in 1923?	Munich Putsch
6	Which Government was leading Germany after World War 1?	Weimar Government
7	What were the late 1920s called in Germany?	The 'golden age'
8	Which problem had the government been unable to solve?	High Unemployment
9	How did the Nazi Party encourage young supporters?	Hitler Youth Organisation
10	How did the Nazi Government keep control?	Terror Tactics

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Whose death gave Hitler more power in Germany?	Paul von Hindenburg
2	What offered young men jobs in the countryside?	National Labour Service
3	Who was not included in unemployment numbers?	Women
4	How did Joseph Goebbels help Hitler gain support?	Propaganda and Censorship
5	Who did Hitler believe was the superior race that needed to be kept pure?	Aryan race
6	Which secret police force hunted down people opposing Hitler?	Gestapo
7	What is the act of becoming part of a group by acting like the majority of people in it?	To Assimilate
8	What unscientific study worsened racism in Germany?	Eugenics
9	How were women encouraged to have children?	Motherhood Medal
10	What procedure was someone given to deprive them of the ability to have children?	Sterilisation

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What described the process of rebuilding up your armed forces?	Rearmament
2	Which language was spoken by European Jews, particularly those living in Central and Eastern Europe before the Holocaust?	Yiddish
3	What is it called when a person/organisation is hostile or prejudiced towards Jews?	Anti-Semitism
4	Which agreement gave Germany the Sudetenland?	Munich Agreement
5	What did Hitler promise the workers of Germany?	Work and bread
6	What describes a severe financial crisis where prices increase very quickly?	Hyperinflation
7	Which small group of communists tried to take control of Germany?	The Spartacists
8	What name was given to the 2000 tough ex-soldiers sent by the Government to end the 1919 Revolt?	Free Corps
9	What name did Hitler change the German Workers' Party to?	National Socialist German Workers' Party
10	Why was Hitler imprisoned in 1923?	Munich Putsch

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What date did Hitler die	30th April 1945
2	What book was written by Adolf Hitler whilst in prison?	Mein Kampf
3	What is the German name for night of broken glass? When Nazi leaders encouraged Germans to destroy all Jewish shops, homes and synagogues.	Kristallnacht
4	Which meeting between senior Nazi leaders planned the 'Final Solution' to exterminate the Jews?	The Wannsee Conference
5	How were couples encouraged to get married?	Marriage Loan
6	Which Government was leading Germany after World War 1?	Weimar Government

7	What were the late 1920s called in Germany?	The 'golden age'
8	Which problem had the government been unable to solve?	High Unemployment
9	How did the Nazi Party encourage young supporters?	Hitler Youth Organisation
10	How did the Nazi Government keep control?	Terror Tactics

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What title did Hitler give himself?	Führer
2	Where could soldiers not enter after the Treaty of Versailles?	The Rhineland
3	What did Hitler call the idea of connecting all German speaking countries?	Greater German Reich
4	Which country was the first invaded by Germany?	Austria
5	Which term describes giving someone what they want in hopes they will stop?	Appeasement
6	Whose death gave Hitler more power in Germany?	Paul von Hindenburg
7	What offered young men jobs in the countryside?	National Labour Service
8	Who was not included in unemployment numbers?	Women
9	How did Joseph Goebbels help Hitler gain support?	Propaganda and Censorship
10	Who did Hitler believe was the superior race that needed to be kept pure?	Aryan race

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What plan to evacuate Allied troops intended to use the Royal Navy and pleasure boats?	Operation Dynamo
2	Which battle, fought by the RAF and Navy, prevented the German invasion of Britain?	The Battle of Britain
3	What was the planned invasion of France by forces from America and the British Empire on 6th June 1944 called?	D-Day
4	Which term describes a person who is held captive during or immediately after armed conflict?	Prisoner of War

5	What is an attack in which bombs are dropped from planes onto the ground below called?	Air Raid
6	Which secret police force hunted down people opposing Hitler?	Gestapo
7	What is the act of becoming part of a group by acting like the majority of people in it?	To Assimilate
8	What unscientific study worsened racism in Germany?	Eugenics
9	How were women encouraged to have children?	Motherhood Medal
10	What procedure was someone given to deprive them of the ability to have children?	Sterilise

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the name of a battle that started in 1942 and is known as one of the bloodiest battles in history?	Battle of Stalingrad
2	Who entered the war in 1941?	Japan
3	Which two cities were bombed by the USA?	Nagasaki and Hiroshima
4	Which slogan for a government campaign encouraged people to grow their own food in back gardens or allotments?	Dig for Victory
5	What was the term for the government plan which moved children and vulnerable people out of cities into the countryside?	Evacuation
6	What described the process of rebuilding up your armed forces?	Rearmament
7	Which language was spoken by European Jews, particularly those living in Central and Eastern Europe before the Holocaust?	Yiddish
8	What is it called when a person/organisation is hostile or prejudiced towards Jews?	Anti-Semitism
9	Which agreement gave Germany the Sudetenland?	Munich Agreement
10	What did Hitler promise the workers of Germany?	Work and bread

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was a period of intense bombing in Britain called?	The Blitz

2	Who dropped behind enemy lines before a full-scale attack to destroy enemy strongholds and cut off communication?	Paratroopers
3	Which harbour was attacked by Japan, resulting in the USA joining the war?	Pearl Harbour
4	What was the German name for 'lightning war'?	Blitzkrieg
5	How was a person protected from disease via a vaccine?	Immunisation
6	What date did Hitler die?	30th April 1945
7	What book was written by Adolf Hitler whilst in prison?	Mein Kampf
8	What is the German name for night of broken glass? When Nazi leaders encouraged Germans to destroy all Jewish shops, homes and synagogues.	Kristallnacht
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Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
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2	What unscientific study worsened racism in Germany?	Eugenics
3	What is the German name for night of broken glass? When Nazi leaders encouraged Germans to destroy all Jewish shops, homes and synagogues.	Kristallnacht
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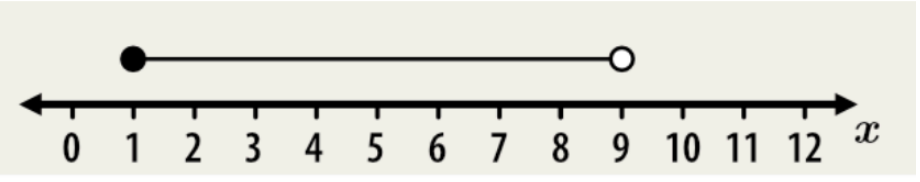
Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{4}{5}$	Write 0.8 as a fraction in its simplest form
2	$\frac{7}{100}$	Write 0.07 as a fraction in its simplest form
3	0.2	Write $\frac{1}{5}$ as a decimal
4	0.55	Write $\frac{11}{20}$ as a decimal
5	$\frac{2}{5}$	Write 40% as a fraction in its simplest form
6	$\frac{17}{100}$	Write 17% as a fraction in its simplest form
7	60%	Write $\frac{3}{5}$ as a percentage
8	15%	Write $\frac{3}{20}$ as a percentage
9	Percentage	A number out of 100
10	8	Work out 2^3

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Multiply by 100	How to convert from a decimal to a percentage
2	Divide by 100	How to convert from a percentage to a decimal
3	29%	Write 0.29 as a percentage
4	3%	Write 0.03 as a percentage
5	0.82	Write 82% as a decimal
6	0.072	Write 7.2% as a decimal
7	x 0.3	What is the multiplier to find 30% of an amount?
8	x 1.3	What is the multiplier to find an increase of 30%?
9	x 0.7	What is the multiplier to find a decrease of 30%?
10	1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100	List the factors of 100

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	14	Work out $\frac{1}{5}$ of 70
2	0.02, 0.152, 0.2, 0.37, 0.4	Write the number in order of size. Start with the smallest number. 0.4 0.02 0.37 0.152 0.2
3	$\frac{9}{25}$ $\frac{40}{10}$ $\frac{41}{100}$	Put these fractions in ascending order $\frac{9}{25}$ $\frac{41}{100}$ $\frac{4}{10}$
4	0.4 63% $\frac{4}{5}$	Write these in ascending order $\frac{4}{5}$ 0.4 63%
5	2, 3, 5, 7	Write down all the prime numbers that are between 1 and 10.
6	12	Work out $\frac{3}{10}$ of 40
7	£24	Hayley had £60 She spent $\frac{2}{5}$ on a new toy car. How much did the toy car cost?
8	43	Work out 50% of 86
9	9.2	Work out 10% of 92
10	0.92	Work out 1% of 92

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Divide by 10	How to find 10% of an amount
2	Divide by 100	How to find 1% of an amount
3	Divide by 4	How to find 25% of an amount
4	Divide by 2	How to find 50% of an amount
5	220	What number is 10% larger than 200?
6	$\frac{\text{difference}}{\text{original}} \times 100$	What is the formula for percentage change?
7	$\frac{1}{6}$	What is the probability of rolling a 3 on a fair dice?
8	$\frac{1}{2}$	What is the probability of rolling an even number on a fair dice?
9	40	The probability that a pen has a fault is 10%. If the factory makes 400 pens in a day, how many do you expect to be faulty?
10	Decimal Fraction Percentage	What are the three ways that we can represent a probability?

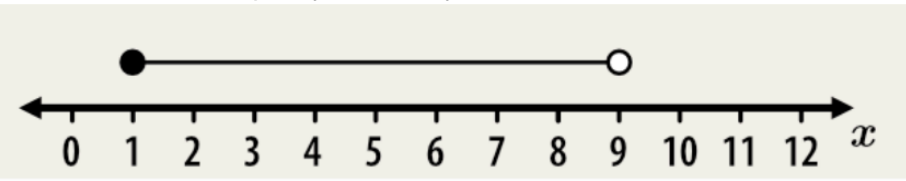
Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$x > 7$	Solve $9x > 7 + 8x$
2	$x > 4$	Solve $5x > 36 - 4x$
3	$-1 \leq x < 9$	Write down the inequality shown by this number line 
4	$5 < x \leq 11$	Write an inequality to represent that a number, x , is less than or equal to 11 and greater than 5
5	$(x + 1)(x + 8)$	Factorise $x^2 + 9x + 8$
6	$(x + 2)(x + 20)$	Factorise $x^2 + 22x + 40$
7	$(x - 10)(x + 4)$	Factorise $x^2 - 6x - 40$
8	$(x - 10)(x - 3)$	Factorise $x^2 - 13x + 30$
9	3 hours	Write 180 minutes in hours.
10	$12m + 66$	Expand $6(2m + 11)$

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{4}{5}$	Write 0.8 as a fraction in its simplest form
2	$\frac{7}{100}$	Write 0.07 as a fraction in its simplest form
3	0.2	Write $\frac{1}{5}$ as a decimal
4	0.55	Write $\frac{11}{20}$ as a decimal
5	$\frac{2}{5}$	Write 40% as a fraction in its simplest form
6	Multiply by 100	How to convert from a decimal to a percentage
7	Divide by 100	How to convert from a percentage to a decimal
8	29%	Write 0.29 as a percentage
9	3%	Write 0.03 as a percentage
10	0.82	Write 82% as a decimal

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{17}{100}$	Write 17% as a fraction in its simplest form
2	60%	Write $\frac{3}{5}$ as a percentage
3	15%	Write $\frac{3}{20}$ as a percentage
4	Percentage	A number out of 100
5	8	Work out 2^3
6	0.072	Write 7.2% as a decimal
7	x 0.3	What is the multiplier to find 30% of an amount?
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Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	14	Work out $\frac{1}{5}$ of 70
2	0.02, 0.152, 0.2, 0.37, 0.4	Write the number in order of size. Start with the smallest number. 0.4 0.02 0.37 0.152 0.2
3	$\frac{9}{25}$ $\frac{40}{10}$ $\frac{41}{100}$	Put these fractions in ascending order $\frac{9}{25}$ $\frac{41}{100}$ $\frac{4}{10}$
4	0.4 63% $\frac{4}{5}$	Write these in ascending order $\frac{4}{5}$ 0.4 63%
5	2, 3, 5, 7	Write down all the prime numbers that are between 1 and 10.
6	Divide by 10	How to find 10% of an amount
7	Divide by 100	How to find 1% of an amount
8	Divide by 4	How to find 25% of an amount
9	Divide by 2	How to find 50% of an amount
10	220	What number is 10% larger than 200?

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	12	Work out $\frac{3}{10}$ of 40
2	£24	Hayley had £60 She spent $\frac{2}{5}$ on a new toy car. How much did the toy car cost?
3	43	Work out 50% of 86
4	9.2	Work out 10% of 92
5	9.2	Work out 1% of 92
6	$\frac{\text{difference}}{\text{original}} \times 100$	What is the formula for percentage change?
7	$\frac{1}{6}$	What is the probability of rolling a 3 on a fair dice?
8	$\frac{1}{2}$	What is the probability of rolling an even number on a fair dice?
9	40	The probability that a pen has a fault is 10%. If the factory makes 400 pens in a day, how many do you expect to be faulty?
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4	$5 < x \leq 11$	Write an inequality to represent that a number, x , is less than or equal to 11 and greater than 5
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8	0.2	Write $\frac{1}{5}$ as a decimal
9	0.55	Write $\frac{11}{20}$ as a decimal
10	$\frac{2}{5}$	Write 40% as a fraction in its simplest form

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$(x + 2)(x + 20)$	Factorise $x^2 + 22x + 40$
2	$(x - 10)(x + 4)$	Factorise $x^2 - 6x - 40$
3	$(x - 10)(x - 3)$	Factorise $x^2 - 13x + 30$
4	3 hours	Write 180 minutes in hours.
5	$12m + 66$	Expand $6(2m + 11)$
6	$\frac{17}{100}$	Write 17% as a fraction in its simplest form
7	60%	Write $\frac{3}{5}$ as a percentage
8	15%	Write $\frac{3}{20}$ as a percentage
9	Percentage	A number out of 100
10	8	Work out 2^3

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Multiply by 100	How to convert from a decimal to a percentage
2	Divide by 100	How to convert from a percentage to a decimal
3	29%	Write 0.29 as a percentage
4	3%	Write 0.03 as a percentage
5	0.82	Write 82% as a decimal
6	14	Work out $\frac{1}{5}$ of 70
7	0.02, 0.152, 0.2, 0.37, 0.4	Write the number in order of size. Start with the smallest number. 0.4 0.02 0.37 0.152 0.2
8	$\frac{9}{25}$ $\frac{40}{10}$ $\frac{41}{100}$	Put these fractions in ascending order $\frac{9}{25}$ $\frac{41}{100}$ $\frac{4}{10}$
9	0.4 63% $\frac{4}{5}$	Write these in ascending order $\frac{4}{5}$ 0.4 63%
10	2, 3, 5, 7	Write down all the prime numbers that are between 1 and 10.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	12	Work out $\frac{3}{10}$ of 40
2	£24	Hayley had £60 She spent $\frac{2}{5}$ on a new toy car. How much did the toy car cost?
3	43	Work out 50% of 86
4	9.2	Work out 10% of 92
5	0.92	Work out 1% of 92
6	$(x + 2)(x + 20)$	Factorise $x^2 + 22x + 40$
7	$(x - 10)(x + 4)$	Factorise $x^2 - 6x - 40$
8	$(x - 10)(x - 3)$	Factorise $x^2 - 13x + 30$
9	3 hours	Write 180 minutes in hours.
10	$12m + 66$	Expand $6(2m + 11)$

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Natural hazard	A natural event that threatens people or property.
2	Hazard risk	This is the probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
3	Urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of the county's population comes to live in towns and cities.
4	Density	The number of things within an area/place.
5	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.
6	Core	The central layer of the earth, that reaches temperatures of 6000 degrees centigrade.
7	Mantle	The largest layer of the earth, made up of molten rock.
8	Crust	The outer layer of the earth, that is solid and is the layer that humans live on.
9	Oceanic crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
10	Continental crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pangea	The ancient supercontinent, comprising all the present continents joined together, which began to break up about 200 million years ago.
2	Fossils	The remains or impression of an animal or plant that has been preserved.
3	Geology	This is the study of rocks or the composition of rocks in an area.
4	Tectonic plate	This is a large, irregularly shaped slab of rock that makes up the outer layer of the Earth.
5	Convection current	Circular currents in the earth's mantle.
6	Ridge push	This is when gravity causes an elevated ridge to push existing tectonic plates outwards.
7	Slab pull	These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at a subduction zone.
8	Subduction	This is the process by which one plate descends beneath another.
9	Plate margins	This is the border between two tectonic plates.
10	Constructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Destructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.
2	Conservative plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates slide past each other.
3	Collision plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.
4	Volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust from which lava, ash and gases erupt.
5	Earthquake	This is a sudden or violent movement within the earth's crust followed by a series of shocks.
6	Natural hazard	A natural event that threatens people or property.
7	Hazard risk	This is the probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
8	Urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of the county's population comes to live in towns and cities.
9	Density	The number of things within an area/place.
10	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fold mountains	These are formed through the collision of tectonic plates at a collision plate margin.
2	Apex	The top of a pyramid.
3	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
4	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
5	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live within a country.
6	Core	The central layer of the earth, that reaches temperatures of 6000 degrees centigrade.
7	Mantle	The largest layer of the earth, made up of molten rock.
8	Crust	The outer layer of the earth, that is solid and is the layer that humans live on.
9	Oceanic crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
10	Continental crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
2	LIC	A low income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
3	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
4	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
5	Colonial power	A country that has established rule over another.
6	Pangea	The ancient supercontinent, comprising all the present continents joined together, which began to break up about 200 million years ago.
7	Fossils	The remains or impression of an animal or plant that has been preserved.
8	Geology	This is the study of rocks or the composition of rocks in an area.
9	Tectonic plate	This is a large, irregularly shaped slab of rock that makes up the outer layer of the Earth.
10	Convection current	Circular currents in the earth's mantle.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Slavery	The activity of owning another person who is forced to work with no pay and obey you.
2	Civil war	A war within a country.
3	Corruption	This describes dishonest or fraudulent behaviour.
4	Dictatorship	A form of government in which one person or a small group possesses absolute power and people can not vote for their leaders.
5	Development gap	The difference between the richest and poorest people within an area.
6	Ridge push	This is when gravity causes an elevated ridge to push existing tectonic plates outwards.
7	Slab pull	These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at a subduction zone.
8	Subduction	This is the process by which one plate descends beneath another.
9	Plate margins	This is the border between two tectonic plates.
10	Constructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Democracy	This describes when a government allows its population to vote for their leaders.
2	Magnitude	This is a number that characterises the relative size of an earthquake.
3	Primary effects	The initial impact of a natural event on people and property, caused directly by it e.g. buildings collapsing.
4	Secondary effects	The after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event e.g. access to clean water can lead to spread of disease.
5	Immediate responses	The reaction of people as the disaster happens and in the immediate aftermath.
6	Destructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.
7	Conservative plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates slide past each other.
8	Collision plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.
9	Volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust from which lava, ash and gases erupt.
10	Earthquake	This is a sudden or violent movement within the earth's crust followed by a series of shocks.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Long-term responses	Later reactions that occur in the weeks, months and years after the event.
2	Waterborne disease	These are diseases spread by drinking contaminated water e.g. cholera.
3	Developmental aid	Donations that help countries to grow e.g. cash.
4	Emergency aid	Donating goods and services in times of an emergency e.g. food, water, medical equipment.
5	Management	Ways of trying to reduce the impacts of natural hazards e.g. protection, planning, predication and monitoring.
6	Fold mountains	These are formed through the collision of tectonic plates at a collision plate margin.
7	Apex	The top of a pyramid.
8	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
9	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
10	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live within a country.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
2	LIC	A low income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
3	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
4	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
5	Colonial power	A country that has established rule over another.
6	Slavery	The activity of owning another person who is forced to work with no pay and obey you.
7	Civil war	A war within a country.
8	Corruption	This describes dishonest or fraudulent behaviour.
9	Dictatorship	A form of government in which one person or a small group possesses absolute power and people can not vote for their leaders.
10	Development gap	The difference between the richest and poorest people within an area.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Democracy	This describes when a government allows its population to vote for their leaders.
2	Magnitude	This is a number that characterises the relative size of an earthquake.
3	Primary effects	The initial impact of a natural event on people and property, caused directly by it e.g. buildings collapsing.
4	Secondary effects	The after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event e.g. access to clean water can lead to spread of disease.
5	Immediate responses	The reaction of people as the disaster happens and in the immediate aftermath.
6	Long-term responses	Later reactions that occur in the weeks, months and years after the event.
7	Waterborne disease	These are diseases spread by drinking contaminated water e.g. cholera.
8	Developmental aid	Donations that help countries to grow e.g. cash.
9	Emergency aid	Donating goods and services in times of an emergency e.g. food, water, medical equipment.
10	Management	Ways of trying to reduce the impacts of natural hazards e.g. protection, planning, predication and monitoring.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Natural hazard	A natural event that threatens people or property.
2	Fossils	The remains or impression of an animal or plant that has been preserved.
3	Urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of the county's population comes to live in towns and cities.
4	Subduction	This is the process by which one plate descends beneath another.
5	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.
6	Collision plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.
7	Ridge push	This is when gravity causes an elevated ridge to push existing tectonic plates outwards.
8	Crust	The outer layer of the earth, that is solid and is the layer that humans live on.
9	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
10	Continental crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Conservative plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates slide past each other.
2	Earthquake	This is a sudden or violent movement within the earth's crust followed by a series of shocks.
3	Hazard risk	This is the probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
4	Apex	The top of a pyramid.
5	Geology	This is the study of rocks or the composition of rocks in an area.
6	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live within a country.
7	Slab pull	These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at a subduction zone.
8	Fold mountains	These are formed through the collision of tectonic plates at a collision plate margin.
9	Mantle	The largest layer of the earth, made up of molten rock.
10	Pangea	The ancient supercontinent, comprising all the present continents joined together, which began to break up about 200 million years ago.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Core	The central layer of the earth, that reaches temperatures of 6000 degrees centigrade.
2	Volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust from which lava, ash and gases erupt.
3	Convection current	Circular currents in the earth's mantle.
4	Constructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.
5	Density	The number of things within an area/place.
6	Plate margins	This is the border between two tectonic plates.
7	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
8	Tectonic plate	This is a large, irregularly shaped slab of rock that makes up the outer layer of the Earth.
9	Oceanic crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
10	Destructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.

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

Religious Studies

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	NDE	This means Near Death Experience, a profound personal experience associated with someone who has died and has been brought back to life.
2	ADE	This means Actual Death Experience, a profound personal experience associated with death or impending death.
3	Soul	This is the immaterial part of human beings - the personality, emotions. In Christianity it is the part of humans capable of being changed and responding to God.
4	Reward	The Christian and Muslim belief that God judges them after death and they receive what is due to them for the good things they have done.
5	Taboo	This is something that is not acceptable to say, or mention or do. For example, talking about death.
6	Punishment	The Christian and Muslim belief that God judges them after death and they receive what is due to them for the wrong things they have done.
7	Resurrection	In Christianity, it is the belief that Jesus rose from the dead after being crucified and buried for three days. To resurrect is to bring something back to life.
8	Heaven	This is a belief held by many religions but in Christianity it is the place where God resides (lives). A place in the afterlife that can only be reached by the forgiveness or repentance of sin through Jesus.
9	The Parable of the Sheep and Goats	This is a spiritual story made up by Jesus linking to the Judgement.
10	Judgement Day	This is the belief in God's Judgement on human beings especially after death.

Music

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chorus	A repeated section in a song. It is usually the most memorable part of the song.
2	Rhyming Couplet	Using the same number of syllables or different number of syllables to rhyme.
3	Beat	A unit of time in music; also named the pulse.
4	Synthesisers	An electronic musical instrument that generates audio signals. Synthesisers typically create sounds by generating waveforms through methods
5	Keyboard	A musical instrument similar to a piano, which has a row of levers which are pressed by the fingers.
6	Layers	When you combine multiple individual sounds to create a single, more

		complete sound.
7	Rap battle	Where two rappers freestyle in competition to see who's the best.
8	Cadence and flow	The rhythm of the words against the beat.
9	Freestyling	Rap improvisation.
10	Rap battle	Where two rappers freestyle in competition to see who's the best.

Drama

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Corpsing	Coming out of character onstage, often by laughing
2	Tone	The emotion or emphasis you put in your voice to show meaning
3	Pitch	How high or low your voice is
4	Pace	The speed an actor speaks the lines of the script
5	Volume	How loudly or quietly an actor speaks the lines of the script
6	Theatre Cruelty	An avant-garde theatrical concept first outlined in the 1930s
7	Body Language	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience
8	Given Circumstance	The who, what, when, where, and why of any character, extra information to help play the role.
9	Magic If	A technique in acting where the actor puts themselves into the character's situation.
10	Gait	The way a character walks which expresses how they feel or who they are

Art

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acrylic paint	A thick, fast drying paint made with plastic.
2	Artist Transcription	A copy of an artists work trying to replicate it by using similar materials or techniques.
3	Artist Response	Creating artwork which is clearly and directly influenced by artists.
4	Refine	Improving an idea or piece of work.
5	Portraiture	The art of creating a likeness to a person
6	Impasto	Thickly applied paint to create a textured surface.
7	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
8	Tertiary Colour	The colours made by mixing a primary and secondary colour together.
9	Warm Hue	Colours which are in the red and yellow spectrums.
10	Cool Hue	Colours which are in the blue spectrum

Food

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Baking Tray	A flat, metal tray used to cook food in the oven.
2	Food processor	An appliance with blades used for pureeing fruit and vegetables and blending liquids.
3	Cooling rack	A wire frame that cooked food can be left on to cool.
4	Electric whisk	An electric appliance which speeds up the preparation and mixing of ingredients.
5	Juicer	A kitchen appliance used for extracting juice from fruit and veg.
6	Mandolin	A tool with adjustable blades, used for slicing foods thinly and evenly.
7	Ramekin	Small, round fireproof dish used for deserts.
8	sieve	A device for aerating and separating powdered food.
9	Whisk	A utensil used for whipping and blending ingredients.
10	Wok	Bowl shaped pan used, mainly, in Chinese cooking.

DT

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

Religious Studies

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	'He (Jesus) will wipe away every tear from their eyes.'	A quote referring to the afterlife in Christianity found in the book of Revelation 21:4.
2	Hell	This is a spiritual realm, a place of evil, suffering and darkness, a place of never-ending punishment. Christians believe it is a place of complete separation from God, forever.
3	Akhirah	This is the Islamic belief in everlasting life after death.
4	Jannah	In Islam this is the belief in paradise, described as 'gardens of pleasure'.
5	Barzakh	This is the Islamic belief that there is a time of waiting for the judgement of Allah for those who have already died.
6	Jahannam	In Islam, this is the belief in hell.
7	Reincarnation	This is the Buddhist/Hindu belief that the soul is continually reborn in different forms according to good or bad actions in the past.
8	Karma	This is the law of cause and effect; The measure of our good and bad actions.
9	Samsara	This is the Buddhist/Hindu belief about the cycle of death and rebirth to which all life in the material world is bound.
10	Nirvana	This can only be achieved when all greed, hatred, and ignorance within a person is eliminated (gone). It signifies the end of the cycle of death and rebirth in Buddhism.

Music

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	RAP	Stands for Rhythm and Poetry.
2	Riff	A short repeated phrase in popular music and jazz, typically used as an introduction or refrain in a song.
3	Hook	This is the most memorable part of a pop or rock song.
4	Drum Beat	A beat played by a drum kit.
5	Bass Line	The lowest part or sequence of notes in a piece of music.
6	Backing Vocals	A backing vocalist or backup singer is a singer who provides vocal harmony for the lead vocalist; usually in pop music.
7	Major	Is a happy sounding tonality.
8	Minor	Is a sad sounding tonality.
9	Ostinato	Short melodic phrases repeated throughout a composition, sometimes slightly varied or transposed to a different pitch.
10	Verse	A repeated section of a song that typically features a new set of lyrics on each repetition

Drama

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Antonin Artaud	A French poet, actor, and theatre theorist best known for his influential, avant-garde theories, particularly the Theatre of Cruelty
2	Commedia dell'Arte	17th century Italian theatre which travelled the country and was known for being funny and political.
3	Expressionism	An artistic style that conveys subjective emotions and inner experiences through distortion, exaggeration, and other techniques
4	Naturalism	A style of theatre pioneered by Stanislavski.
5	Epic Theatre	A style of theatre where the audience is encouraged to think objectively and engage with the theatre production
6	Konstantin Stanislavski	A Russian theatre practitioner.
7	Bertolt Brecht	A German theatre practitioner and playwright
8	Verfremdung seffekt	Brecht's name for his Alienation Effect
9	Dionysus	Greek god of theatre, wine and music
10	Chorus	A group of performers in the plays of classical Greece, who comment on the drama as it unfolds

Art

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colour swatch	A small, neat stroke of paint to test the appearance of a colour.
2	Graphite transfer	The process of carboning the back of an image, and tracing it onto another surface.
3	Tone	The lightness or darkness of a choice of media.
4	Highlight	The bright or reflective area of an object
5	Stylised	A simplified form
6	Accuracy	Artwork that is done in the correct proportions, scale and using suitable materials.
7	Layers	Building up of a material multiple times, on top of a surface.
8	Realism	Artwork that has been created in a realistic or photographic manner
9	Colour mixing	The process of combining different amounts of paint
10	Final Piece	The last outcome of a project

Food

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tongs	Used for picking up objects, consisting of 2 long pieces joined at one end.
2	Bain marie	Equipment and a process of cooking that involves placing a container of food into a pan of hot water.
3	Cookie cutter	A sharp metal or plastic tool used to cut dough into shapes before cooking.
4	Grater	A metal device with holes surrounded by sharp edges used to cut food into small pieces.
5	Masher	A kitchen tool for mashing potatoes and other vegetables.
6	Ladle	A very big spoon with a deep bowl and a long handle; used for serving soup.
7	Rolling pin	A wooden cylinder that is used to flatten pastry and dough.
8	Pestle	Used for crushing substances in a mortar.
9	Mortar	Used with a pestle.
10	Spiralizer	An appliance used for cutting vegetables into ribbons or spaghetti.
	Electric handheld blender	An appliance used for blending soups and sauces

DT

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tenon saw	Small saw for straight cuts in wood.
2	Workbench	Strong table for holding materials while working.
3	Bobbin sander	Sander with a rotating drum for curves.
4	Band facer	Machine sanding flat edges and faces.
5	Marking gauge	Tool for marking parallel lines on wood.
6	Planer	Tool that smooths or levels wood surfaces.
7	Pillar drill	Fixed drill for accurate vertical holes.
8	Drill bit	Cutting tool that makes holes when drilling.
9	Guard	Protective cover to keep users safe.
10	Coping saw	Saw for cutting curves and detailed shapes.

Religious Studies

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	'He (Jesus) will wipe away every tear from their eyes.'	A quote referring to the afterlife in Christianity found in the book of Revelation 21:4.
2	Hell	This is a spiritual realm, a place of evil, suffering and darkness, a place of never-ending punishment. Christians believe it is a place of complete separation from God, forever.
3	Akhirah	This is the Islamic belief in everlasting life after death.
4	Jannah	In Islam this is the belief in paradise, described as 'gardens of pleasure'.
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7	Reincarnation	This is the Buddhist/Hindu belief that the soul is continually reborn in different forms according to good or bad actions in the past.
8	Heaven	This is a belief held by many religions but in Christianity it is the place where God resides (lives). A place in the afterlife that can only be reached by the forgiveness or repentance of sin through Jesus.
9	The Parable of the Sheep and Goats	This is a spiritual story made up by Jesus linking to the Judgement.
10	Taboo	This is something that is not acceptable to say, or mention or do. For example, talking about death.

Character Education

Our vision

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

How to earn and record your badges

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

are expanding your vocabulary.	Silver	To read 50 books and complete book reviews.		
	Gold	To read 150 books and complete book reviews.		

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

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