



GLOUCESTER
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW
LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 2

Year 11

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mind Map	A creatively drawn and written exploration of initial ideas.
2	Artist Transcription	A copy of an artist's work trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
3	Graphite Transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface.
4	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
5	Success Criteria	The outline of a task that - when met - ensures positive impact on your project.
6	Urban Art	A genre which is a combination of street art and graffiti.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Technique	The way an artist uses tools and materials to create their work.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
2	Masking tape	An adhesive material that is temporarily used to secure surfaces together without ruining the surface.
3	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
4	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
5	Relevant information	Picking out the important facts from a piece of text which will directly inform your work.
6	Paper Orientation	Choosing whether your surface should be portrait or landscape.
7	Concept	An idea or thought process that informs an artwork.
8	Realism	Artwork that has been created in a realistic or photographic manner.
9	Socio Political art	Art that is created to help the public understand a social or political issue.
10	Mounting	The process of adhering one surface onto another.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Layering	When materials are placed on top of each other for effect.
2	Guillotine	A piece of equipment used to trim or cut paper in straight lines.
3	GSM Number	Grains per Square Meter refers to the quality of paper. The higher the number, the heavier the paper.
4	Primary Source	Using real objects or photographs you have taken yourself, for inspiration.
5	Secondary Source	An image from the internet or a book - one that you have not created yourself.
6	Representation	To present a realistic version of what actually exists; a chair, face or landscape.
7	Analyse	To examine methodically, and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret.
8	Subject matter	The topic represented within a piece of work.
9	Mood	Explaining how the work makes you feel.
10	Relate	Explaining how the work is associated with the chosen topic.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contact sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session.
2	Photography	The art of capturing light with a camera.
3	Light Source	An object which creates light. It can be natural or synthetic.

4	Photo editing	The process of altering a photograph digitally or manually.
5	Perspective	The art of representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface
6	Recording Ideas	A series of observational drawings to support initial ideas.
7	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you - rather than using your imagination.
8	Accuracy	Drawings or artwork that is done correctly and precisely.
9	Highlight	The bright or reflective area of an object.
10	Pencil gradient	The density of the graphite within a pencil which determines how light or dark a pencil will appear on paper.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Refinement	Improving an idea or piece of work.
2	Experimentation	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
3	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic.
4	Scale	The size of an object in relation to another object.
5	Dry brush	A painting technique that uses a relatively dry paintbrush, but still holds some paint.
6	Art journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork.
7	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces.
8	Canvas	A strong plain-woven fabric which is used as a surface on which to paint.
9	Juxtaposition	An act of placing things close together or side by side for comparison or contrast
10	Final Design	A sketchbook based large scale piece that shows your final intention of an outcome.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mark making	The process of using lines to create texture and tone.
2	Symbolism	Objects of an artwork holding a representation.
3	Composition	The arrangement of a sketchbook or contents of an artwork.
4	Cartridge Paper	High quality, heavy paper used for drawing.
5	Proportion	The balance between two parts.
6	Complimentary Colour	Colours which are opposite on the colour wheel.
7	Harmonious Colour	Colours which are next to each other on the colour wheel.
8	Palette	A surface on which to mix paint.
9	Accurate	Correct in all details
10	Concept	An idea which informs your artwork.

Child Development Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	6 Stages of play	Unoccupied play, Solitary play, Spectator/ onlooker play, Parallel play, Associative play, Cooperative play
2	Stage of play: Unoccupied play	An early form of play (birth to 3 months), where a baby does not interact with others and makes movements with their body.
3	Stage of play: Solitary play	Occurs from birth to 2 years. Involves playing alone.
4	Stage of play: Spectator/ onlooker play	Takes place around 2 years of age. Watching others play but not joining in
5	Stage of play: Parallel play	Playing alongside others but not playing with them. From 2 to 3 years.
6	Stage of play: Associative play	Sharing resources with others but playing alone. From 3 to 4 years.
7	Stage of play: Cooperative play	Children are playing with each other.
8	7 types of play	Locomotor, Creative, Sensory, Imaginative, Symbolic, Construction, Technological/ investigative.
9	Type of play: Locomotor play	Play (from birth) involving physical movement and develops gross motor skills
10	Type of play: Creative play	Play where children are making something new (things or sounds) and developing knowledge of the world around them.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Type of play: Sensory play	Play relating to one or more of the 5 senses and helps to develop the texture and function of things.
2	Type of play: Imaginative play	Play is driven by what the child is imagining and develops communication and emotional and social skills.
3	Type of play: Symbolic play	Play when the child uses an object to symbolise something else e.g. a box is used as a spaceship.
4	Type of play: Investigative/ technological play	Play involving the use of technology or other equipment (maths or water equipment) to investigate facts or find new information.
5	Type of play: Construction play	Play involving building or creating something new e.g. building a tower of blocks.
6	Types of learning environment	Home, Nurseries, Pre-school, Reception, Community-based groups
7	Aspects of physical play development	Spatial awareness, activities to stay healthy, how to take care of yourself and self-care, gross motor skills, fine motor skills.
8	Spatial awareness	Understanding where you are in relation to the objects in your environment.
9	Hand-eye coordination	Control of the eye movements with the hand movements simultaneously.
10	Activities to stay healthy	Activities that keep a child active and moving to ensure good physical health.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How to take care of yourself and self-care	Teaching a child to be able to look after themselves as they get older.
2	Activities that improve gross motor skills	Activities involving large movements and balance
3	Activities that improve fine motor skills	Activities involving small movements
4	Activities and resources	Role play, food preparation, bat and ball games, tri/bicycles, climbing,

	for physical play	creative activities, playdough, construction toys, push along toys, rattles
5	Aspects of cognitive play development	Problem-solving skills, creativity, use of imagination, listening and attention skills, numeracy skills, exploration of environments, confidence using technology, understanding of others' experiences.
6	6 Stages of play	Unoccupied play, Solitary play, Spectator/ onlooker play, Parallel play, Associative play, Cooperative play
7	Stage of play: Unoccupied play	An early form of play (birth to 3 months), where a baby does not interact with others and makes movements with their body.
8	Stage of play: Solitary play	Occurs from birth to 2 years. Involves playing alone.
9	Stage of play: Spectator/ onlooker play	Takes place around 2 years of age. Watching others play but not joining in
10	Stage of play: Parallel play	Playing alongside others but not playing with them. From 2 to 3 years.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Expressing and discussing feelings	Allowing a space and environment for children to learn to express themselves.
2	Having conversations	Creating an environment that encourages children to talk with others.
3	Activities and resources for communication play	Books, lift the flap books, role play, nursery rhymes, songs, dances, listening/action games.
4	Aspects of social play development	Development of friendships/ relationships, sharing, taking-turns, compromising.
5	Developing relationships	Creating an environment and supporting a child to develop healthy and supportive relationships.
6	How to take care of yourself and self-care	Teaching a child to be able to look after themselves as they get older.
7	Activities that improve gross motor skills	Activities involving large movements and balance
8	Activities that improve fine motor skills	Activities involving small movements
9	Activities and resources for physical play	Role play, food preparation, bat and ball games, tri/bicycles, climbing, creative activities, playdough, construction toys, push along toys, rattles
10	Aspects of cognitive play development	Problem-solving skills, creativity, use of imagination, listening and attention skills, numeracy skills, exploration of environments, confidence using technology, understanding of others' experiences.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Social bonds	Attachments with other people.
2	Emotional bonds	Having a connection with another person.
3	Sharing, turn-taking and compromise	Teaching the child to understand the concept of patience and sharing.
4	Activities and resources for social play	Team games, group activities, gardening, role play, board games.
5	Aspects of emotional play development	Expression of feelings, promoting independence, improving self-confidence/self-esteem/self-awareness, building on relationships.
6	Activities that improve problem solving skills	Activities that have a cause and an effect relationship (puzzles).
7	Activities that improve imagination and creativity	Activities that open children to new ideas and possibilities.
8	Imagination	Using your mind to be creative.
9	Activities that improve listening and attention skills	Activities that require children to pay attention and react (copying games, singing songs).
10	Attention skills	Noticing and concentrating on something.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Promoting independence	Creating an environment that encourages children to do things and think for themselves.
2	Improving self-confidence/self-esteem/self-awareness	Supporting children to develop a sense of who they are.
3	Building on relationships	Supporting children to be comfortable and feel safe with a number of care givers.
4	Activities and resources for emotional play	Puppets and dolls, role-play, emotion faces, 'how i feel today' mirrors, circle time.
5	5 aspects of development	Physical, communication & language, cognitive & intellectual, social and emotional development.
6	Activities the improve numeracy skills	Skills with numbers. Understanding the basics of quantities.
7	Exploration of environments inside and out	Helping a child to make sense of their environment and encouraging them to explore.
8	Confidence using technology	Ensuring children recognise technology and use it.
9	Understanding of others' experiences	Teaching children to understand different cultures, views, opinions.
10	Activities and resources for intellectual play	Counters, weights, play money, shape sorters, puzzles, matching games, trips and visits, digging, building, computer games, apps, tablets, writing, white boards, small-world toys.

Drama Knowledge Organiser:

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

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

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

8	Pause	A moment of silence when speaking lines from a script.
9	Emphasis	Stressing a particular word or phrase within a script.
10	Projection	Use of a strong, loud and clear voice within a performance space.

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

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

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Backlighting	When the stage is lit from behind to produce silhouettes of the actors.
2	Blackout	When the stage lights are turned off between scenes.
3	Floodlight	A type of stage lantern which casts broad beams of light onto the stage.
4	Profile Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a sharply defined beam of light onto the stage.

5	Cyclorama	A large, lit backdrop which can change colour throughout a performance.
6	Soundscape	A collection of individual sounds that are layered up to create a sense of place.
7	Fresnel Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a beam with a softly defined edge.
8	Lighting Rig	A structure above the stage and wings which holds the stage lanterns.
9	Sound Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all recorded sounds for a performance.
10	Lighting Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all the lighting effects for a performance.

Engineering Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stainless steel	Strong, corrosion-resistant steel with chromium content.
2	Mild steel	Soft, easily shaped steel used in general engineering.
3	Tool steel	Hard steel used for cutting tools and dies.
4	Aluminium	Lightweight, corrosion-resistant metal.
5	ABS plastic	Strong, impact-resistant thermoplastic.
6	PLA plastic	Biodegradable 3D printing plastic.
7	Rubber	Flexible, elastic material from natural or synthetic sources.
8	Copper	Conductive metal used in wiring and plumbing.
9	Brass	Alloy of copper and zinc; corrosion-resistant.
10	Carbon fibre	Strong, lightweight fibre-reinforced polymer.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Steel-reinforced concrete	Concrete strengthened with steel bars.
2	Acrylic	Clear plastic, often used in windows and signs.
3	Cast Iron	Hard, brittle iron alloy for heavy structures.
4	Titanium	Strong, lightweight, corrosion-resistant metal.
5	Nickel	Corrosion-resistant metal, often in alloys.
6	Bronze	Alloy of copper and tin; durable and corrosion-resistant.
7	Polycarbonate	Tough, transparent plastic; impact-resistant.
8	Nylon	Strong, flexible synthetic polymer.
9	Polypropylene	Lightweight, chemical-resistant plastic.
10	HDPE (high-density polyethylene)	Strong, durable, recyclable plastic.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	LDPE (low-density polyethylene)	Flexible, soft plastic for packaging.
2	Glass fibre (fibreglass)	Strong, lightweight composite of glass strands.
3	Plywood	Engineered wood made from glued layers.
4	MDF (medium-density fibreboard)	Smooth, engineered wood from compressed fibres.
5	Epoxy resin	Strong adhesive and casting plastic.
6	Ceramic	Hard, brittle material used in insulators or tiles.
7	Lead	Heavy, soft metal used in batteries and shielding.
8	Zinc	Corrosion-resistant metal used for coating steel.
9	Magnesium alloy	Lightweight metal alloy used in aerospace.
10	Kevlar	Very strong, heat-resistant synthetic fibre.

Week 7	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 8	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	Steel-reinforced concrete	Concrete strengthened with steel bars.
4	Acrylic	Clear plastic, often used in windows and signs.
5	Cast iron	Hard, brittle iron alloy for heavy structures.
6	Titanium	Strong, lightweight, corrosion-resistant metal.
7	Nickel	Corrosion-resistant metal, often in alloys.
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 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stainless steel	Strong, corrosion-resistant steel with chromium content.
2	Mild steel	Soft, easily shaped steel used in general engineering.
3	Toughness	The ability of a material to absorb energy (impacts) before it deforms.
4	Corrosive resistance	How well a material can withstand damage caused by oxidization or other chemical reactions.
5	Compressive strength	The capacity of a material to withstand loads without deforming.
6	LDPE (low-density polyethylene)	Flexible, soft plastic for packaging.
7	Glass fibre (fibreglass)	Strong, lightweight composite of glass strands.
8	Plywood	Engineered wood made from glued layers.
9	MDF (medium-density fibreboard)	Smooth, engineered wood from compressed fibres.
10	Nylon	Strong, flexible synthetic polymer.

Geography Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of a country's population lives in towns and cities.
2	LIC/NEE urbanisation rate	The rate of urbanisation in an LIC/NEE is fast as urban areas have pull factors such as job opportunities.
3	HIC urbanisation rate	The rate of urbanisation in a HIC is slow as most people already moved to urban areas during the industrial revolution.
4	Megacity	This is a city with a population of more than 10 million people.
5	Why are cities getting bigger?	The two main reasons cities are getting bigger is due to rural to urban migration and natural increase.
6	Rural to urban migration	This is when people move from the countryside into the city.
7	Natural increase	This is when the birth rate is higher than the death rate so the population increases.
8	Push factor	This is a reason why people want to leave a place eg. poorly paid jobs.
9	Pull factor	This is a reason why people want to move to a place eg. high paying jobs.
10	Lagos location	Lagos is a city within the country of Nigeria, which is in the continent of Africa.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lagos history	Lagos was a fishing village in the 15th century and began to grow after the British took control in 1861, during this time Lagos became a major port. In 1960 Nigeria gained independence.
2	Lagos importance	Regional: Thriving arts and cultural scene National: 30% of Nigeria's GDP is generated within Lagos. International: ICT centre of west Africa.
3	Lagos population	Lagos currently has a population of just over 17 million people.
4	Lagos opportunities	50% of people in formal employment. Greater access to healthcare (59.5 years life expectancy). Education is free for the first 9 years.
5	Lagos challenges	40% of people in informal employment. Lack of piped water supply (10%). Unreliable energy supply.
6	Squatter settlement	A squatter settlement is an area of often illegal, poor-quality housing that is lacking in services like water supply, sewage and electricity.
7	Lagos squatter settlements	Most of Lagos's squatter settlements are found on the western side of Lagos Lagoon; the biggest is Makoko.
8	Lagos squatter settlement management	2012 demolition. LMGDP: Settlements were upgraded between 2006-2013, 1 million people benefitted. Makoko floating school

9	Bristol location	Bristol is a city located in the south west of England, UK. It has the River Avon running through it which joins the sea at the Bristol Channel.
10	Bristol history	Bristol grew historically as a major global port that was involved in the Trans-Atlantic slave trade.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bristol importance	Regional: Thriving culture and entertainment eg. SS Great Britain. National: 8th most popular city in the UK for visitors. International: Has two large universities that attract students from across the world.
2	Bristol population	Bristol currently has a population of 494,400 people/
3	Opportunities in Bristol	Shopping e.g. Cabot Circus (which was built in 2008). Employment e.g. Aerospace (14/15 main companies located in Bristol). The integrated transport system (connects trains, buses and cycle routes).
4	Challenges in Bristol	Social inequality e.g. Clifton and Filwood. Traffic congestion (2nd most congested city in the UK). Building on greenfield sites e.g. Bradley Stoke.
5	Regeneration	This is reversing urban decline by modernising or developing aiming to improve the local economy.
6	Bristol Temple Quarter	This is an area located in Bristol city centre that surrounds Temple Meads train station.
7	Opportunities from the Temple Quarter regeneration	4,000 jobs being created 240,000 metres squared of refurbished buildings Electrification of the railways Building of Bristol arena.
8	Challenges from the Temple Quarter regeneration	Expensive (arena doubled in its estimate) Delayed (university is three years behind schedule) Moved aspects to other locations.
9	Urban sustainability	A city organised without over reliance on the surrounding rural areas and using renewable energy
10	Bristol urban sprawl reduction	Bristol has encouraged the building of homes on brownfield sites with only 6% of new developments to be on greenfield sites, reducing urban sprawl.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bristol traffic congestion reduction	Bristol has encouraged urban sustainability by introducing the integrated transport system which encourages the use of public transport reducing the use of energy, air pollution and traffic congestion.
2	Bristol water sustainability	Bristol has encouraged the fixing of leaks (Bristol water fix 10,000 a year) this reduce water waste as well as promoting water conservation.
3	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.
4	Abiotic	The non-living parts of an ecosystem eg. water.
5	Biotic	The living parts of an ecosystem eg. animals.
6	Biome	A large scale ecosystem eg. tropical rainforest.
7	Consumer	An animal that eats another organism.
8	Producer	An organism that creates its own energy.
9	Decomposer	They break down plant and animal matter in the ecosystem.
10	How can energy be lost at each level of a food chain?	Energy can be lost by movement, eating, hunting or sleeping.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.
2	Tropical rainforest location	Tropical rainforests are found between the tropic of cancer and the tropic of capricorn.
3	Tropical rainforest climate	Tropical rainforests have high temperatures and high precipitation.
4	High pressure	This is an area of sinking air so the weather is dry.
5	Low pressure	This is an area of rising air so the weather is wet.
6	Nutrient cycle	This is the process by which nutrients are recycled and reused.
7	Adaptation	A change in a plant or animal so that it is better suited to the climate.
8	Buttress roots	These are wide roots that support the tree to grow into the emergent layer to get sunlight.
9	Drip tips	These are the pointed end of leaves that allow water to be filtered off so the leaf does not snap.
10	Causes of deforestation	These include: commercial farming, logging and mining.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Negative impacts of deforestation	These include: destruction of habitats, loss of carbon sinks and soil erosion.
2	Managing tropical rainforests	Strategies include: selective logging, afforestation, ecotourism and debt relief.
3	Cold environment location	Cold environments are found at high latitudes (70-90 degrees) north and south of the equator.
4	Cold environment climate	Cold environments have low precipitation and low temperatures.
5	Bearberry plant adaptations	These include: bright red berries, low lying to the ground and fine silky hairs.
6	Emperor penguin adaptations	These include: layers of feathers, strong claws and living in a colony
7	Opportunities in cold environments	These include: tourism, fishing, mineral extraction and energy development.
8	Challenges in cold environments	These include: extreme temperatures, inaccessibility and permafrost.
9	Antarctic treaty	This was signed in 1959 to demilitarise, promote scientific cooperation and set aside disputes over territory in Antarctica.
10	Trans-Alaska pipeline	This is a raised oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez that carries 1.8 million barrels of oil a day.

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser:

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

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

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

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

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

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

History Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Question	Answer
1	What is a Republic?	A country without a king or queen
2	Who was the leader of America?	The President
3	Who was the first President of America?	George Washington
4	What was a state?	An area with a high population and stable government
5	What was a territory?	An area with a small population and controlled by Congress
6	Name one of the original 13 states?	New York/New Jersey/New Hampshire/North Carolina/South Carolina
7	What was the Louisiana Purchase?	The purchase of 530 million acres of land from France
8	Why was there conflict between the white Americans and the Native Americans?	White Americans took land inhabited by Native Americans
9	Why was there conflict between white Southern Americans and Northern Americans?	Northern businessmen thought slavery was unfair competition
10	Why was there tension between abolitionists and white Americans?	Abolitionists believed that slavery was immoral

Week 2	Question	Answer
1	What was the key to the south's success?	Cotton
2	What was the impact of cotton in the south?	Cotton made up
3	What was the impact of cotton in the north?	Cotton made up 42% of all US exports
4	What did Eli Whitney invent?	The Cotton Gin
5	Why was there an increase in plantations in the south?	Banks loaned plantation owners money to expand or build new ones
6	What happened to the children of slaves?	They automatically became slaves
7	By 1838 how many slaves lived in the south?	Over 2 million
8	What were people in the north worried about?	That slaves holders were becoming too powerful
9	When was the Missouri Compromise?	1820
10	What was the Missouri Compromise?	For every slave state added a free state would be added and vice versa

Week 3	Question	Answer
1	Who were the five civilised tribes?	Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Seminole
2	What did the Cherokee do?	They tried to use the same political structure as the USA
3	Why did the white Americans want the Native Americans moved?	To free up the land to build plantations and settlements
4	What did President Andrew Jackson pass in 1830?	The Indian Removal Act
5	What was the Indian Removal Act?	A law that promised them money if they moved to a

		permanent Indian Frontier
6	What was the reaction from the tribes?	The creek refused to sign/Cherokee went to the Supreme Court/Chocktaw and Chickasaw agreed to move
7	What was the reaction from the Seminole?	They refused to sign and went to war with the US government
8	What did the Creek do to white settlers on their land?	They attacked settlers and stole their livestock
9	What was the trail of tears?	When the Cherokee were forced to march to Indian Territory and 4000 died
10	What were the Plains?	An area of open grassland

Week 7	Question	Answer
1	What was the Homesteaders Act?	It offered people 160 acres of land for free for five years
2	What were some of the difficulties Homesteaders faced?	Isolation/disease/the weather/poor farming/wild animals
3	How did the Homesteaders overcome their difficulties?	houses built of sod/windpumps/dry farming/turkey red crops/barbed wire
4	Why was Little Crow's war fought?	As a protest against government policy
5	What was the impact of Red Cloud's war?	The government had to give the Sioux more land
6	What was the cause of the Great Sioux War?	Gold was discovered in the Black Hills
7	What was the impact of the Great Sioux War?	The Sioux was forced into reservations
8	Name one way Plains culture was destroyed in reservations	Tribes split up/converted to christianity/sent to boarding schools/live in houses
9	What was the last main form of Native American resistance?	The Ghost Dance movement
10	What kept living conditions poor for Black Americans?	The Jim Crow Laws

Week 8	Question	Answer
1	What led to the increase in political violence for Black Americans?	Ku Klux Klan
2	What big businesses grew after 1877?	Minerals/Cotton and tobacco/ Farms and ranches
3	Why did immigration increase after 1877?	A booming economy/Persecution/Freedom of religion
4	What is a Republic?	A country without a king or queen
5	Who was the leader of America?	The President
6	Who was the first President of America?	George Washington
7	What was a state?	An area with a high population and stable government
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9	Name one of the original 13 states?	New York/New Jersey/New Hampshire/North Carolina/South Carolina
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Week 9	Question	Answer
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Hospitality and Catering Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Remuneration	Money paid for work or a service
2	Water-soluble vitamins	Cannot be stored in the body so are needed daily.
3	Fat-soluble vitamins	Can be stored in the fatty tissue of the body.
4	Food Miles	The distance a food travels from where it is grown/produced to where it is sold.
5	Vegetarian	Someone who chooses not to eat any meat.
6	Vegan	Someone who does not eat any products derived from animals.
7	High risk food	A food high in protein and moisture that is likely to cause food poisoning.
8	Cross-contamination	The transfer of bacteria from one food source to another.
9	Gluten	A protein found in wheat flours which makes dough stretchy and elastic.
10	Coeliac disease	In sufferers, the digestive system is sensitive to gluten.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Use by date	A date mark that is a safety warning stating when the food is likely to be unsafe to eat.
2	Unsaturated	A group of fats that come mainly from vegetables which are liquid at room temperature.
3	MHOR	Manual Handling Operation Regulations
4	Saturated	Fats primarily from animal sources that are solid at room temperature e.g. butter.
5	COSHH	Control of substances hazardous to health
6	Consumer Protection Act	Protects against unsafe goods and lack of safety information on products
7	Equality Act	Promotes equal opportunity for all individuals regardless of age, race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or gender
8	Consumer Rights Act	Protects consumers from misinformation on goods and services.
9	HASAWA	Health and Safety At Work Act
10	RIDDOR	Reporting of injuries, diseases and dangerous occurrences regulations

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Danger zone	The range of temperatures at which bacteria multiply very quickly (5°C to 63°C)
2	Salary	Money paid monthly often expressed as a yearly amount e.g. £30,000 annual salary
3	Ambient food	A food that can safely be stored at room temperature
4	Halal	Meat slaughtered or prepared using a method demanded by Islamic dietary laws
5	Head Chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is in charge of the kitchen. Responsibilities include planning menus and ordering stock.
6	Sous Chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is second in command. Responsibilities include food production and day to day running of the kitchen.
7	Chef de Parte	A member of the kitchen brigade who is responsible for a section or area in the kitchen.
8	Commis	A member of the kitchen brigade who is recently qualified junior chef
9	Apprentice	A trainee chef
10	Housekeeper	A member of front of house staff who is responsible for looking after cleanliness of the bedrooms in a hotel.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vegan	Someone who does not eat any products derived from animals.
2	High risk food	A food high in protein and moisture that is likely to cause food poisoning.
3	Cross-contamination	The transfer of bacteria from one food source to another.
4	Gluten	A protein found in wheat flours which makes dough stretchy and elastic.
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Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
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2	Salary	Money paid monthly often expressed as a yearly amount e.g. £30,000 annual salary
3	Ambient food	A food that can safely be stored at room temperature
4	Halal	Meat slaughtered or prepared using a method demanded by Islamic dietary laws
5	Head Chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is in charge of the kitchen. Responsibilities include planning menus and ordering stock.
6	Micronutrient	A nutrient needed by our bodies in relatively small amounts e.g. vitamins and minerals.
7	Mineral	A chemical element that our bodies need in small amounts.
8	Vitamin	Organic compounds that are needed by the body in small amounts.
9	Garnish	A small addition to a dish that adds extra colour or flavour e.g. coriander
10	Macronutrient	A nutrient needed by our bodies in large amounts e.g. protein, carbohydrate, fat.

Week 9	Piece of information	Answer
1	Food poisoning	An illness caused by eating contaminated food containing pathogenic bacteria e.g. E Coli.
2	Listeria	A temperature resistant bacteria usually found in soft cheese, pate and shellfish.
3	Salmonella	A type of bacteria found in raw poultry, untreated milk and eggs.
4	Campylobacter	A type of bacteria found in raw meat; the most common source of food poisoning in the UK.
5	E Coli	Bacteria living in the intestines of animals which can cause kidney damage.
6	Bacillus Cereus	Bacteria that cause symptoms within 1 hour and are often found in re-heated rice.
7	Kitchen Layout	The design of a kitchen including the way work surfaces, storage and cooking are organised into different sections.
8	FIFO	A method of stock rotation used in the industry. Stock is used on a First In First Out basis. This helps to prevent wastage.
9	Hot Holding	A method of keeping food warm. The temperature must remain above 63°C for no longer than 2 hours.
10	Dress Code	A policy that outlines the uniform requirements. It usually specifies it should be clean, ironed and changed daily with no jewellery worn.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 Un mundo mejor	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Después de mis <u>exámenes</u>	After my <u>exams</u>
2	tengo ganas de	I am keen
3	ir a la <u>universidad</u>	to go to <u>university</u>
4	En el futuro	In the future
5	me gustaría ir al <u>extranjero</u>	I would like to go <u>abroad</u>
6	Cuando sea <u>mayor</u>	When I am <u>older</u>
7	voy a	I am going to
8	comprar una <u>casa</u>	buy a <u>house</u>
9	ser feliz	be happy
10	y viajar por el <u>mundo</u>	and travel the <u>world</u>

Week 2 Un mundo mejor	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para ganar <u>dinero</u>	To earn <u>money</u>
2	reparto <u>periódicos</u>	I deliver <u>newspapers</u>
3	lavo <u>coches</u>	I wash <u>cars</u>
4	paseo <u>perros</u>	I walk <u>dogs</u>
5	dos veces a las semana	Twice a week
6	Después de ir al colegio	After going to school
7	trabajo en	I work in
8	un centro deportivo	A sports centre
9	cuando me necesitan	When they need me
10	cuido los perros de mis <u>vecino</u>	I look after my <u>neighbour's</u> dogs

Week 3 Un mundo mejor	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El año próximo	Next year
2	voy a seguir	I am going to carry on
3	estudiando español	studying spanish
4	trabajando en un <u>colegio</u>	working in a <u>school</u>
5	viajando por el <u>mundo</u>	travelling the <u>world</u>
6	Cuando tenga suficiente tiempo	When I have enough time
7	tengo la intención de	I intend to
8	casarme	get married
9	compartir un <u>piso</u>	share a <u>flat</u>
10	entrar en el mundo laboral	to enter the world of work

Week 7 El futuro te espera	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Llevo (5 años) trabajando	I have spent (5 years) working
2	en un <u>café</u>	in a <u>cafe</u>
3	cuando necesito dinero	when I need money
4	cuido a	I look after
5	los <u>niños</u> de mis vecinos	my neighbours' <u>children</u>
6	Gano	I earn
7	5 <u>libras</u> por hora	5 <u>pounds</u> per hour
8	según mi <u>madre</u>	according to my <u>mother</u>
9	soy una persona	I am a (_____) person
10	responsable y trabajadora	responsible and hardworking (person)

Week 8 El futuro te espera	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Quiero mejorar	I want to improve
2	mi nivel de	my level of
3	<u>español</u> ya que	<u>Spanish</u> since
4	te permite	it allows you
5	encontrar un buen trabajo	to find a good job
6	Diría que	I would say that
7	en la próxima década	In the next decade
8	la <u>gente</u>	<u>people</u>
9	será más consciente de	will be more aware of
10	la <u>salud</u> mental	mental <u>health</u>

Week 9 El futuro te espera	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pienso que vale la pena	I think that it is worth it
2	<u>no depender de la IA</u>	Not to depend on AI
3	amenaza con	Threatens
4	tomar el control del mundo	<u>To take over the world</u>
5	<u>robar la creatividad</u>	<u>And to steal creativity</u>
6	Creo que el uso de la IA	I think that the use of AI
7	podría ayudar a hacer	could help to do
8	las <u>tareas</u> más aburridas	the most boring <u>tasks</u>
9	salvar vidas y	save lives and
10	resolver problemas	solve problems

Sport Science Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Extrinsic factors	Where the factor or risk of injury comes from outside the body.
2	Equipment	Tools which can enable you to improve in a designated sport.
3	Environment	Can increase or decrease injury depending on the environmental conditions which an athlete must perform in.
4	Type of sport activity	Different activities which athletes perform in.
5	Coaching	The approach of managing people.
6	Instructing	Being able to organise and instruct others within a group.
7	Leading	An individual who holds a formal or informal leadership role and influences other groups members.
8	Communication	Verbal, visual and physical communication.
9	Hypothermia	A dangerous drop in body temperature below 35°C.
10	Dehydration	Caused by not drinking enough fluid or by losing fluid you take in.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heat exhaustion	Fatigue and collapse resulting from prolonged exposure to excessive or unaccustomed heat.
2	Playing surface	The type of surface or surrounding area, in which you will play your chosen sport.
3	Human interaction	Interacting with others and communicating while completing a task or spending time together.
4	Aggression	Intention to cause harm to others.
5	Spectator	A person who watches the event.
6	Official	Responsible for ensuring that the activity proceeds within the rules and regulations of the activity.
7	Referee	Help maintain the standards of play during the event/ game.
8	Umpire	Help maintain the standards of play during the event/ game.
9	Protective equipment	Specialised equipment, designed to protect/ prevent injuries.
10	Intrinsic factor	Where the factor or risk of injury comes from within the body.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gender	Certain sports may be more suitable for a male, and vice versa for females.
2	Age	Older athletes may be vulnerable to injury, unlike young athletes who would not be.
3	Weight	Participants need to be reasonable weight for their chosen sport.
4	Fitness levels	A main cause of injury. Participants need to be prepared by making sure their body is fit enough to withstand the rigorous physical activity undertaking.
5	Medical conditions	Pre-existing medical conditions may make a performer more susceptible to injuries or may limit the involvement in sport.
6	Psychological factors	The mental factors that affect a performer's ability to be in the right frame of mind.
7	Motivation	The drive to do something.
8	Arousal	The level of activation of a performer, which ranges from being in a coma, to high excitement.
9	Anxiety	A negative emotional state concerned with feelings of worry and nervousness.
10	Stress	Often a reaction to mental or emotional pressure.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contusion (Bruises)	Happens when a blood vessel leaks blood into the surrounding area.
2	Blisters	Small bags of fluid that develop under the skin to protect the underlying tissue from damage caused by friction.
3	Fracture	A partial or complete break in a bone.
4	Open fracture	When there is considerable damage to the tissues because the fractured bone has broken through the skin.
5	Closed fracture	A broken bone with no break in the skin.
6	Dislocation	When a bone is dislodge from its position in a joint.
7	Concussion	Head injury in which the brain is shaken inside the skull.
8	Nausea	Uneasiness of the stomach that often accompanies the urge to vomit, but doesn't always lead to vomiting.
9	Dementia	General term for loss of memory, language, problem solving and other thinking abilities that are severe enough to interfere with daily life.
10	Alzheimer's disease	Irreversible, progressive brain disorder that slowly destroys memory and thinking skills and, eventually, the ability to carry out everyday tasks.

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

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Massage	Manipulating soft tissue to increase blood flow.
2	Ultrasound	Use of high-frequency sound waves to diagnose and treat injuries.
3	Electrotherapy	Use of electrical energy to treat injuries.
4	Hydrotherapy	Use of water to improve blood circulation, relieve pain and relax muscles.
5	Cryotherapy	Use of cold temperatures to treat injuries.
6	Contrast therapy	Use of quickly changing temperature from hot to cold and back again to treat injuries.
7	Painkillers	Medication used to relieve pain, for example; paracetamol.
8	Kinesiology tape	Stretchy tape applied strategically to provide support, lessen pain, reduce swelling and improve performance.
9	Neoprene	Synthetic rubber used to make supports, mainly for joints.
10	Bandaging	Used to prevent swelling, reduce pain, provide support or decrease blood flow to an injured area.

Religious Studies Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Big Bang Theory	This is the scientific view of the beginning of the universe.
2	Charles Darwin	This is the man who put forward the theory of evolution in the 19th Century.
3	Stewardship	This is the belief that people have a duty to protect and care for the earth and its environment. In Islam it is also known as khalifah.
4	Conservation	This is to repair and protect animals and areas of natural beauty.
5	'The Lord God took the man and put him in the Garden of Eden, to work it and take care of it.'	Genesis 2:15 - The Christian idea that God gave humans stewardship (care of) the planet.
6	Subdue	To overcome, quieten or bring under control. For example, humans over nature.
7	Dominion	This is the idea that humans have the right to control all of creation.
8	Evolution	The scientific theory of how organisms are thought to have developed from earlier forms of life.
9	Animal rights	This is the idea that animals should have rights because of respect for life.
10	'So God created mankind in his own image.'	Genesis 1:27 - Humans are unique.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Psalm 139:14-16	'For you created my inner being; You knit me together in my mother's womb. I praise You because I am fearfully and wonderfully made.' - The Christian belief that God has a plan for all people, even before they are born.
2	Sanctity of Life	This is the idea that life is holy and given by God, therefore only God can take it away.
3	Pro-choice	These are pressure groups which campaign for the right of a woman to decide on abortion.
4	Pro-life	These are pressure groups which campaign against abortion/euthanasia.
5	Abstain from killing	This is the First Precept in Buddhism. The idea is to help and not harm others.
6	Quality of life	This is the general well-being of a person, in relation to their health and happiness.
7	Abortion	This is the removal of the foetus from the womb to end pregnancy. This is legal in the UK.
8	'Neither kill nor destroy yourself.'	Surah 4:29 - Islam teaches that Allah is the creator and giver of life, therefore only Allah can end life.
9	0.15% Rape 74.2% no reason given	Statistics showing reasons for choosing an abortion in the USA, 2021.
10	'I see no good reason why the views given...should shock the religious feelings of anyone.'	Charles Darwin said this about his book 'On the Origin of Species.'

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Euthanasia	This means 'a good or gentle death' and is the action of painlessly ending the life of someone who is dying.
2	St Ann's Hospice	This was opened in 1971 and serves the Greater Manchester community. It aims to provide quality of life for people with life-threatening illnesses. It supports families and carers and treats over 5500 patients.
3	Hospice	This is a place that cares for the dying usually from an incurable disease.
4	Right to die	This is the belief that a human being should be able to control their own death.
5	'Do not murder'	Exodus 20:13 - Christian belief around the sanctity of life; God creates and gives life, only God can take it.
6	'The heavens declare the glory of God; the skies proclaim the work of his hands.'	Psalm 19:1 - Creation gives Christians a sense of awe and wonder at its greatness and magnificence.
7	Surah 17:31	'Do not kill the children for fear of poverty - we shall provide for them and for you killing them is a great sin.' - In Islam abortion is forbidden for the reason of poverty.
8	Jaxon Buell	Case Study: An American child born missing 80% of his brain. Doctors said he would not survive past his 1st birthday. He actually lived until he was five and a half.
9	Immanent	This is the idea that God is at work in the world, e.g performing miracles.
10	Ensoulment	This is the Muslim belief that a foetus is given a soul somewhere after 40 days.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	'Say He is Allah the One. Allah is eternal and absolute. None is born of Him, nor is he born. And there is none like him.'	Surah 112 - What Muslims believe about Allah.
2	General revelation	This relates to God revealing or showing Himself through nature, holy books, your conscience, other people or religious writings.
3	Special revelation	This is direct revelation, for example, seeing God in a vision, dreams, miracles or a prophecy about the future.
4	Teleological argument	This is the idea for the existence of God through the design of the world.
5	William Paley	This is an English clergyman who in the eighteenth century put forward the Design argument for the beginning of the world.
6	'God is the sum of all perfections'	Rene Descartes - French Philosopher writing about how God is above understanding.
7	St. Thomas Aquinas	He was a Catholic Christian monk who wrote five arguments for the existence of God, including the Argument from Cause.
8	Miracles	These are good events which are considered impossible, so should not have happened. They cannot be explained by science.
9	'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Now the earth was formless and empty ...'	Genesis 1:1-2 - The idea that God created everything out of nothing (ex nihilo).
10	Enlightenment	This means to be spiritually awakened. A person who has come to understand religious truths. Mainly used in eastern religions such as Hinduism and Buddhism. Eg. The Buddha became enlightened.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Personal	This means relatable. The Christian idea that God desires relationship with his creation.
2	Humanism	This is a belief system which does not include God, but sees as central the morally good behaviour of human beings.
3	The Pope	Also known as supreme pontiff or Roman pontiff, he is the bishop of Rome and head of the worldwide Catholic Church.
4	Science	This is the collection of knowledge from observation and testing.
5	'With man this is impossible, but with God all things are possible.'	Mark 10:27 - This is the idea that God is not bound by science or our understanding of how things should happen.
6	Dalai Lama	This is the head monk of Tibetan Buddhism. Buddhist's highest spiritual leader, known as 'His Holiness'.
7	Vision	This is an image seen in the wind or in a dream, especially as part of a religious or supernatural experience.
8	Apostle Paul	This man received a special revelation from God, 'as he neared Damascus on his journey, suddenly a light from heaven flashed all around him.' Acts 9:3
9	'All your words are true; all your righteous laws are eternal.'	Psalm 119:160 - The idea that scripture e.g. the Holy Bible as special revelation.
10	'...then he turned to the heavens when it was smoke.'	Surah 41 The idea in Islam that Allah is transcendent to the universe.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Creation	This is the idea that God created the world/universe from nothing.
2	Afterlife	This is the belief about what happens after we die to the self/soul.
3	'God saw all that he had made, and it was very good.'	Genesis 1: Day 6 of creation. God said this after he had created humans.
4	The Torrey Canyon Oil spill	A Case Study: when a tanker hit rocks off the coast of Cornwall causing massive pollution to the English Channel and killing more than 15000 birds/wildlife.
5	'Treat others how you would wish to be treated.'	This is the Golden Rule.
6	Conception	This is when the sperm fertilises the female egg so allowing pregnancy.
7	Transcendent	This is the belief that God is beyond space and time, controlled by neither.
8	'God is the sum of all perfections.'	This is a quote by Rene Descartes, a French scientist and philosopher. The idea is that God is the most supreme being.
9	Nicky Cruz	Case Study: A gang warlord in New York until he met a preacher called David Wilkerson who told him 'Jesus loved him and would never stop loving him.' Links to enlightenment (Christianity).
10	Yusuf Islam	Case Study: the famous 1970s musician Cat Stevens, got sick with TB. He was bought a Qur'an by his brother and slowly converted to Islam. He changed his name. Links to enlightenment (Islam).

Music Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Agogo	A percussion instrument that has two, small bells at two different pitches.
2	Texture	The different layers of sound in a piece of music and the relationship between them.
3	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.
4	Gong	A percussion instrument that is a large circular bowl-like sheet of metal, tuned to one note. Used in Gamelan music.
5	Slendro / Pentatonic Scale	A five note scale frequently used in Gamelan music.
6	Sitar	A large, long-necked guitar used to play the melody and a drone. Used frequently in Indian Classical music.
7	Improvised	Creating a musical composition on the spot, by yourself.
8	Tambura	A small guitar that has four to six metal strings, frequently used in Indian Classical music as an accompaniment .
9	Tabla	A pair of drums, one small high pitch drum and one large low-sounding drum.
10	Maqamat	A microtonal modal scale found in music from the Middle East.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Doumbek	A goblet-shaped drum that plays the main rhythmic idea in music from the Middle East.
2	10/8	Ten quaver beats in a bar, often counted as 3+3+2+2 or 3+2+3+2.
3	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.
4	Heterophonic	A texture describing when a melody is played and then another slightly different melody is played over the top.
5	Drone	A sustained, continuous note that provides a harmonic 'ground' to a piece of music.
6	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.
7	Rebab	A stringed instrument that has two strings that can be bowed or plucked. Frequently found in Middle Eastern music.
8	Surdo	A large bass drum that plays the lower parts in a Samba Percussion band.
9	Caixa	A Brazilian snare drum, often playing the driving patterns in a Samba Band.
10	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.

Week 3	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

Week 7	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.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Electronic Dance Music (EDM)	Originated with Disco in the 1970s. It then progressed with electronic artists such as Kraftwerk in the mid to late 1970s applying electronic synth-pop to the disco genre.
2	Drum Machine	An electronic instrument that creates percussion sounds, patterns and drum beats.
3	Piano Roll	A digital grid that is used in Digital Audio Workstation (DAW) to store and reproduce MIDI notes.
4	Remixing	The act of taking an existing song and reimagining it in a different way
5	Structure	The overall organization and arrangement of sections within a composition.
6	Bass Drop	Made popular in EDM music, this is when the Bass gets lower, normally before a

7	Minimogue	A synthesiser found in Mixcraft.
8	Synthesisers	Electronic instrument that creates audio signals that can be manipulated.
9	House Beat	Has a 4-on-the-floor beat that is repetitive and typically has a BPM of 115-130.
10	Chordal accompaniment	A chord sequence providing rhythm and harmony that supports the melody.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Drum Pattern	A sequence of rhythms played on a drum kit.
2	Sine wave	Contains only one frequency - sounding clean and pure
3	Square wave	Contains a fixed minimum point and fixed maximum point which the sound must travel - sounding rich and buzzy
4	Triangle wave	Is the same as square but frequencies can climb and fall smoothly - sounding soft yet with depth
5	Sawtooth wave	A sawtooth wave contains even and odd harmonics - sounding very harsh and rich
6	Steppers	Kick / Bass drum on all of the beats. A side stick hit on beat 3 Closed hi-hats on all the beats and off-beats
7	One-drop	Closed hi-hats on all the beats and off-beats, A Kick / Bass drum and side stick hit on beat 3
8	Peter Tosh	They experimented with the Reggae style and began to fuse the genre with Rock and Blues elements and including horn sections in his music.
9	Bob Marley	They used his music to promote love, unity and freedom. He would bring the genre of Reggae to the world stage.
10	Reggae	Music originated from Jamaica in the late 1960s. It emerged from two Jamaican genres called Ska and Rocksteady.

