



Gloucester Academy

Unit 2

Year 8

Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Contents:

Homework Guidance:	2
Example page	3
Homework Timetable:	4
Maths Homework – Sparx Maths	4
Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays	5
Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays	11
English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays	16
History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays	21
Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays	26
Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays	31
Food, Art, Drama, Music & RS Knowledge Organisers - Weekends	36
Character Education	43

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 Friday, Monday and Wednesday.

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 Metals	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Proton	Positively charged particle found in the nucleus.
2	Neutron	Neutral particle found in the nucleus.
3	Electron	Negatively charged particle found outside of the nucleus in shells.
4	Ionic bond	Forms between a metal and a non-metal.
5	Stable elements	Have full outer shells.
6	Metallic bond	Bonding found in metals between free-moving electrons and positive metal ions.
7	Malleable	Bent and shaped without breaking.
8	Ductile	Drawn and pulled into wires.
9	Sonorous	Makes a ringing sound.
10	Good conductors	Rapidly transfer energy.

Week 3 Metals	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Proton	Positively charged particle found in the nucleus.
2	Neutron	Neutral particle found in the nucleus.
3	Electron	Negatively charged particle found outside of the nucleus in shells.
4	Ionic bond	Forms between a metal and a non-metal.
5	Stable elements	Have full outer shells.
6	Metallic bond	Bonding found in metals between free-moving electrons and positive metal ions.
7	Malleable	Bent and shaped without breaking.
8	Ductile	Drawn and pulled into wires.
9	Sonorous	Makes a ringing sound.
10	Good conductors	Rapidly transfer energy.

Week 4 Metals	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Proton	Positively charged particle found in the nucleus.
2	Neutron	Neutral particle found in the nucleus.
3	Electron	Negatively charged particle found outside of the nucleus in shells.
4	Ionic bond	Forms between a metal and a non-metal.
5	Stable elements	Have full outer shells.
6	Metallic bond	Bonding found in metals between free-moving electrons and positive metal ions.
7	Malleable	Bent and shaped without breaking.
8	Ductile	Drawn and pulled into wires.
9	Sonorous	Makes a ringing sound.
10	Good conductors	Rapidly transfer energy.

Week 5 Graphs	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bar chart	Used to show discontinuous discrete data.
2	Line graph	Used to show continuous data
3	X-axis	Horizontal line along the bottom of the graph.
4	Y-axis	Vertical line along the side of the graph.
5	Scale	Even values placed on the X/Y axis e.g. 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 or 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
6	Linear	A straight section of a graph.
7	Non-linear	A curved section of a graph.
8	Positive correlation	One variable increases as the other variable increases. Upward trend in plots.
9	Negative correlation	If one variable increases as the other variable decreases. Downwards trend in plots.
10	Anomaly	A piece of data which does not fit with the rest of the data set on the line of best fit.

Week 6 Body systems	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heart	An organ that pumps blood around the body in a double circulatory system, to the lungs, and to the rest of the body.
2	Red blood cells	The component of the blood which carries oxygen.
3	Pulmonary Artery	A blood vessel carries deoxygenated blood away from the heart to the lungs.
4	Cardiac muscle	The main type of tissue in the heart wall.
5	Hormones, Carbon dioxide & Glucose.	Three chemical substances transported by blood plasma.
6	Ribs	A set of bones which surround the lungs to form a ribcage.
7	Intercostal muscles	Contract to cause the ribcage to move upwards and outwards for inhalation.
8	Diaphragm	A muscle that sits underneath the ribcage.
9	Trachea	A tube lined with cartilage which leads from the mouth to the lungs.
10	Alveoli	Small air sacs where gas exchange takes place.

Week 7 Body systems	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Artery	A blood vessel which carries blood away from the heart.
2	Vein	A blood vessel which brings blood back to the heart.
3	Capillary	A blood vessel adapted for gas exchange.
4	Nicotine	The addictive drug in cigarette smoke.
5	Tar	A cancer causing chemical in cigarette smoke.
6	Ribs	A set of bones which surround the lungs to form a ribcage.
7	Intercostal muscles	Contract to cause the ribcage to move upwards and outwards for inhalation.
8	Diaphragm	A muscle that sits underneath the ribcage.
9	Trachea	A tube lined with cartilage which leads from the mouth to the lungs.
10	Alveoli	Small air sacs where gas exchange takes place.

Week 8 Plants	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Protein	Made up of amino acids that contain nitrogen.
2	Magnesium ions	The mineral needed for chlorophyll.
3	Chlorophyll	A green pigment which captures light for photosynthesis.
4	Fertiliser	This is added to the soil to boost mineral levels for healthy plant growth.
5	Nitrates	A mineral needed for protein synthesis.
6	Artery	A blood vessel which carries blood away from the heart.
7	Vein	A blood vessel which brings blood back to the heart.
8	Capillary	A blood vessel adapted for gas exchange.
9	Nicotine	The addictive drug in cigarette smoke.
10	Tar	A cancer causing chemical in cigarette smoke.

Week 9 Chemical reactions	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical change	The properties of a substance change but no new substance is made E.g. ice melting or water freezing.
2	Chemical change	Bonds are broken and remade forming one or more new substances.
3	Acid	A solution with a pH from 0 to 6. Universal Indicator will be red, orange or yellow.
4	Alkali	A solution with a pH from 8-14. Universal Indicator will be dark green, blue or purple.
5	Base	An insoluble chemical that reacts with an acid to neutralise it.
6	Neutral	A solution which is pH7 e.g. pure water and is neither acid or alkali. Universal Indicator stays green.
7	pH Scale	A numerical scale from 0 - 14 that measures how acidic or alkaline a solution is.
8	Acid + Alkali → Salt + Water	A neutralisation reaction.
9	Exothermic	A reaction where energy is transferred to the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings increases.
10	Endothermic	A reaction that takes in energy from the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings decreases.

Week 10 Chemical reactions	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical change	The properties of a substance change but no new substance is made E.g. ice melting or water freezing.
2	Chemical change	Bonds are broken and remade forming one or more new substances.
3	Acid	A solution with a pH from 0 to 6. Universal Indicator will be red, orange or yellow.
4	Alkali	A solution with a pH from 8-14. Universal Indicator will be dark green, blue or purple.
5	Base	An insoluble chemical that reacts with an acid to neutralise it.
6	Neutral	A solution which is pH7 e.g. pure water and is neither acid or alkali. Universal Indicator stays green.
7	pH Scale	A numerical scale from 0 - 14 that measures how acidic or alkaline a solution is.
8	Acid + Alkali → Salt + Water	A neutralisation reaction.
9	Exothermic	A reaction where energy is transferred to the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings increases.
10	Endothermic	A reaction that takes in energy from the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings decreases.

Week 11 Chemical reactions	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical change	The properties of a substance change but no new substance is made E.g. ice melting or water freezing.
2	Chemical change	Bonds are broken and remade forming one or more new substances.
3	Acid	A solution with a pH from 0 to 6. Universal Indicator will be red, orange or yellow.
4	Alkali	A solution with a pH from 8-14. Universal Indicator will be dark green, blue or purple.
5	Base	An insoluble chemical that reacts with an acid to neutralise it.
6	Neutral	A solution which is pH7 e.g. pure water and is neither acid or alkali. Universal Indicator stays green.
7	pH Scale	A numerical scale from 0 - 14 that measures how acidic or alkaline a solution is.
8	Acid + Alkali → Salt + Water	A neutralisation reaction.
9	Exothermic	A reaction where energy is transferred to the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings increases.
10	Endothermic	A reaction that takes in energy from the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings decreases.

Week 12 Graphs	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bar chart	Used to show discontinuous discrete data.
2	Line graph	Used to show continuous data
3	X-axis	Horizontal line along the bottom of the graph.
4	Y-axis	Vertical line along the side of the graph.
5	Scale	Even values placed on the X/Y axis e.g. 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 or 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
6	Linear	A straight section of a graph.
7	Non-linear	A curved section of a graph.
8	Positive correlation	One variable increases as the other variable increases. Upward trend in plots.
9	Negative correlation	If one variable increases as the other variable decreases. Downwards trend in plots.
10	Anomaly	A piece of data which does not fit with the rest of the data set on the line of best fit.

Week 13 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 1		
Shopping	Piece of Information	Answer
1	De vez en cuando	From time to time
2	voy de compras	I go shopping
3	en <u>la ciudad</u>	in <u>the city</u>
4	en tiendas de diseño	in designer shops
5	en <u>el mercado</u>	in <u>the market</u>
6	ya que	since
7	es barato	it is cheap
8	está de moda	it is in fashion
9	hay ofertas	there are offers
10	hay gangas	there are bargains

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 2		
Shopping	Piece of Information	Answer
1	A menudo	Often
2	compro	I buy
3	en el <u>centro comercial</u>	in the <u>shopping centre</u>
4	porque	because
5	hay muchas tallas	there are lots of sizes
6	A veces	Sometimes
7	voy de compras	I go shopping
8	en <u>la ciudad</u>	in the <u>city</u>
9	ya que	since
10	hay más variedad	there is more variety

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
--------	----------------------	--------

Shopping		
1	Recientemente	Recently
2	compré	I bought
3	un regalo	a gift
4	<u>un sombrero</u> azul	<u>a</u> blue <u>hat</u>
5	<u>un vestido</u> rojo	<u>a</u> red <u>dress</u>
6	unas zapatillas de deporte	some trainers
7	un libro	a book
8	<u>una camiseta</u> blanca	<u>a</u> white <u>t-shirt</u>
9	ropa de marca	designer clothes
10	una revista	a magazine

Week 4 Shopping	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mañana	Tomorrow
2	la semana <u>próxima</u>	<u>next week</u>
3	voy a comprar	voy a comprar
4	un <u>paquete</u> de	a <u>packet</u> of
5	arroz	rice
6	De vez en cuando	From time to time
7	voy de compras	I go shopping
8	en <u>la ciudad</u>	in <u>the city</u>
9	en tiendas de diseño	in designer shops
10	en <u>el mercado</u>	in <u>the market</u>

Week 5 Shopping	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El fin de semana próximo	Next weekend
2	voy a comprar	I am going to buy
3	una <u>caja</u>	a <u>box</u>
4	de <u>pescado</u> y	of <u>fish</u> y
5	un kilo de verduras	a kilo of vegetables
6	ya que	since
7	es barato	it is cheap
8	está de moda	it is in fashion
9	hay ofertas	there are offers
10	hay gangas	there are bargains

Week 6 Shopping	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Voy a pagar	I am going to pay
2	con <u>tarjeta</u>	with <u>card</u>
3	con <u>moneda</u>	with <u>cash/coins</u>
4	en libras	in pounds
5	en dólares	in dollars
6	Recientemente	Recently
7	compré	I bought
8	un <u>regalo</u>	a <u>gift</u>
9	un <u>sombrero</u> azul	a blue <u>hat</u>
10	un <u>vestido</u> rojo	a red <u>dress</u>

Week 7 Music	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Siempre	I always
2	escucho	listen
3	el reggaetón	reggaeton
4	porque me gusta	because I like
5	sus letras	its lyrics
6	Prefiero	I prefer
7	escuchar	to listen
8	la música latina	latin music
9	porque me encanta	because I love
10	su <u>ritmo</u>	its <u>rhythm</u>

Week 8 Music	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nunca	I never
2	escucho	listen
3	la <u>música</u> pop	pop <u>music</u>
4	porque no soporto	because I can't stand
5	sus <u>canciones</u>	its <u>songs</u>
6	Mi <u>hermano</u> escucha	My <u>brother</u> listens to
7	el grupo 5	the group 5
8	porque	because
9	a mi <u>hermano</u>	my <u>brother</u>
10	le encanta sus <u>conciertos</u>	loves their <u>concerts</u>

Week 9 Music	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mi madre escucha	My mums listen to
2	la cantante	the singer
3	Rosalía porque	Rosalía because
4	a mi madre le gusta	my mum likes
5	su <u>voz</u>	her <u>voice</u>
6	Mañana	Tomorrow
7	la semana <u>próxima</u>	<u>next</u> week
8	voy a comprar	voy a comprar
9	<u>un paquete</u> de	<u>a packet</u> of
10	arroz	rice

Week 10 Music	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mi padre escucha	My mums listen to
2	el cantante	the singer
3	Pablo Alborán porque	Pablo Alborán because
4	a mi padre le gusta	my padre likes
5	su <u>voz</u>	his <u>voice</u>
6	Mañana	Tomorrow
7	la semana <u>próxima</u>	<u>next week</u>
8	voy a comprar	voy a comprar
9	<u>un paquete</u> de	<u>a packet of</u>
10	arroz	rice

Week 11 Music	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El fin de semana <u>pasado</u>	<u>Last weekend</u>
2	fui a	I went to
3	un festival de música	to a music festival
4	con mis <u>amigos</u>	with my <u>friends</u>
5	era emocionante	it was exciting
6	Lo mejor fue cuando	The best thing was when
7	bailamos	we danced
8	cantamos	we sang
9	comimos	we ate
10	bebimos	we drank

Week 12 Music	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El <u>primer</u> día	The <u>first</u> day
2	disfrutamos	we enjoyed
3	de la <u>música</u> y	the <u>music</u> and
4	tocamos	we played
5	instrumentos	instruments
6	Debo admitir	I must admit
7	que era	that it was
8	interesante	interesting
9	divertido y	fun and
10	alegre	cheerful

Week 13 Music	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mi madre escucha	My mums listen to
2	la cantante	the singer
3	Rosalía porque	Rosalía because
4	a mi madre le gusta	my mum (she) likes
5	su <u>voz</u>	her <u>voice</u>
6	El fin de semana <u>pasado</u>	<u>Last</u> weekend
7	fui	I went
8	un festival de música	to a music festival
9	con mis amigos	with my friends
10	era emocionante	it was exciting

English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Structure	The way a text is ordered; for example the order in which events occur
2	Characterisation	The creation of a fictional person through description of their features
3	Setting	The creation of a place or surroundings, also shown through its atmosphere
4	Tension	The feeling of emotional strain.
5	Introducing	An idea or character is first shown.
6	Focusing	Our attention is aimed somewhere.
7	Building	When an idea/tension is increased.
8	Developing	An earlier point is extended.
9	Changing	A shift is created for an event/idea.
10	Concluding	Ideas/ events are drawn to a close.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong.
2	Humanity	This refers to the human race, which includes everyone on Earth.
3	Atmosphere	The mode or tone set by the writer.
4	Climax	The most intense or decisive point.
5	Dialogue	The lines spoken by characters.
6	Flashback	(Analepsis) Presents past events.
7	Flash-forward	(Prolepsis) Presents future events.
8	Foreshadowing	Hints what is to come(can mislead).
9	Motif	A recurring element in a story.
10	Spotlight	Emphasis is placed on something.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gothic fiction	A genre characterised by mystery, fear of the unknown, and terror.
2	Narrative	A description of a series of connected events, or a story
3	Linear narrative	Events are told chronologically.
4	Non-Linear narrative	Events are not told chronologically.
5	Unreliable narrator	A character whose telling of the story is not completely accurate, convincing or believable due to problems with the character's mental state or maturity.
6	Narrative voice	Narrative voice is the perspective the story is told from.
7	1st person	Told from a character's perspective (I).
8	2nd person	Directed to the reader (you).
9	Limited 3rd person	External narrator with knowledge of one character's feelings (he).
10	Omniscient 3rd person	External narrator- knowledge of more than one character's feelings (he).

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Shift	A switch or change of focus.
2	Fragment	An incomplete sentence (no subject verb agreement) "Silence everywhere."
3	Simple	A sentence with one independent clause. "She went to the shop."
4	Compound	A sentence with multiple independent clauses. "She went to the shop and bought a banana"
5	Complex	A sentence with one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. "Sometimes, when she goes to the shop, she likes to buy a banana."
6	Psyche	A term to describe the human soul, body or mind.
7	Supernatural	Events or things that cannot be explained by nature or science and that are assumed to come from beyond, or to originate from otherworldly forces.
8	Archetype	A model of something in literature that is often copied in stories. For example a character might be a hero or villain.
9	Madness	Gothic writers were fascinated with the psychological exploration of the mind and what made people become psychologically disturbed.
10	Pathetic fallacy	A literary device that attributes human qualities and emotions to inanimate objects of nature.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	menacing	suggesting the presence of danger (threatening)
2	ominous	giving the worrying impression something bad will happen (gloomy)
3	Grotesque	Something that is very ugly and disgusting, perhaps distorted
4	perturbed	feeling anxiety of concern (unsettled)
5	desolate	uninhabited or giving the impression of emptiness (bare)
6	sinister	something harmful or evil is likely to happen (alarming)
7	apocalyptic	describing the complete destruction of the world (catastrophic)
8	obscured	when something is hidden or covered (concealed)
9	Dual narrative	A story told from multiple perspectives.
10	Cyclical narrative	A story in which the ending reflects the beginning

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Structure	The way a text is ordered; for example the order in which events occur
2	Characterisation	The creation of a fictional person through description of their features
3	Setting	The creation of a place or surroundings, also shown through its atmosphere
4	Tension	The feeling of emotional strain.
5	Dialogue	The lines spoken by characters.
6	Flashback	(Analepsis) Presents past events.
7	Flash-forward	(Prolepsis) Presents future events.
8	Foreshadowing	Hints what is to come(can mislead).
9	Motif	A recurring element in a story.

10	Spotlight	Emphasis is placed on something.
----	-----------	----------------------------------

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Introducing	An idea or character is first shown.
2	Focusing	Our attention is aimed somewhere.
3	Building	When an idea/tension is increased.
4	Developing	An earlier point is extended.
5	Changing	A shift is created for an event/idea.
6	Concluding	Ideas/ events are drawn to a close.
7	Morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong.
8	Humanity	This refers to the human race, which includes everyone on Earth.
9	Atmosphere	The mode or tone set by the writer.
10	Climax	The most intense or decisive point.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Narrative	A description of a series of connected events, or a story
2	Linear narrative	Events are told chronologically.
3	Non-Linear narrative	Events are not told chronologically.
4	Unreliable narrator	A character whose telling of the story is not completely accurate, convincing or believable due to problems with the character's mental state or maturity.
5	Narrative voice	Narrative voice is the perspective the story is told from.
6	1st person	Told from a character's perspective (I).
7	Fragment	An incomplete sentence (no subject verb agreement) "Silence everywhere."
8	Simple	A sentence with one independent clause. "She went to the shop."
9	Compound	A sentence with multiple independent clauses. "She went to the shop and bought a banana"
10	Complex	A sentence with one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. "Sometimes, when she goes to the shop, she likes to buy a banana."

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gothic fiction	A genre characterised by mystery, fear of the unknown, and terror.
2	2nd person	Directed to the reader (you).
3	Limited 3rd person	External narrator with knowledge of one character's feelings (he).
4	Omniscient 3rd person	External narrator- knowledge of more than one character's feelings (he).
5	Psyche	A term to describe the human soul, body or mind.
6	Supernatural	Events or things that cannot be explained by nature or science and that are assumed to come from beyond, or to originate from otherworldly forces.
7	Archetype	A model of something in literature that is often copied in stories. For example a character might be a hero or villain.
8	Madness	Gothic writers were fascinated with the psychological exploration of the mind and what made people become psychologically disturbed.
9	Pathetic fallacy	A literary device that attributes human qualities and emotions to inanimate objects of nature.

10	Shift	A switch or change of focus.
----	-------	------------------------------

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	menacing	suggesting the presence of danger (threatening)
2	ominous	giving the worrying impression something bad will happen (gloomy)
3	Grotesque	Something that is very ugly and disgusting, perhaps distorted
4	perturbed	feeling anxiety of concern (unsettled)
5	desolate	uninhabited or giving the impression of emptiness (bare)
6	Flashback	(Analepsis) Presents past events.
7	Flash-forward	(Prolepsis) Presents future events.
8	Foreshadowing	Hints what is to come(can mislead).
9	Motif	A recurring element in a story.
10	Spotlight	Emphasis is placed on something.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	sinister	something harmful or evil is likely to happen (alarming)
2	apocalyptic	describing the complete destruction of the world (catastrophic)
3	obscured	when something is hidden or covered (concealed)
4	Dual narrative	A story told from multiple perspectives.
5	Cyclical narrative	A story in which the ending reflects the beginning
6	Morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong.
7	Humanity	This refers to the human race, which includes everyone on Earth.
8	Atmosphere	The mode or tone set by the writer.
9	Climax	The most intense or decisive point.
10	Dialogue	The lines spoken by characters.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Structure	The way a text is ordered; for example the order in which events occur
2	Characterisation	The creation of a fictional person through description of their features
3	Setting	The creation of a place or surroundings, also shown through its atmosphere
4	Tension	The feeling of emotional strain.
5	Shift	A switch or change of focus.
6	Fragment	An incomplete sentence (no subject verb agreement) "Silence everywhere."
7	Simple	A sentence with one independent clause. "She went to the shop."
8	Compound	A sentence with multiple independent clauses. "She went to the shop and bought a banana"
9	Complex	A sentence with one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. "Sometimes, when she goes to the shop, she likes to buy a banana."
10	Psyche	A term to describe the human soul, body or mind.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Introducing	An idea or character is first shown.
2	Focusing	Our attention is aimed somewhere.
3	Building	When an idea/tension is increased.
4	Developing	An earlier point is extended.
5	Changing	A shift is created for an event/idea.
6	Concluding	Ideas/ events are drawn to a close.
7	Gothic fiction	A genre characterised by mystery, fear of the unknown, and terror.
8	Narrative	A description of a series of connected events, or a story
9	Linear narrative	Events are told chronologically.
10	Non-Linear narrative	Events are not told chronologically.

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which term means the making of goods on a large scale using machines?	Manufacturing
2	Using manufactured goods to produce goods in factories.	Industry
3	What is the overthrow of a government or social system in favour of a new one?	Revolution
4	This was the period from 1750-1900 where Britain drastically changed from a society based upon agriculture, to one which centred around industry and	Industrial Revolution
5	What is the practice of farming and cultivating goods such as food?	Agriculture
6	Who invented the Spinning Frame?	Richard Arkwright
7	Which system meant people working at home, making goods by hand?	Domestic System
8	Which system meant people working in factories?	Factory System
9	What did Richard Arkwright invent?	Spinning Frame
10	When was the Industrial Revolution?	1750-1900

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	In which country did the Industrial Revolution start?	Britain
2	What percentage of people lived in the countryside before the Industrial Revolution?	80%
3	Who invented the first commercially used steam-engine?	Thomas Savery
4	He is credited with greatly developing the steam-engine, allowing it to be used for trains on railways.	James Watt
5	Underground networks where raw materials are extracted from the earth	Mines
6	What machines uses steam as a source of power?	Steam Engine
7	This word means changes in society.	Reform
8	A series of laws passed by Parliament.	Act
9	What is the name for unions of workers who share the same job?	Trade Union
10	What did trade unions seek to improve?	Working Conditions

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the term used to describe coal during the Industrial Revolution?	Black Gold
2	This was an act of Parliament which aimed to extend the voting rights in the UK	1832 Reform Act
3	This means employing children, sometimes as young as 4 years old, to work in industry.	Child Labour
4	What is the name for a long and narrow man-made stream of water	Canal
5	What is the name for a steam engine that moves on a set of rails?	Locomotive
6	Which term means the making of goods on a large scale using machines?	Manufacturing
7	Using manufactured goods to produce goods in factories.	Industry
8	What is the overthrow of a government or social system in favour of a new one?	Revolution
9	This was the period from 1750-1900 where Britain drastically changed from a society based upon agriculture, to one which centred around industry and	Industrial Revolution
10	What is the practice of farming and cultivating goods such as food?	Agriculture

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	These are natural resources provided and taken from the earth.	Raw materials
2	Rows of houses built next to each other.	Back-to-back Housing
3	This was a publicly supported movement that fought for social change in Britain after the failures of the 1832 Reform Act	The Chartist Movement
4	Who was an English physician who made the link between cholera and unhygienic water pumps.	John Snow
5	This is a bacterial disease that struck the cities of England in the second half of the 19th Century. It resulted in thousands of deaths.	Cholera
6	Who invented the Spinning Frame?	Richard Arkwright
7	Which system meant people working at home, making goods by hand?	Domestic System
8	Which system meant people working in factories?	Factory System
9	What did Richard Arkwright invent?	Spinning Frame
10	When was the Industrial Revolution?	1750-1900

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	A disease carried by fleas, and in food and water contaminated by faeces.	Typhoid
2	A disease spread by moisture from person to person.	Tuberculosis (TB)
3	What is the name for a period of time where thousands of people die of the same disease?	Epidemic
4	What is the general health and wellbeing of a society?	Public Health
5	The process of using vaccines to cure a disease or illness.	Vaccination
6	This means being put to death by the state for the most serious crimes.	Capital Punishment
7	In which country did the Industrial Revolution start?	Britain
8	What percentage of people lived in the countryside before the Industrial Revolution?	80%
9	Who invented the first commercially used steam-engine?	Thomas Savery
10	He is credited with greatly developing the steam-engine, allowing it to be used for trains on railways.	James Watt
	Underground networks where raw materials are extracted from the earth	Mines

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the name for the system of upper, middle, and working classes in Britain?	The Social Pyramid
2	What means being put to death by the state for the most serious crimes?	Capital Punishment
3	What is the name for the platform upon which people were hanged?	Gallows
4	Where did Britain send convicts during the Industrial Revolution?	Australia
5	This was the process of sending convicts abroad so that they were no longer in Britain.	Transportation
6	What machines uses steam as a source of power?	Steam Engine
7	This word means changes in society.	Reform
8	A series of laws passed by Parliament.	Act
9	What is the name for unions of workers who share the same job?	Trade Union

10	What did trade unions seek to improve?	Working Conditions
----	--	--------------------

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the name of the first professional police force?	Bow Street Runners
2	What did Robert Peel help to create in 1829?	Metropolitan Police
3	How much did a Met Police officer earn per day?	5 pence
4	Who spent most of her life reforming prisons and improving the lives of prisoners?	Elizabeth Fry
5	In which part of London did Jack the Ripper's murders take place?	Whitechapel
6	What was the term used to describe coal during the Industrial Revolution?	Black Gold
7	This was an act of Parliament which aimed to extend the voting rights in the UK	1832 Reform Act
8	This means employing children, sometimes as young as 4 years old, to work in industry.	Child Labour
9	What is the name for a long and narrow man-made stream of water	Canal
10	What is the name for a steam engine that moves on a set of rails?	Locomotive

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	This banned factories employing children under 12 years of age and made further rules around safety equipment.	1901 Factory Act
2	A national survey that counts the population of a country.	Census
3	He was a Chartist leader in Victorian London, and is considered to be one of the founders of the Chartist Movement.	William Cuffay
4	A system of relief for the poor population of Britain, during the Industrial Revolution.	Poor Law
5	These are natural resources provided and taken from the earth.	Raw materials
6	A person who sets up a business or businesses.	Entrepreneurs
7	Rows of houses built next to each other.	Back-to-back Housing
8	This was a publicly supported movement that fought for social change in Britain after the failures of the 1832 Reform Act	The Chartist Movement
9	Who was an English physician who made the link between cholera and unhygienic water pumps.	John Snow
10	This is a bacterial disease that struck the cities of England in the second half of the 19th Century. It resulted in thousands of deaths.	Cholera

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	A disease carried by fleas, and in food and water contaminated by faeces.	Typhoid
2	A disease spread by moisture from person to person.	Tuberculosis (TB)
3	What is the name for a period of time where thousands of people die of the same disease?	Epidemic
4	What is the general health and wellbeing of a society?	Public Health
5	The process of using vaccines to cure a disease or illness.	Vaccination
6	What is the name for the system of upper, middle, and working classes in Britain?	The Social Pyramid
7	What means being put to death by the state for the most serious crimes?	Capital Punishment
8	What is the name for the platform upon which people were hanged?	Gallows
9	Where did Britain send convicts during the Industrial Revolution?	Australia
10	This was the process of sending convicts abroad so that they were no longer in Britain.	Transportation

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the name of the first professional police force?	Bow Street Runners
2	What did Robert Peel help to create in 1829?	Metropolitan Police
3	How much did a Met Police officer earn per day?	5 pence
4	Who spent most of her life reforming prisons and improving lives of prisoners?	Elizabeth Fry
5	In which part of London did Jack the Ripper's murders take place?	Whitechapel
6	This banned factories employing children under 12 years of age and made further rules around safety equipment.	1901 Factory Act
7	A national survey that counts the population of a country.	Census
8	He was a Chartist leader in Victorian London, and is considered to be one of the founders of the Chartist Movement.	William Cuffay
9	A system of relief for the poor population of Britain, during the Industrial Revolution.	Poor Law
10	These are natural resources provided and taken from the earth.	Raw materials

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Using manufactured goods to produce goods in factories.	Industry
2	What is the overthrow of a government or social system in favour of a new one?	Revolution
3	This was the period from 1750-1900 where Britain drastically changed from a society based upon agriculture, to one which centred around industry and	Industrial Revolution
4	Which system meant people working at home, making goods by hand?	Domestic System
5	Which system meant people working in factories?	Factory System
6	What did Richard Arkwright invent?	Spinning Frame
7	When was the Industrial Revolution?	1750-1900
8	What is the name for the system of upper, middle, and working classes in Britain?	The Social Pyramid

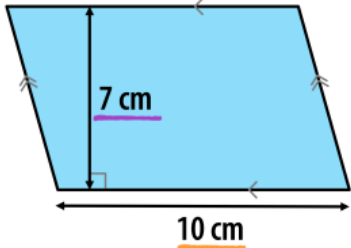
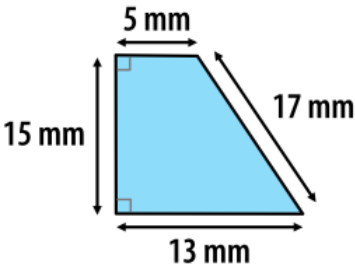
9	What means being put to death by the state for the most serious crimes?	Capital Punishment
10	What is the name for the platform upon which people were hanged?	Gallows

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who invented the first commercially used steam-engine?	Thomas Savery
2	He is credited with greatly developing the steam-engine, allowing it to be used for trains on railways.	James Watt
3	Underground networks where raw materials are extracted from the earth	Mines
4	What machines uses steam as a source of power?	Steam Engine
5	This word means changes in society.	Reform
6	A series of laws passed by Parliament.	Act
7	What was the name of the first professional police force?	Bow Street Runners
8	What did Robert Peel help to create in 1829?	Metropolitan Police
9	How much did a Met Police officer earn per day?	5 pence
10	Who spent most of her life reforming prisons and improving the lives of prisoners?	Elizabeth Fry

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	This banned factories employing children under 12 years of age and made further rules around safety equipment.	1901 Factory Act
2	A national survey that counts the population of a country.	Census
3	He was a Chartist leader in Victorian London, and is considered to be one of the founders of the Chartist Movement.	William Cuffay
4	A system of relief for the poor population of Britain, during the Industrial Revolution.	Poor Law
5	These are natural resources provided and taken from the earth.	Raw materials
6	A disease carried by fleas, and in food and water contaminated by faeces.	Typhoid
7	A disease spread by moisture from person to person.	Tuberculosis (TB)
8	What is the name for a period of time where thousands of people die of the same disease?	Epidemic
9	What is the general health and wellbeing of a society?	Public Health
10	The process of using vaccines to cure a disease or illness.	Vaccination

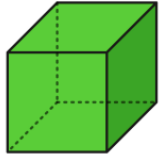
Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Answer	Piece of Information
1	3	What is the 1st significant figure of 3279?
2	2	What is the 1st significant figure of 0.029?
3	30	Round 32 to 1 significant figure (1sf)
4	280	Round 281 to 2 significant figures (2sf)
5	125	A company made a profit of £413,927. What is its value to 3 significant figures (3sf)
6	70	What is 1% of 7000
7	300	What is 10% of 3000
8	20	What is 2% of 1000
9	90	What is 90% of 100
10	160	What is 80% of 200

Week 2	Answer	Piece of Information
1	Midpoint	A coordinate halfway between two points
2	Base x perpendicular height	Formula for the area of a parallelogram
3	70cm^2	What is the area of this parallelogram? 
4	$\frac{\text{sum of parallel sides}}{2} \times \text{height}$ (height is perpendicular)	Formula for the area of a trapezium
5	135mm^2	What is the area of this trapezium? 
6	60	Increase 20 by 10%
7	3	Increase 300 by 20%
8	80	Increase 24 by 50%
9	£1.50	10 litres of juice costs £3.00. How much do 5 litres cost?
10	£0.60	8 litres of milk costs £2.40. How much do 2 litres cost?

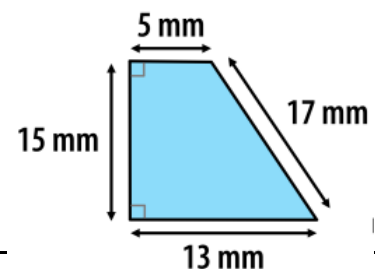
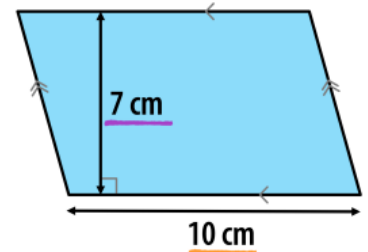
Week 3	Answer	Piece of Information
1	Diameter	A straight line segment that passes through the center of the circle, connecting two points on the circle's edge.
2	Radius	A straight line segment from the center of the circle to the circle's edge. It is half the diameter.
3	Circumference	The distance around the outside of a circle, which is its perimeter
4	Tangent	A straight line that touches the circles circumference at exactly one point
5	$A = \pi r^2$	The formula for the area of a circle
6	4a	Simplify $a + a + a + a$
7	5a	Simplify $5 \times a$
8	a^2	Simplify $a \times a$
9	a^8	Simplify $a^5 \times a^3$
10	a^2	Simplify $a^5 \div a^3$

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	700,000	Write 7×10^5 as an ordinary number
2	0.00007	Write 7×10^{-5} as an ordinary number
3	724,000	Write 7.24×10^5 as an ordinary number
4	6×10^9	Write 6,000,000,000 in standard form
5	6×10^{-3}	Write 0.006 in standard form
6	$a = 4$	Solve $3a = 12$
7	$a = 13$	Solve $a + 3 = 16$
8	$a = 19$	Solve $a - 3 = 16$
9	$a = 27$	Solve $\frac{a}{3} = 9$
10	Variable	An unknown in an equation, represented by a letter

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cube	What is the mathematical name for this shape: 
2	Face	The flat side of a 3D shape
3	Edge	Where two faces meet on a 3D shape
4	Vertex	Where edges meet on a 3D shape
5	6	How many faces does a cube have?
6	12	How many edges does a cube have?
7	8	How many vertices does a cube have?
8	27cm^3	What is the volume for a cube with side length of 3cm?
9	Net	A flat, 2D shape that can be folded to create a 3D shape
10	10mm	How many mm in a cm

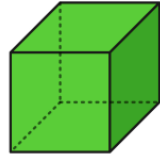
Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	3	What is the 1st significant figure of 3279?
2	2	What is the 1st significant figure of 0.029?
3	30	Round 32 to 1 significant figure (1sf)
4	280	Round 281 to 2 significant figures (2sf)
5	125	A company made a profit of £413,927. What is its value to 3 significant figures (3sf)
6	60	Increase 20 by 10%
7	3	Increase 300 by 20%
8	80	Increase 24 by 50%
9	£1.50	10 litres of juice costs £3.00. How much do 5 litres cost?
10	£0.60	8 litres of milk costs £2.40. How much do 2 litres cost?

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	70	What is 1% of 7000
2	300	What is 10% of 3000
3	20	What is 2% of 1000
4	90	What is 90% of 100
5	160	What is 80% of 200
6	Midpoint	A coordinate halfway between two points
7	Base x perpendicular height	Formula for the area of a parallelogram
8	70cm^2	What is the area of this parallelogram?
9	$\frac{\text{sum of parallel sides}}{2} \times \text{height}$ (height is perpendicular)	Formula for the area of a trapezium
10	135mm^2	What is the area of this trapezium?



Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Diameter	A straight line segment that passes through the center of the circle, connecting two points on the circle's edge.
2	Radius	A straight line segment from the center of the circle to the circle's edge. It is half the diameter.
3	Circumference	The distance around the outside of a circle, which is its perimeter
4	Tangent	A straight line that touches the circles circumference at exactly one point
5	$A = \pi r^2$	The formula for the area of a circle
6	700,000	Write 7×10^5 as an ordinary number
7	0.00007	Write 7×10^{-5} as an ordinary number
8	724,000	Write 7.24×10^5 as an ordinary number
9	6×10^9	Write 6,000,000,000 in standard form
10	6×10^{-3}	Write 0.006 in standard form

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	4a	Simplify $a + a + a + a$
2	5a	Simplify $5 \times a$
3	a^2	Simplify $a \times a$
4	a^8	Simplify $a^5 \times a^3$
5	a^2	Simplify $a^5 \div a^3$
6	12	How many edges does a cube have?
7	8	How many vertices does a cube have?
8	27cm^3	What is the volume for a cube with side length of 3cm?
9	Net	A flat, 2D shape that can be folded to create a 3D shape
10	10mm	How many mm in a cm

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$a = 4$	Solve $3a = 12$
2	$a = 13$	Solve $a + 3 = 16$
3	$a = 19$	Solve $a - 3 = 16$
4	$a = 27$	Solve $\frac{a}{3} = 9$
5	Variable	An unknown in an equation, represented by a letter
6	Cube	What is the mathematical name for this shape: 
7	Face	The flat side of a 3D shape
8	Edge	Where two faces meet on a 3D shape
9	Vertex	Where edges meet on a 3D shape
10	6	How many faces does a cube have?

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	30	Round 32 to 1 significant figure (1sf)
2	280	Round 281 to 2 significant figures (2sf)
3	125	A company made a profit of £413,927. What is its value to 3 significant figures (3sf)
4	70	What is 1% of 7000
5	300	What is 10% of 3000
6	20	What is 2% of 1000
7	90	What is 90% of 100
8	160	What is 80% of 200
9	Midpoint	A coordinate halfway between two points
10	Base x perpendicular height	Formula for the area of a parallelogram

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	724,000	Write 7.24×10^5 as an ordinary number
2	6×10^9	Write 6,000,000,000 in standard form
3	6×10^{-3}	Write 0.006 in standard form
4	$a = 4$	Solve $3a = 12$
5	$a = 13$	Solve $a + 3 = 16$
6	Face	The flat side of a 3D shape
7	Edge	Where two faces meet on a 3D shape
8	Vertex	Where edges meet on a 3D shape
9	6	How many faces does a cube have?
10	12	How many edges does a cube have?

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Diameter	A straight line segment that passes through the center of the circle, connecting two points on the circle's edge.
2	Radius	A straight line segment from the center of the circle to the circle's edge. It is half the diameter.
3	Circumference	The distance around the outside of a circle, which is its perimeter
4	Tangent	A straight line that touches the circles circumference at exactly one point
5	$A = \pi r^2$	The formula for the area of a circle
6	3	What is the 1st significant figure of 3279?
7	2	What is the 1st significant figure of 0.029?
8	30	Round 32 to 1 significant figure (1sf)
9	280	Round 281 to 2 significant figures (2sf)
10	125	A company made a profit of £413,927. What is its value to 3 significant figures (3sf)

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tourism	This describes travelling for pleasure.
2	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
3	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.
4	Tourist attraction	This describes a place of interest that tourists visit offering leisure and amusement.
5	Multiplier Effect	The "snowballing" effect of economic activity.
6	Four-figure grid reference	This is used to locate a specific location on a map.
7	Six-figure grid reference	This is used to locate a specific location on a map to the nearest 100m.
8	Destination	The end place where a person is travelling to.
9	Trade Boom	A period of rapid growth of trade.
10	Indigenous population	These are people that inhabited a place before the arrival of colonists.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
2	Convict	This means criminal.
3	Penal colony	A settlement for criminals.
4	Trade surplus	This is when the exports are greater than its imports creating a profit.
5	Trade deficit	This is when the imports are greater than its exports creating debt.
6	Ecosystem	This describes an area where living and nonliving things work together.
7	Biome	This describes an area that has a specific climate, vegetation and animal species.
8	Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals within an ecosystem.
9	Australia Location	This country is located in Oceania/ Australasia and is located south of the equator in the southern hemisphere.
10	Hot desert biome	This describes extremely dry areas that are found 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tropical biome	This describes areas with high rainfall and hot temperatures that are found between the tropics.
2	Savanna biome	This describes an area of grassland which is hot and seasonally dry.
3	Coral reef	An underwater ecosystem made up of individual corals called polyps.
4	Photosynthesis	This is the process where organisms absorb carbon dioxide and produce oxygen.
5	Algae	This lives inside coral and provides nutrients to the coral.
6	Tourism	This describes travelling for pleasure.
7	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
8	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.
9	Tourist attraction	This describes a place of interest that tourists visit offering leisure and amusement.

10	Multiplier Effect	The "snowballing" effect of economic activity.
----	-------------------	--

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Great Barrier Reef	This is the world's largest coral reef.
2	Salinity	This describes the amount of salt something contains.
3	Habitat	This describes a place where an organism makes its home.
4	Marine wildlife	This describes plants or animals that live in the oceans or seas.
5	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
6	Four-figure grid reference	This is used to locate a specific location on a map.
7	Six-figure grid reference	This is used to locate a specific location on a map to the nearest 100m.
8	Destination	The end place where a person is travelling to.
9	Trade Boom	A period of rapid growth of trade.
10	Indigenous population	These are people that inhabited a place before the arrival of colonists.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Infrastructure	The organisation of structures and facilities such as buildings, roads and power supplies.
2	Coral bleaching	This is when coral forces out algae living in it, and as a result turns white.
3	Climate change	This describes the long-term change in the climate.
4	Economic Importance	This refers to money, employment and income of the area.
5	Social Importance	This refers to people and the community of the area.
6	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
7	Convict	This means criminal.
8	Penal colony	A settlement for criminals.
9	Trade surplus	This is when the exports are greater than its imports creating a profit.
10	Trade deficit	This is when the imports are greater than its exports creating debt.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Environmental Importance	This refers to the nature, habitats and environment of the area.
2	Sustainability	This describes something that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
3	Sustainable tourism	This is tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts.
4	Renewable energy	This is energy that will not run out e.g. solar, wind and hydro.
5	Rainwater capture	This is when rain is collected and used instead of freshwater.
6	Ecosystem	This describes an area where living and nonliving things work together.
7	Biome	This describes an area that has a specific climate, vegetation and animal species.
8	Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals within an ecosystem.
9	Australia Location	This country is located in Oceania/ Australasia and is located south of the equator in the southern hemisphere.
10	Hot desert biome	This describes extremely dry areas that are found 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator.

Week 7	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	Corruption	This describes dishonest or fraudulent behaviour.
3	Social unrest	This includes riots and demonstrations that may be disruptive or violent.
4	High Pressure	This is an area of sinking air so the weather is dry.
5	Thermal pollution	This is when a body of water becomes abnormally warmer due to human activity.
6	Tropical biome	This describes areas with high rainfall and hot temperatures that are found between the tropics.
7	Savanna biome	This describes an area of grassland which is hot and seasonally dry.
8	Coral reef	An underwater ecosystem made up of individual corals called polyps.
9	Photosynthesis	This is the process where organisms absorb carbon dioxide and produce oxygen.
10	Algae	This lives inside coral and provides nutrients to the coral.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.
2	Conservation	This means to carefully protect or preserve something i.e. an animal species.
3	Eco tourism	This describes travel that is responsible and conserves the natural environment.
4	Overtourism	This is the excessive amount of visitors to a popular area, which can cause issues.
5	Sustainable tourism strategy	A long-term plan to balance levels of tourism, to protect the present and future of the area.
6	Great Barrier Reef	This is the world's largest coral reef.
7	Salinity	This describes the amount of salt something contains.
8	Habitat	This describes a place where an organism makes its home.
9	Marine wildlife	This describes plants or animals that live in the oceans or seas.
10	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Infrastructure	The organisation of structures and facilities such as buildings, roads and power supplies.
2	Coral bleaching	This is when coral forces out algae living in it, and as a result turns white.
3	Climate change	This describes the long-term change in the climate.
4	Economic Importance	This refers to money, employment and income of the area.
5	Social Importance	This refers to people and the community of the area.
6	Environmental Importance	This refers to the nature, habitats and environment of the area.
7	Sustainability	This describes something that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
8	Sustainable tourism	This is tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts.
9	Renewable energy	This is energy that will not run out e.g. solar, wind and hydro.
10	Rainwater capture	This is when rain is collected and used instead of freshwater.

Week 10	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	Corruption	This describes dishonest or fraudulent behaviour.
3	Social unrest	This includes riots and demonstrations that may be disruptive or violent.
4	High Pressure	This is an area of sinking air so the weather is dry.
5	Thermal pollution	This is when a body of water becomes abnormally warmer due to human activity.
6	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.
7	Conservation	This means to carefully protect or preserve something i.e. an animal species.
8	Eco tourism	This describes travel that is responsible and conserves the natural environment.
9	Overtourism	This is the excessive amount of visitors to a popular area, which can cause issues.
10	Sustainable tourism strategy	A long-term plan to balance levels of tourism, to protect the present and future of the area.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tourism	This describes travelling for pleasure.
2	Penal colony	A settlement for criminals.
3	Hot desert biome	This describes extremely dry areas that are found 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator.
4	Tourist attraction	This describes a place of interest that tourists visit offering leisure and amusement.
5	Trade surplus	This is when the exports are greater than its imports creating a profit.
6	Habitat	This describes a place where an organism makes its home.
7	Six-figure grid reference	This is used to locate a specific location on a map to the nearest 100m.
8	Salinity	This describes the amount of salt something contains.
9	Trade Boom	A period of rapid growth of trade.
10	Marine wildlife	This describes plants or animals that live in the oceans or seas.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Destination	The end place where a person is travelling to.
2	Convict	This means criminal.
3	Biome	This describes an area that has a specific climate, vegetation and animal species.
4	Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals within an ecosystem.
5	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
6	Australia Location	This country is located in Oceania/ Australasia and is located south of the equator in the southern hemisphere.
7	Algae	This lives inside coral and provides nutrients to the coral.
8	Photosynthesis	This is the process where organisms absorb carbon dioxide and produce oxygen.
9	Coral reef	An underwater ecosystem made up of individual corals called polyps.
10	Multiplier Effect	The "snowballing" effect of economic activity.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Indigenous population	These are people that inhabited a place before the arrival of colonists.
2	Trade deficit	This is when the imports are greater than its exports creating debt.
3	Tropical biome	This describes areas with high rainfall and hot temperatures that are found between the tropics.
4	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
5	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.
6	Ecosystem	This describes an area where living and nonliving things work together.
7	Savanna biome	This describes an area of grassland which is hot and seasonally dry.
8	Four-figure grid reference	This is used to locate a specific location on a map.
9	Great Barrier Reef	This is the world's largest coral reef.
10	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.

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

Religious Studies

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Genesis	The first book of the Old Testament in the Holy Bible.
2	Myth	A traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people and/or supernatural beings or events.
3	Evolution	The theory or idea about the process by which different kinds of living organisms are believed to have developed from earlier forms.
4	Expansion	The action of becoming larger or covering a larger area.
5	Cosmic inflation	A period of extremely rapid expansion of the universe during its first few moments after the Big Bang, and its gradual expansion throughout its history.
6	Universe	All of space and time and their contents, including planets, stars, galaxies, and all other forms of matter and energy.
7	Science	This is the collection of knowledge gathered from observation and testing.
8	Creation	The process of making or bringing into existence the universe, especially when regarded as an act of God.
9	Creationist	The belief that God created the world in six days (with God resting on the seventh) as the Book of Genesis says.
10	Immanent	This is the idea that God is at work in the world, for example, performing miracles.

Music

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Late Romantic Music	Refers to music from the years 1850 - 1920. Focused on Operas and using large orchestras to convey programmatic ideas.
2	Serialism	Serialism refers to a genre of music from the 1920s - 1950s. Serialism focuses on dissonant and angular composing.
3	Minimalism	Minimalism refers to a genre of music that began in the 1960s. Minimalism focuses on 'stripping music back'.
4	Popular Music	refers to the genre of music that is highly popular at the time, beginning in the 1950s and still used today.
5	Richard Wagner	A composer from the Late Romantic Period. His most famous composition is Ride of the Valkyries.
6	Amy Beach	A composer from the Late Romantic Period. Her most famous composition is the Gaelic Symphony.
7	Arnold Schoenberg	A composer of Serialism. His most famous composition is Pierrot Lunaire.

8	Pierre Boulez	A composer of Serialism. His most famous composition is 12 Notations.
9	Michael Nyman	A composer of Minimalism. His most famous composition is Time Lapse.
10	Terry Riley	A composer of Minimalism. His most famous composition is In C.

Drama

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Protagonist	The leading character or one of the major characters in a play, film, novel, etc
2	Antagonist	A character who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something
3	Monologue	A long speech by one actor in a play, film or poem.
4	Soliloquy	A long speech by one actor in a play when alone on stage
5	Tragedy	A genre of drama (play) which focuses on stories of human suffering
6	Tragic hero	The lead character of high status is brought down by his own flaws
7	Madness	The state of having a serious mental illness
8	Semiotics	The use of signs and symbols in theatre (like costume, lighting, or gesture) to create meaning for the audience.
9	Aside	When the actor shares their feelings with the audience and other characters on stage cannot hear them
10	Emphasis	Stressing a particular word or phrase within a script.

Art

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cropped Image	A specific section of an image or artwork.
2	Linear	When an artwork is created through mostly solid lines or colours.
3	Artist Study	The act of recreating a well known artwork.
4	Harmonious Colour	Colours which are next to each other on the colour wheel.
5	Complimentary Colour	Colours which are opposite on the colour wheel.
6	Experiment	To use relevant and purposeful skills to explore outcomes.
7	Mixed media	A variety of materials used in one artwork.
8	Surface	The uppermost layer of something.
9	Texture	How a surface looks or feels e.g fluffy, rough or smooth.
10	Mark-Making	Creating a series of lines or patterns to create texture or tone.

Food

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cooling rack	A wire frame that cooked food can be left on to cool.
2	Food processor	An electric appliance which speeds up the preparation and mixing of ingredients.
3	Juicer	A kitchen appliance used for extracting juice from fruit and veg.
4	Tongs	Used for picking up objects, consisting of 2 long pieces joined at one end.
5	Bain-marie	Equipment and a process of cooking that involves placing a container of food into a pan of hot water.
6	Cookie cutter	A sharp metal or plastic tool used to cut dough into shapes before cooking.
7	Wok	Bowl shaped pan used, mainly, in Chinese cooking.
8	Spiralizer	An appliance used for cutting vegetables into ribbons or spaghetti.
9	Blender	An appliance with blades used for pureeing fruit and vegetables and blending liquids.
10	Al dente	Food, typically pasta cooked so as to be still firm when bitten.

DT

Week 6 10/10/25	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 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Yom	This is a Hebrew word meaning 'a period of time'.
2	Apologist	A person who offers an argument in defence of a subject.
3	William Paley	An English theologian (someone who studies God) who had the belief that God could be understood by looking at the design of the natural world.
4	Design Argument	To create, make or fashion; the idea that the world exists as the result of an intelligent designer.
5	Teleological Argument	An argument for the existence of God or, more generally, for an intelligent creator based on the evidence of "intelligent design" in the natural world.
6	Dr William Lane Craig	This is an American apologist who gives a modern-day defence of the Kalam Cosmological argument, an argument for the existence of God.
7	Ex Nihilo	From out of nothing. For example, the universe appeared out of nothing.
8	Cosmological argument	An argument to prove the existence of God by the fact that things exist. Things have a cause, and that the chain of causes can only end by a supernatural event.
9	Thomas Aquinas	Believed that faith and science could work together; his main ideas: The Cosmological argument and the Teleological argument.
10	Cause and effect	The relationship between two objects in which one object is the reason behind the other e.g.: eating too much fast food (cause) without any physical activity leads to weight gain (effect).

Music

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Beatles	A songwriting band from Liverpool, popular in the 1960s and 1970s. Their most famous song is Hey Jude.
2	Adele	An English singer-songwriter, popular from the 2010s to the present day. Her most famous song is Someone Like You.
3	Leitmotif	A short, recurring musical phrase" associated with a particular person, place, or idea.
4	Tone Row	A set of pitches that do not repeat, used by Serialists to compose their music.
5	Arpeggios	The notes of a chord played one note at a time. A broken chord.
6	Motif	A short musical idea—shorter than a phrase—that occurs often in a piece of music.
7	Ostinato	Short melodic phrases repeated throughout a composition, sometimes slightly varied or transposed to a different pitch.
8	Pop Ballad	A slow, emotional, romantic song with a focus on storytelling
9	Harmony	The combination of notes played together to create musical chords. major and minor triads, power chords, 7th chords, sus chords, extended chords, suspensions, inversions, chord sequences, arpeggios, broken chords.

10	Structure	The overall organization and arrangement of sections within a composition.
----	-----------	--

Drama

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Objectification	The action of degrading someone to the status of a mere object.
2	Paranoia	Unjustified suspicion and mistrust of other people.
3	Rehearsal	The process of practising a piece of drama multiple times to ensure each performer is fully prepared for the performance.
4	Blocking	The process of positioning the actors on stage and planning their movements to maintain good sightlines for the audience.
5	Symbolism	The use of design elements to convey a deeper meaning.
6	Dramatic Irony	When the audience knows something the characters do not. (E.g. Iago tells the audience his schemes while Othello is clueless)
7	Upstage	The area of the performance space furthest away from the audience.
8	Downstage	The area of the performance space closest to the audience.
9	Physical Skills	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience.
10	Foreshadowing	Hints about future events

Art

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rural Landscape	An artwork where the subject is a countryside, woodland area, or similar.
2	Urban Landscape	An artwork where the subject is a city, industrial area, or similar.
3	Abstracted	An image that is recognised, but is simplified.
4	Man-made forms	Objects that have been created by humans.
5	Concept	An idea which informs your artwork.
6	Monochromatic	When an artwork only has one colour but in different tones.
7	Gradient	The rate of change in a colour.
8	Production	The creation of artwork.
9	Detail	A minute part of an artwork.
10	Depth	The impression of space by using a foreground and background.

Food

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Creaming method	Involves beating fat/s and sugar together until the mixture is light in colour and has increased in volume, it is important for creating air.
2	Obesity	The state of being grossly fat or overweight.
3	Energy balance	The relationship between intake of food and output of exercise, that is positive when the body stores extra food as fats and negative when the body draws on stored fat to provide energy for exercise.
4	Balanced diet	A diet that contains all the nutrients in the correct amounts.
5	Rubbing in method	A technique where flour is rubbed into a fat to make dishes such as shortcrust pastry, crumbles and scones.
6	Brunoise cut	3mm cubes
7	Deboning	Removing the bone from meat
8	Vegetarian	A diet that contains no meat or fish but may include dairy products and eggs.
9	Vegan	A diet that contains no animal products
10	Lactose intolerant	Somebody that cannot eat dairy produce

DT

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pine wood	Softwood from pine trees; light and easy.
2	Oak wood	Strong hardwood from oak trees.
3	Hardwood	Wood from deciduous, broad-leaf trees.
4	Softwood	Wood from conifer, evergreen trees.
5	File	Tool with rough surface for shaping material.
6	Steel rule	Metal ruler for accurate measuring.
7	Centre punch	Tool creating a small indentation for drilling.
8	Ferrous metal	Metal containing iron; usually magnetic.
9	Non-ferrous metal	Metal without iron; lightweight and corrosion-resistant.
10	Tensile strength	How much pulling force a material withstands.

Religious Studies

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	William Paley	An English theologian (someone who studies God) who had the belief that God could be understood by looking at the design of the natural world.
2	Design Argument	To create, make or fashion; the idea that the world exists as the result of an intelligent designer.
3	Teleological Argument	An argument for the existence of God or, more generally, for an intelligent creator based on the evidence of "intelligent design" in the natural world.
4	Ex Nihilo	From out of nothing. For example, the universe appeared out of nothing.
5	Cosmological argument	An argument to prove the existence of God by the fact that things exist. Things have a cause, and that the chain of causes can only end by a supernatural event.
6	Thomas Aquinas	Believed that faith and science could work together; his main ideas: The Cosmological argument and the Teleological argument.
7	Cause and effect	The relationship between two objects in which one object is the reason behind the other e.g.: eating too much fast food (cause) without any physical activity leads to weight gain (effect).
8	Genesis	The first book of the Old Testament in the Holy Bible.
9	Myth	A traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people and/or supernatural beings or events.
10	Immanent	This is the idea that God is at work in the world, for example, performing miracles.

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

	Gold	Create and lead your own leadership event.		
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.		