



GLOUCESTER  
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW  
LEARNING TRUST

# Gloucester Academy

*Unit 3*

*Year 8*

*Knowledge Organiser*

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

# Homework Guidance:

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

A demonstrational video can be found here:

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

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

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

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

## Example page

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

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

# Homework Timetable:

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

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

## Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

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

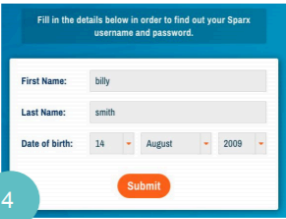
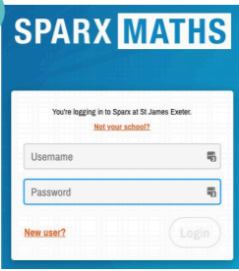
You should be able to complete all of the questions without too much support, however, if there is a question which you are finding hard to complete, we recommend you watch the video. If you are still unable to solve the question, move on to the next one and talk to your teacher before it's due.

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

### How to log in to Sparx - new students

1. Go to [sparx.co.uk](http://sparx.co.uk), click **Log in** and choose **Student login**
2. Start typing the name of your school in the **Select Your School** box, making sure you **click on the correct school name** when it comes up. Click **Continue**.
3. Click the **New User?** button at the bottom of the box.
4. Fill in your **Name and Date of Birth**.
5. Click **Submit**. You will be given a username and password - **you must remember it!**
6. Click **Finish**. You will be asked to re-enter your username and password. This is to help you remember it.

Now you can log in with your **Username** and **Password** :)



**sparx**

# Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Absorbed	When energy is transferred into another substance or object.
2	Amplitude	The height of the wave, measured from the middle called the normal.
3	Angle of incidence	Angle measured between the normal and the incident ray.
4	Angle of reflection	Angle measured between the normal and the reflected ray.
5	Auditory range	The difference between the highest and lowest frequency that can be heard.
6	Concave	Lens is thinner in the middle and spreads out light rays.
7	Convex	Lens is thicker in the middle and bends parallel rays towards each other.
8	Echo	A sound reflecting from a surface to a detector or listener.
9	Frequency	The number of complete waves detected in one second.
10	Incident ray	The incoming ray.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Light year	The distance that light travels in one year.
2	Normal	Imaginary line at right angles to a wave or the surface of an object.
3	Opaque	Material that allows no light to pass through it.
4	Oscilloscope	Displays electrical signals on a screen from sound waves detected.
5	Period	The time taken for one complete wave to pass a point.
6	Reflected ray	The outgoing ray.
7	Refraction	A change in the direction of light caused by a change in density.
8	Retina	Layer of light detecting cells at the back of the eye.
9	Scattering	When light bounces off an object in all directions.
10	Transparent	Material that allows all light to pass through.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Communicable disease	A disease caused by pathogens that can be transmitted between organisms (plants and animals).
2	Non-communicable disease	A disease which cannot be transmitted between organisms (plant and animal).
3	Epidemiology	The scientific study of data and trends in health related data.
4	Pathogens	Bacteria, fungi, viruses and protists.
5	Aseptic technique	Procedures to prevent contamination of pathogens
6	Phagocytes	A white blood cell capable of engulfing then absorbing pathogens.
7	Lymphocytes	A white blood cell which produces antibodies.
8	Immune response	Triggered when pathogens enter the body.
9	First Line of Defence	Skin, nose hairs, mucus, stomach acid and tears are examples.
10	Vaccination	A healthy person is given a dead or inactive pathogen to develop immunity to a disease.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bone marrow	Tissue found inside some bones where new blood cells are made.
2	Cancer	Caused by cells growing and multiplying out of control. Can spread to other parts of the body.
3	Transmission	The spread of disease.
4	Antibiotics	Medicines that kill bacteria only.
5	Painkillers	Medicines that reduce pain.
6	Penicillin	The first discovered antibiotic.
7	Deficiency disease	A disease caused by a lack of a particular nutrient.
8	Mineral	Nutrients required by plants and animals for healthy growth.
9	Light microscope	A microscope that uses light to observe very small structures.
10	Electron microscope	A microscope that uses electrons to observe extremely small structures.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acceleration	How quickly an object's speed increases or decreases.
2	Average speed	The overall distance travelled divided by overall time for a journey.
3	Correlation	A relationship between two variables.
4	Gradient	The slope of the line on a graph.
5	Outlier	A piece of data that does not fit the pattern.
6	Relative motion	Different observers judge speeds differently if they are in motion too.
7	Speed	How much distance is travelled in a certain time.
8	Data logger	Computers which automatically record readings.
9	Independent variable	A factor which is changed.
10	Dependent variable	A factor which is measured.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acceleration	How quickly an object's speed increases or decreases.
2	Average speed	The overall distance travelled divided by overall time for a journey.
3	Correlation	A relationship between two variables.
4	Gradient	The slope of the line on a graph.
5	Outlier	A piece of data that does not fit the pattern.
6	Relative motion	Different observers judge speeds differently if they are in motion too.
7	Speed	How much distance is travelled in a certain time.
8	Data logger	Computers which automatically record readings.
9	Independent variable	A factor which is changed.
10	Dependent variable	A factor which is measured.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bioaccumulation	Build up of toxic chemicals in the food chain.
2	Biodiversity	Variety of all living organisms.
3	Biomass	The dry mass of an organism.
4	Consumer	An organism which eats another organism.
5	Decomposer	An organism that breaks down dead plant and animal matter.
6	Ecosystem	The living organisms interacting with the non-living environment.
7	Environment	The surrounding air, water and soil where an organism lives.
8	Food chain	Part of a food web starting with a producer to a top predator.
9	Food web	Multiple linked feeding relationships.
10	Invasive species	A species introduced into a new habitat, often by humans.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Population	Group of the same species living in the same area.
2	Community	Different species living in the same area.
3	Producer	Green plant or algae which makes its own food by sunlight.
4	Primary data	Data collected from your own experiments.
5	Secondary data	Data not collected from your experiments e.g. from another scientist.
6	Species	Group of organisms that can interbreed to have fertile offspring.
7	Trophic level	A stage in a food chain or food web.
8	Variation	Differences within and between species.
9	Independent variable	A factor which is changed.
10	Dependent variable	A factor which is measured.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Absorbed	When energy is transferred into another substance or object.
2	Amplitude	The height of the wave, measured from the middle called the normal.
3	Angle of incidence	Angle measured between the normal and the incident ray.
4	Angle of reflection	Angle measured between the normal and the reflected ray.
5	Auditory range	The difference between the highest and lowest frequency that can be heard.
6	Concave	Lens is thinner in the middle and spreads out light rays.
7	Convex	Lens is thicker in the middle and bends parallel rays towards each other.
8	Echo	A sound reflecting from a surface to a detector or listener.
9	Frequency	The number of complete waves detected in one second.
10	Incident ray	The incoming ray.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Communicable disease	A disease caused by pathogens that can be transmitted between organisms (plants and animals).
2	Non-communicable disease	A disease which cannot be transmitted between organisms (plant and animal).
3	Epidemiology	The scientific study of data and trends in health related data.
4	Pathogens	Bacteria, fungi, viruses and protists.
5	Aseptic technique	Procedures to prevent contamination of pathogens
6	Phagocytes	A white blood cell capable of engulfing then absorbing pathogens.
7	Lymphocytes	A white blood cell which produces antibodies.
8	Immune response	Triggered when pathogens enter the body.
9	First Line of Defence	Skin, nose hairs, mucus, stomach acid and tears are examples.
10	Vaccination	A healthy person is given a dead or inactive pathogen to develop immunity to a disease.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bioaccumulation	Build up of toxic chemicals in the food chain.
2	Biodiversity	Variety of all living organisms.
3	Biomass	The dry mass of an organism.
4	Consumer	An organism which eats another organism.
5	Decomposer	An organism that breaks down dead plant and animal matter.
6	Ecosystem	The living organisms interacting with the non-living environment.
7	Environment	The surrounding air, water and soil where an organism lives.
8	Food chain	Part of a food web starting with a producer to a top predator.
9	Food web	Multiple linked feeding relationships.
10	Invasive species	A species introduced into a new habitat, often by humans.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Absorbed	When energy is transferred into another substance or object.
2	Amplitude	The height of the wave, measured from the middle called the normal.
3	Angle of incidence	Angle measured between the normal and the incident ray.
4	Angle of reflection	Angle measured between the normal and the reflected ray.
5	Auditory range	The difference between the highest and lowest frequency that can be heard.
6	Concave	Lens is thinner in the middle and spreads out light rays.
7	Convex	Lens is thicker in the middle and bends parallel rays towards each other.
8	Echo	A sound reflecting from a surface to a detector or listener.
9	Frequency	The number of complete waves detected in one second.
10	Incident ray	The incoming ray.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Light year	The distance that light travels in one year.
2	Normal	Imaginary line at right angles to a wave or the surface of an object.
3	Opaque	Material that allows no light to pass through it.
4	Oscilloscope	Displays electrical signals on a screen from sound waves detected.
5	Period	The time taken for one complete wave to pass a point.
6	Reflected ray	The outgoing ray.
7	Refraction	A change in the direction of light caused by a change in density.
8	Retina	Layer of light detecting cells at the back of the eye.
9	Scattering	When light bounces off an object in all directions.
10	Transparent	Material that allows all light to pass through.

# Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 Future plans	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El año próximo	Next year
2	<b>estudiaré dibujo</b>	I will <b>study drawing</b>
3	porque	because
4	<b>será</b>	<b>It will be</b>
5	divertido	fun
6	Después de mis <u>exámenes</u>	After my <u>exams</u>
7	<b>estudiaré</b>	<b>I will study</b>
8	<u>ciencias</u>	<u>science</u>
9	porque	because
10	<b>será útil</b>	<b>It will be useful</b>

Week 2 Future plans	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>Si voy a la <u>universidad</u></b>	<b>If I go to university</b>
2	<b>estudiaré</b>	<b>I will study</b>
3	<u>matemáticas</u>	<u>maths</u>
4	Porque me parece que <b>será</b>	Because it seems to me that <b>it will be</b>
5	interesante	interesting
6	El año próximo	Next year
7	<b>aprenderé</b>	<b>I will learn</b>
8	<u>historia</u>	<u>history</u>
9	porque <b>será</b>	because <b>it will be</b>
10	útil	useful

Week 3 Future plans	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Después de mis <u>exámenes</u>	After my <u>exams</u>
2	<b>aprenderé</b>	I will learn
3	<u>idiomas</u>	<u>Languages</u>
4	Que <b>será</b>	Which <b>will be</b>
5	educativo	educational
6	<b>Diria que prefiero</b>	<b>I would say that I prefer</b>
7	Las <u>empresariales</u>	<u>Business studies</u>
8	Porque en mi <u>opinión</u>	Because in my <u>opinion</u>
9	<b>son</b>	<b>They are</b>
10	divertidas	fun

Week 4 Future plans	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>Si voy</b> a la <u>universidad</u>	<b>If I go</b> to <u>university</u>
2	<b>me gustaría</b>	<b>I would like</b>
3	<b>estudiar</b> <u>medicina</u>	<b>to study</b> <u>medicine</u>
4	y <b>trabajar</b>	and <b>work</b>
5	como <u>doctor</u>	as a <u>doctor</u>
6	El año próximo	Next year
7	<b>espero</b>	<b>I hope</b>
8	<b>tener</b>	<b>to have</b>
9	un buen <u>trabajo</u>	a good job
10	y <b>ganar</b> mucho <u>dinero</u>	and <b>earn</b> lots of <u>money</u>

Week 5 Travel	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Más tarde en la <u>vida</u>	Later in <u>life</u>
2	<b>quiero</b>	<b>I want</b>
3	<u>Tener</u> una familia	<u>To have</u> a family
4	Y <b>ser</b>	And <b>to be</b>
5	<u>jefe/a</u>	A <u>boss</u>
6	Cuando <b>tenga</b>	When I <b>am</b>
7	Dieciocho <b>años</b>	18 <b>years</b> old
8	<b>Tengo</b> la <u>intención</u> de	<b>I intend</b>
9	<b>estudiar</b>	<b>To study</b>
10	<u>lenguas</u>	<u>languages</u>

Week 6 Travel	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Si <b>voy</b> a la <u>universidad</u>	If I <b>go</b> to <u>university</u>
2	<b>Me gustaría</b>	<b>I would like</b>
3	Tener un bebé	To have a baby
4	Y <b>ganar</b>	And <b>earn</b>
5	Mucho <u>dinero</u>	A lot of <u>money</u>
6	En el <u>futuro</u>	In the <u>future</u>
7	<b>Voy a</b>	<b>I am going to</b>
8	<b>tener</b>	<b>To have</b>
9	Una buena	A good
10	<u>educación</u>	<u>education</u>

Week 7 Travel	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Todos los <u>días</u>	Every <u>day</u>
2	<b>visité</b>	<b>I visited</b>
3	el <u>museo</u>	the <u>museum</u>
4	<b>era</b> enorme	<b>it was</b> huge
5	y antiguo	and old
6	Cada <u>día</u>	Every <u>day</u>
7	<b>visitamos</b>	<b>we visited</b>
8	la <u>playa</u>	the <u>beach</u>
9	<b>era</b> limpia y	it was clean
10	<b>había</b> mucha <u>gente</u>	<b>there were</b> lots of <u>people</u>

Week 8 Travel	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El fin de semana pasado	Last <u>weekend</u>
2	<b>fui</b> a Barcelona	<b>I went</b> to Barcelona
3	con mis <u>hermanos</u>	with my <u>brothers</u>
4	y <b>viajé</b>	and I <b>travelled</b>
5	en <u>avión</u>	by <u>plane</u>
6	El <u>mes</u> pasado	Last <u>month</u>
7	<b>viajamos</b>	<b>we travelled</b>
8	en <u>autobús</u>	by <u>bus</u>
9	y <b>fue</b>	and <b>it was</b>
10	aburrido	boring

Week 9 Travel	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El <u>año</u> pasado	Last <u>year</u>
2	<b>me alojé</b>	<b>I stayed</b>
3	en una <u>caravana</u>	in a <u>caravan</u>
4	en la <u>costa</u>	on the <u>coast</u>
5	de <u>Inglaterra</u>	of <u>England</u>
6	Hace dos años	Two years ago
7	<b>nos alojamos</b>	<b>we stayed</b>
8	en un <u>camping</u>	in a <u>campsite</u>
9	en el <u>campo</u>	in the <u>countryside</u>
10	con mis <u>abuelos</u>	with my <u>grandparents</u>

Week 10 Travel	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El <u>verano</u> pasado	Last <u>summer</u>
2	<b>Nos alojamos</b>	<b>We stayed</b>
3	En un <u>piso</u>	In a <u>flat</u>
4	En las <u>montañas</u>	In the <u>mountains</u>
5	<b>Era</b> bonito/a	<b>It was</b> beautiful
6	Recientemente	Recently
7	<b>Viajé</b>	<b>I travelled</b>
8	En <u>metro</u>	By <u>tube</u>
9	<b>fue</b>	<b>It was</b>
10	Cómodo	Comfortable

Week 11 Travel	Piece of Information	Answer
1	¿Dónde <b>está</b> ...	Where <b>is</b> ...
2	...el <u>castillo</u> ?	...the <u>castle</u> ?
3	<b>está</b> al lado de	<b>It is</b> next to
4	la <u>iglesia</u> y	the <u>church</u> and
5	la <u>oficina de correos</u>	the <u>post office</u>
6	¿Dónde <b>está</b> ...	Where <b>is</b> ...
7	...el <u>teatro</u> ?	...the <u>theatre</u> ?
8	<b>Está</b>	<b>It is</b>
9	Delante de	In front of
10	El <u>ayuntamiento</u>	The <u>town hall</u>

Week 12 Travel	Piece of Information	Answer
1	¿Dónde <b>está</b> ...	Where <b>is</b> ...
2	...el <u>banco</u> ?	...the <u>bank</u> ?
3	<b>está</b> enfrente de	<b>it is</b> opposite
4	La <u>plaza mayor</u>	The <u>main square</u>
5	de Madrid	of Madrid
6	¿Dónde <b>está</b> ...	Where <b>is</b> ...
7	...el <u>estadio</u> ?	...the <u>stadium</u> ?
8	<b>está</b> entre	<b>it is</b> between
9	la <u>iglesia</u>	the <u>church</u>
10	y la <u>farmacia</u>	and the <u>pharmacy</u>

Week 13 Travel	Piece of Information	Answer
1	¿Dónde <b>está</b> ...	Where <b>is</b> ...
2	...el <u>hospital</u> ?	...the <u>hospital</u> ?
3	<b>está</b> a la izquierda de	<b>it is</b> on the left of
4	la <u>iglesia</u>	the <u>church</u>
5	y la <u>farmacia</u>	and the <u>pharmacy</u>
6	¿Dónde <b>está</b> ...	Where <b>is</b> ...
7	...el <u>banco</u> ?	...the <u>bank</u> ?
8	<b>está</b> detrás de	<b>it is</b> behind
9	el <u>ayuntamiento</u>	the <u>town hall</u>
10	de Madrid	of Madrid

## English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	sinister	something harmful or evil is likely to happen (alarming)
2	menacing	suggesting the presence of danger (threatening)
3	ominous	giving the worrying impression something bad will happen (gloomy)
4	foreboding	an advance warning or feeling of something bad about to happen
5	grotesque	Something that is very ugly and disgusting, perhaps distorted
6	perturbed	feeling anxiety of concern (unsettled)
7	desolate	uninhabited or giving the impression of emptiness (bare)
8	atmospheric	creating a particular mood or tone
9	haunted	visited by a ghost; tormented by a memory or something in the mind
10	isolated	far away from other places, buildings, or people

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	justice	The idea that people are to be treated impartially, fairly, properly, and reasonably by the law
2	disempower	make (a person or group) less powerful or confident.
3	betrayal	The act of deceiving someone or letting them down
4	ambition	A strong desire to do or achieve something
5	paranoia	Unjustified suspicion and mistrust of other people.
6	guilt	A feeling of responsibility or remorse for some offense, crime, wrong, etc, whether real or imagined
7	Manipulative	Controlling someone or something to your own advantage, often unfairly or dishonestly
8	power	the capacity or ability to direct or influence the behaviour of others or the course of events.
9	fragile	Not strong or sturdy; delicate and vulnerable.
10	flaw	A fault or weakness, or that causes someone or something not to be perfect

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Conflict	A serious disagreement or struggle between people, ideas, or groups.
2	Dehumanise	To take away someone's human qualities and treat them as less than human.
3	Objectify	To treat a person as an object rather than as a human being with feelings.
4	Agency	The ability to make choices and act independently.
5	Identity	The qualities, and characteristics that make a person who they are.
6	Influence	The power to affect how someone thinks, feels, or behaves.
7	Conformity	Changing behaviour or beliefs to fit in with a group.
8	Alienation	The feeling of being isolated, rejected, or cut off from others.
9	Duality	The state of having two contrasting or opposing parts.
10	Exclusion	The act of leaving someone out or preventing them from belonging.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Poetry	A type of literature, or artistic writing, that attempts to stir a reader's imagination or emotions
2	Stanza	A section of a poem, like a paragraph
3	Voice	The ability to express something in words
4	Language	The vocabulary used within a text
5	Tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
6	Analyse	To look closely at and understand
7	Metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (he was a mouse)
8	Simile	Comparing one thing with another thing of a different kind e.g. as brave as a lion
9	Juxtaposition	Two things being placed together which contrast each other
10	Repetition	An instance where a word or phrase is repeated to provide clarity and emphasis

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Concrete Noun	A word that refers to a physical thing, person or place (pencil, dog, Gloucester)
2	Abstract Noun	A word indicating an idea or emotion, rather than a concrete noun (joy, danger)
3	Pronoun	a word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase
4	Plural Pronoun	a word used to replace a noun and refer to more than one person or thing (e.g. we, they, us, them).
5	Adjective	a word that describes a noun, giving more detail about what it is like (e.g. cold, broken)
6	Comparative adjective	A describing word used to compare two things (more, smaller, cheaper)
7	Modal verb	A word indicating possibility of necessity (will, could, should, might, must)
8	Imperative verb	A word which commands or orders someone to do something (Pick this up)
9	Verb	A word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence
10	Adverb	A word that describes a verb, adjective or another adverb (loudly, very, never)

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Belonging	A feeling of being happy or comfortable as part of a particular group because they welcome you and accept you
2	Idiom	Phrases which cannot be understood simply by looking at the meaning of the individual words in the phrase
3	Communication	The imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing, or using some other medium
4	Effect	A change which is a result or consequence of an action or other cause.
5	To discriminate	To make an unfair distinction between people based on a particular category
6	Stereotype	A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.
7	Perspective	A particular way of considering something or a feeling or opinion about something or someone (attitude)
8	Culture	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.
9	Contrast	To compare two people or things in order to show the differences between them
10	Connotations	A meaning suggested by a word or an expression in addition to its exact meaning

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Assimilation	being pressured to blend into the dominant culture by changing your language or behaviour
2	displacement	being uprooted/moved from a familiar place or identity
3	marginalised	pushed to the edge of society; treated as less important
4	anonymity	being unseen/unnamed; having identity erased
5	confinement	being restricted or trapped
6	resilience	the ability to endure pressure and still survive
7	facade	a false outward appearance that hides the truth
8	heritage	family culture, traditions, and origins passed down through generations
9	prejudice	unfair negative opinion formed without real evidence/experience
10	empowerment	gaining confidence, a voice or control; becoming more able to act or resist

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	sinister	something harmful or evil is likely to happen (alarming)
2	menacing	suggesting the presence of danger (threatening)
3	ominous	giving the worrying impression something bad will happen (gloomy)
4	foreboding	an advance warning or feeling of something bad about to happen
5	grotesque	Something that is very ugly and disgusting, perhaps distorted
6	justice	The idea that people are to be treated impartially, fairly, properly, and reasonably by the law
7	disempower	make (a person or group) less powerful or confident.
8	betrayal	The act of deceiving someone or letting them down
9	ambition	A strong desire to do or achieve something
10	paranoia	Unjustified suspicion and mistrust of other people.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	guilt	A feeling of responsibility or remorse for some offense, crime, wrong, etc, whether real or imagined
2	Manipulative	Controlling someone or something to your own advantage, often unfairly or dishonestly
3	power	the capacity or ability to direct or influence the behaviour of others or the course of events.
4	fragile	Not strong or sturdy; delicate and vulnerable.
5	flaw	A fault or weakness, or that causes someone or something not to be perfect
6	perturbed	feeling anxiety or concern (unsettled)
7	desolate	uninhabited or giving the impression of emptiness (bare)
8	atmospheric	creating a particular mood or tone
9	haunted	visited by a ghost; tormented by a memory or something in the mind
10	isolated	far away from other places, buildings, or people

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Conflict	A serious disagreement or struggle between people, ideas, or groups.
2	Dehumanise	To take away someone's human qualities and treat them as less than human.
3	Objectify	To treat a person as an object rather than as a human being with feelings.
4	Agency	The ability to make choices and act independently.
5	Identity	The qualities, and characteristics that make a person who they are.
6	Poetry	A type of literature, or artistic writing, that attempts to stir a reader's imagination or emotions
7	Stanza	A section of a poem, like a paragraph
8	Voice	The ability to express something in words
9	Language	The vocabulary used within a text
10	Tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Analyse	To look closely at and understand
2	Metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (he was a mouse)
3	Simile	Comparing one thing with another thing of a different kind e.g. as brave as a lion
4	Juxtaposition	Two things being placed together which contrast each other
5	Repetition	An instance where a word or phrase is repeated to provide clarity and emphasis
6	Influence	The power to affect how someone thinks, feels, or behaves.
7	Conformity	Changing behaviour or beliefs to fit in with a group.
8	Alienation	The feeling of being isolated, rejected, or cut off from others.
9	Duality	The state of having two contrasting or opposing parts.
10	Exclusion	The act of leaving someone out or preventing them from belonging.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Concrete Noun	A word that refers to a physical thing, person or place (pencil, dog, Gloucester)
2	Abstract Noun	A word indicating an idea or emotion, rather than a concrete noun (joy, danger)
3	Pronoun	a word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase
4	Plural Pronoun	a word used to replace a noun and refer to more than one person or thing (e.g. we, they, us, them).
5	Adjective	a word that describes a noun, giving more detail about what it is like (e.g. cold, broken)
6	Belonging	A feeling of being happy or comfortable as part of a particular group because they welcome you and accept you
7	Idiom	Phrases which cannot be understood simply by looking at the meaning of the individual words in the phrase
8	Communication	The imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing, or using some other medium
9	Effect	A change which is a result or consequence of an action or other cause.
10	To discriminate	To make an unfair distinction between people based on a particular category

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stereotype	A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.
2	Perspective	A particular way of considering something or a feeling or opinion about something or someone (attitude)
3	Culture	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.
4	Contrast	To compare two people or things in order to show the differences between them
5	Connotations	A meaning suggested by a word or an expression in addition to its exact meaning
6	Comparative adjective	A describing word used to compare two things (more, smaller, cheaper)
7	Modal verb	A word indicating possibility of necessity (will, could, should, might, must)
8	Imperative verb	A word which commands or orders someone to do something (Pick this up)
9	Verb	A word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence
10	Adverb	A word that describes a verb, adjective or another adverb (loudly, very, never)

# History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How were the people of North America divided before the British arrived?	Tribes and Nations
2	Which word describes groups of people that do not settle in one place?	Nomadic
3	Which animal did the indigenous people of North America follow?	Buffalo
4	How did indigenous Americans pass down their history?	Oral History
5	What time period, meaning "rebirth" launched the Age of Discovery?	Renaissance
6	What was the first colony set up in North America?	Virginia
7	When was Jamestown created?	1607
8	This was a global conflict between 1756-1763 involving Britain, France, Prussia, and Russia	The Seven Years War
9	How many original colonies did the British create in North America?	13
10	When did the USA become an independent country?	1776

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What term describes humans having ownership over other humans?	Slavery
2	Which countries were involved in the enslavement of African people, starting in the 15th Century?	Portugal, Spain, Britain, France
3	What is the name for a large farm where enslaved people were forced to work?	Plantation
4	What crops were grown on plantations in the Americas?	Cotton, sugar, tobacco
5	When did Britain become involved in the slave-trade?	1562
6	Who was Britain's first slave-trader?	John Hawkins
7	What was the name for the journey from Africa to the Americas during the Transatlantic Slave-Trade?	The Middle Passage
8	How long was the Middle Passage?	2-3 months
9	How much money is Britain estimated to have earned from the slave-trade?	£12 million (Over £1 billion today)
10	From which UK cities were enslaved people brought to Britain?	Bristol, Liverpool, London

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	When was the Boston Tea Party?	1773
2	Which document formally separated the USA from British control?	Declaration of Independence
3	Who was the USA's first President?	George Washington
4	Which religions were prominent in India before the British arrived?	Buddhism, Sikhism, Hinduism
5	Which empire ruled India before the British?	Mughal Empire
6	How were the people of North America divided before the British arrived?	Tribes and Nations
7	Which word describes groups of people that do not settle in one place?	Nomadic
8	Which animal did the indigenous people of North America follow?	Buffalo
9	How did indigenous Americans pass down their history?	Oral History
10	What time period, meaning "rebirth" launched the Age of Discovery?	Renaissance

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was set up along the coast of India by the East India Company?	Trading Stations
2	Which British company took control of large parts of India in the 18th and 19th Centuries?	East India Company
3	This was a famous battle in India during the Seven Years War.	Battle of Plassey
4	Who was the Governor of Bengal during the Bengal Famine?	Robert Clive
5	What is the term for Christians who travel abroad to provide aid and spread Christianity?	Missionaries
6	What was the first colony set up in North America?	Virginia
7	When was Jamestown created?	1607
8	This was a global conflict between 1756-1763 involving Britain, France, Prussia, and Russia	The Seven Years War
9	How many original colonies did the British create in North America?	13
10	When did the USA become an independent country?	1776

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How many people died during the Bengal Famine?	10 million
2	What is the name for Indian soldiers who fought for the British Empire?	Sepoy
3	When was the Indian Rebellion?	1857-1858
4	Who was the Viceroy that partitioned the Bengal region of India?	Lord Curzon
5	Who led the Indian Independence Movement from the 1920s?	Mahatma Gandhi
6	What term describes humans having ownership over other humans?	Slavery
7	Which countries were involved in the enslavement of African people, starting in the 15th Century?	Portugal, Spain, Britain, France
8	What is the name for a large farm where enslaved people were forced to work?	Plantation
9	What crops were grown on plantations in the Americas?	Cotton, sugar, tobacco
10	When did Britain become involved in the slave-trade?	1562

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	He was an Italian explorer who helped to introduce slavery to the Americas.	Christopher Columbus
2	What word means to buy and sell goods?	Trade
3	The capture, transporting, and selling of human beings as slaves, in particular the former trade in black Africans as slaves by European countries and North America.	Slave Trade
4	How many enslaved people were transported during the Transatlantic Slave-Trade?	10-12 million
5	This is the trade between three regions that were used during the transatlantic slave trade: Britain, West Africa, and the Americas.	Trade Triangle
6	Who was Britain's first slave-trader?	John Hawkins
7	What was the name for the journey from Africa to the Americas during the Transatlantic Slave-Trade?	The Middle Passage
8	How long was the Middle Passage?	2-3 months
9	How much money is Britain estimated to have earned from the slave-trade?	£12 million (Over £1 billion today)
10	From which UK cities were enslaved people brought to Britain?	Bristol, Liverpool, London

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the process by which a mark, usually a symbol, was burned into the skin of a living slave?	Branding
2	What was the term for a public sale in which goods are sold to the highest bidder?	Auction
3	This means to deprive human status. This was institutionally conducted against African people to justify acts of slavery.	Dehumanisation
4	What is the name for a person who supports the abolition of an idea or practice, such as slavery?	Abolitionist
5	She was a former slave who travelled to Britain and shared her experiences as a slave, speaking in public and releasing her autobiography.	Mary Prince
6	When was the Boston Tea Party?	1773
7	Which document formally separated the USA from British control?	Declaration of Independence
8	Who was the USA's first President?	George Washington
9	Which religions were prominent in India before the British arrived?	Buddhism, Sikhism, Hinduism
10	Which empire ruled India before the British?	Mughal Empire

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What does KKK stand for?	Ku Klux Klan
2	These were racist laws which segregated white and African Americans.	Jim Crow Laws
3	Who sparked the Bus Boycotts during the Civil Rights Movement?	Rosa Parks
4	A doctor and leader of the American Civil Rights Movement?	Martin Luther King JR
5	He was a radical Civil Rights activist and leader of the Black Panther Movement.	Malcom X
6	What was set up along the coast of India by the East India Company?	Trading Stations
7	Which British company took control of large parts of India in the 18th and 19th Centuries?	East India Company
8	This was a famous battle in India during the Seven Years War.	Battle of Plassey
9	Who was the Governor of Bengal during the Bengal Famine?	Robert Clive
10	What is the term for Christians who travel abroad to provide aid and spread Christianity?	Missionaries

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How many people died during the Bengal Famine?	10 million
2	What is the name for Indian soldiers who fought for the British Empire?	Sepoy
3	When was the Indian Rebellion?	1857-1858
4	Who was the Viceroy that partitioned the Bengal region of India?	Lord Curzon
5	Who led the Indian Independence Movement from the 1920s?	Mahatma Gandhi
6	He was an Italian explorer who helped to introduce slavery to the Americas.	Christopher Columbus
7	What word means to buy and sell goods?	Trade
8	The capture, transporting, and selling of human beings as slaves, in particular the former trade in black Africans as slaves by European countries and North America.	Slave Trade
9	How many enslaved people were transported during the Transatlantic Slave-Trade?	10-12 million
10	This is the trade between three regions that were used during the transatlantic slave trade: Britain, West Africa, and the Americas.	Trade Triangle

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the process by which a mark, usually a symbol, was burned into the skin of a living slave?	Branding
2	What was the term for a public sale in which goods are sold to the highest bidder?	Auction
3	This means to deprive human status. This was institutionally conducted against African people to justify acts of slavery.	Dehumanisation
4	What is the name for a person who supports the abolition of an idea or practice, such as slavery?	Abolitionist
5	She was a former slave who travelled to Britain and shared her experiences as a slave, speaking in public and releasing her autobiography.	Mary Prince
6	What does KKK stand for?	Ku Klux Klan
7	These were racist laws which segregated white and African Americans.	Jim Crow Laws
8	Who sparked the Bus Boycotts during the Civil Rights Movement?	Rosa Parks
9	A doctor and leader of the American Civil Rights Movement?	Martin Luther King JR
10	He was a radical Civil Rights activist and leader of the Black Panther Movement.	Malcom X

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What term describes humans having ownership over other humans?	Slavery
2	Which countries were involved in the enslavement of African people, starting in the 15th Century?	Portugal, Spain, Britain, France
3	What is the name for a large farm where enslaved people were forced to work?	Plantation
4	What crops were grown on plantations in the Americas?	Cotton, sugar, tobacco
5	When did Britain become involved in the slave-trade?	1562
6	What does KKK stand for?	Ku Klux Klan
7	These were racist laws which segregated white and African Americans.	Jim Crow Laws
8	Who sparked the Bus Boycotts during the Civil Rights Movement?	Rosa Parks
9	A doctor and leader of the American Civil Rights Movement?	Martin Luther King JR
10	He was a radical Civil Rights activist and leader of the Black Panther Movement.	Malcom X

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who was Britain's first slave-trader?	John Hawkins
2	What was the name for the journey from Africa to the Americas during the Transatlantic Slave-Trade?	The Middle Passage
3	How long was the Middle Passage?	2-3 months
4	How much money is Britain estimated to have earned from the slave-trade?	£12 million (Over £1 billion today)
5	From which UK cities were enslaved people brought to Britain?	Bristol, Liverpool, London
6	He was an Italian explorer who helped to introduce slavery to the Americas.	Christopher Columbus
7	What word means to buy and sell goods?	Trade
8	The capture, transporting, and selling of human beings as slaves, in particular the former trade in black Africans as slaves by European countries and North America.	Slave Trade
9	How many enslaved people were transported during the Transatlantic Slave-Trade?	10-12 million
10	This is the trade between three regions that were used during the transatlantic slave trade: Britain, West Africa, and the Americas.	Trade Triangle

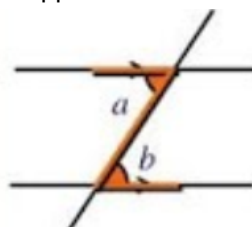
Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How were the people of North America divided before the British arrived?	Tribes and Nations
2	Which word describes groups of people that do not settle in one place?	Nomadic
3	Which animal did the indigenous people of North America follow?	Buffalo
4	How did indigenous Americans pass down their history?	Oral History
5	What time period, meaning "rebirth" launched the Age of Discovery?	Renaissance
6	What was the process by which a mark, usually a symbol, was burned into the skin of a living slave?	Branding
7	What was the term for a public sale in which goods are sold to the highest bidder?	Auction
8	This means to deprive human status. This was institutionally conducted against African people to justify acts of slavery.	Dehumanisation
9	What is the name for a person who supports the abolition of an idea or practice, such as slavery?	Abolitionist
10	She was a former slave who travelled to Britain and shared her experiences as a slave, speaking in public and releasing her autobiography.	Mary Prince

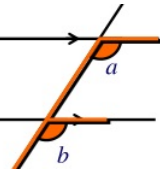
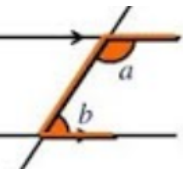
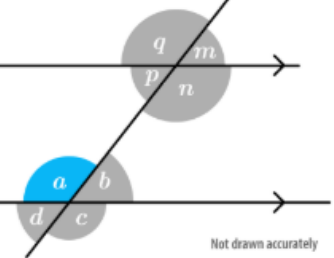
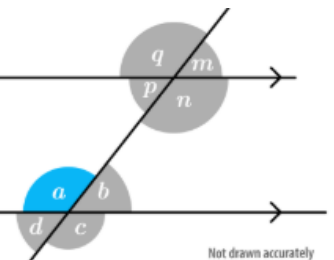
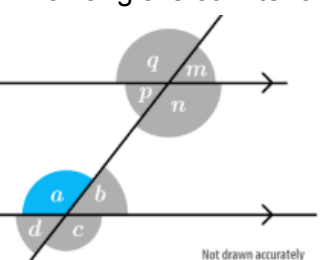
# Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Y - intercept	The point where a line crosses the vertical axis
2	Gradient	The measure of the "steepness" of a line
3	(0,0)	The coordinates of the origin, where the axes meet
4	(x, y)	The form of a coordinate
5	$Y = mx + c$	The equation of a straight line
6	Vertical	The line $x = a$ is...
7	Horizontal	The line $y = a$ is...
8	Diagonal	The line $y = x$ is
9	Solve	When we find the value of an unknown variable using the inverse and balance method
10	Simplify	When we collect like terms, or divide by common factors

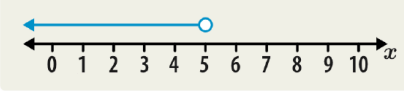
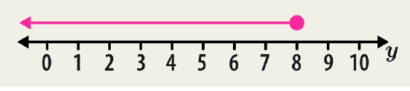
Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	m	The gradient
2	c	The y-intercept
3	-2	The gradient of the line $y = -2x + 7$
4	(0,7)	The coordinates of the y-intercept of the line $y = -2x + 7$
5	$\frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x}$	The formula for the gradient
6	Translation	Moving a shape from one location to another without rotating or resizing it
7	Reflection	Flipping a shape over a mirror line, to create a mirrored image
8	Variable	An unknown value, often represented by a letter
9	Expand	To remove the brackets by multiplying
10	Factorise	To put the brackets back in by dividing terms by the highest common factor

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Interior angle	The angle inside a polygon
2	Exterior angle	an angle formed outside a polygon at any vertex, created by extending one of the sides attached to that vertex.
3	$180^\circ$	Angles on a straight line sum to...
4	$360^\circ$	Angles round a point sum to...
5	$360^\circ$	Angles in a quadrilateral sum to...
6	Equal	Vertically opposite angles are...
7	$180^\circ$	Angles in a triangle sum to...
8	Parallel Lines	Straight lines that are always the same distance apart (equidistant) and never intersect.
9	Transversal	A line that cuts across two or more parallel lines.
10	Alternate angles	Angles on opposite sides of the transversal (forming a 'Z' shape) that are equal.



Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Corresponding angles	<p>Pairs of angles that are found on the same side of the transversal on different intersections that are equal</p> 
2	Co-Interior angles	<p>A pair of angles on the same side of the transversal, enclosed by the parallel lines</p> 
3	q	<p>Which angle is corresponding to a?</p>  <p>Not drawn accurately</p>
4	n	<p>Which angle is alternate to a?</p>  <p>Not drawn accurately</p>
5	p	<p>Which angle is co-interior to a?</p>  <p>Not drawn accurately</p>
6	Parallelogram	A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides
7	Kite	A quadrilateral with two distinct pairs of adjacent, equal-length sides and one line of symmetry
8	1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100	The factors of 100
9	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First five cube numbers
10	Multiply by 100	How to convert from a decimal to a percentage

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$180^\circ$	Co-Interior angles sum to...
2	$360^\circ$	Exterior angles of a polygon sum to...
3	Pie Chart	A circular chart showing the proportion of different categories within a data set
4	$\frac{360^\circ}{n}$	Formula for finding the size of an exterior angle, where n is the number of sides.
5	Line Graph	A way of displaying data to easily see a trend over time
6	Plotting	The process of marking coordinate points on a graph
7	Correlation	The interdependence of variable quantities, often depicted by a trend on a graph
8	Stem and Leaf Diagram	A method of organising numerical data based on the place value of the numbers
9	Maximum - Minimum	How to calculate the range
10	Mode	The most common, the most frequently occurring item in a data set

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{\text{frequency}}{\text{total frequency}} \times 360$	Formula for the angle of a portion of a pie chart
2	Sector	The area of a circle between two radii and the arc, representing a category in a pie chart
3	Median	To find the _____ put the values in order and find the middle value
4	Mean	The sum of the values divided by the number of values
5	>	Greater than
6	<	Less than
7	$\geq$	Greater than or equal to
8	$\leq$	Less than or equal to
9	$x < 5$	 <p>What is the inequality shown on the number line above</p>
10	$y \leq 8$	 <p>What is the inequality shown on the number line above</p>

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Inverse and balance method	How we solve equations and inequalities
2	Integer	A whole number
3	Recurring decimal	a number whose decimal representation has a digit or block of digits that repeats infinitely.
4	$a^2 + 9a + 18$	Expand and simplify $(a + 3)(a + 6)$
5	$8a + 5b$	Simplify $3a + 7b + 5a - 2b$
6	Positive	Negative x negative =
7	Negative	Positive x negative =
8	Distributive Law	The mathematical law stating that multiplying a number by a group of numbers added together is the same as doing each multiplication separately e.g. $3 \times (2 + 4) = 3 \times 2 + 3 \times 4$
9	1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32	The factors of 32
10	Coefficient	The number (or sometimes a letter representing a constant) that a variable is multiplied by, it sits immediately in front of the variable

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	3	What is the mode of these numbers: 3, 1, 11, 3, 7, 8, 9
2	7	What is the median of these numbers: 3, 1, 11, 3, 7, 8, 9
3	6	What is the mean of these numbers: 3, 1, 11, 3, 7, 8, 9
4	Reciprocal	1 divided by a number is the _____ of the number
5	Mixed number	A number consisting of an integer and a proper fraction
6	Improper fraction	A top heavy fraction
7	$\frac{13}{15}$	$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5}$
8	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{5}$
9	$\frac{10}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{5}$
10	$\frac{7}{15}$	$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{5}$

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Denominator	The bottom part of the fraction, the total number of parts.
2	Numerator	The top part of the fraction, how many parts are being represented out of the total.
3	$6a(1 + 4b)$	Fully factorise $6a + 24ab$
4	$\frac{1}{8}$	The reciprocal of 8
5	$\frac{4}{3}$	The reciprocal of $\frac{3}{4}$
6	Subtraction	The inverse operation of addition
7	Division	The inverse operation of multiplication
8	$\frac{23}{6}$	Convert $3\frac{5}{6}$ to an improper fraction
9	$\frac{3}{4}$	Write $\frac{12}{16}$ in its simplest form
10	Equivalent	Fractions with different numerators and denominators but which represent the same value are...

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Highest common factor (HCF)	To fully simplify an algebraic fraction, you need to divide the numerator and denominator by the...
2	Addition	The inverse operation of subtraction
3	Multiplication	The inverse operation of division
4	$4\frac{1}{5}$	Convert $\frac{21}{5}$ to a mixed number
5	Divide by 10	How to find 10% of an amount
6	50%	What percentage is equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$
7	0.5	What decimal is equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$
8	$\frac{1}{4}$	What fraction (in its simplest form) is equivalent to 25%
9	0.25	What decimal is equivalent to 25%
10	10%	What percentage is equivalent to 0.1

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Y - intercept	The point where a line crosses the vertical axis
2	Gradient	The measure of the "steepness" of a line
3	(0,0)	The coordinates of the origin, where the axes meet
4	(x, y)	The form of a coordinate
5	$Y = mx + c$	The equation of a straight line
6	Translation	Moving a shape from one location to another without rotating or resizing it
7	Reflection	Flipping a shape over a mirror line, to create a mirrored image
8	Variable	An unknown value, often represented by a letter
9	Expand	To remove the brackets by multiplying
10	Factorise	To put the brackets back in by dividing terms by the highest common factor

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vertical	The line $x = a$ is...
2	Horizontal	The line $y = a$ is...
3	Diagonal	The line $y = x$ is
4	Solve	When we find the value of an unknown variable using the inverse and balance method
5	Simplify	When we collect like terms
6	$180^\circ$	Angles on a straight line sum to...
7	$360^\circ$	Angles round a point sum to...
8	$360^\circ$	Angles in a quadrilateral sum to...
9	Equal	Vertically opposite angles are...
10	$180^\circ$	Angles in a triangle sum to...

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Maximum - Minimum	How to calculate the range
2	Mode	The most common, the most frequently occurring item in a data set
3	Median	To find the _____ put the values in order and find the middle value
4	Mean	The sum of the values divided by the number of values
5	Inverse and balance method	How we solve equations and inequalities
6	Integer	A whole number
7	1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100	The factors of 100
8	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First five cube numbers
9	Multiply by 100	How to convert from a decimal to a percentage
10	$\frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x}$	The formula for the gradient

# Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Water cycle	This shows the continuous movement of water around the earth and atmosphere.
2	Evaporation	This is the process of a liquid turning into a gas and rising as a result of heat.
3	Condensation	This is the process of a gas cooling down and turning into a liquid.
4	Infiltration	This is the process of water soaking into the soil.
5	Surface run-off	This is the process of water travelling over land.
6	Precipitation	This describes any moisture falling from the atmosphere i.e. rain or snow.
7	River	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea.
8	Source	This is the start of a river, found in the upper course.
9	Tributary	This is a small river or stream that joins a larger river.
10	Mouth	This is the end of a river, found in the lower course.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away by discharge.
2	Hydraulic action	The force of the discharge against the bed and banks, causing them to erode.
3	Abrasion	The material within the river, scraping against the bed and banks causing them to erode.
4	Attrition	When material within the river collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.
5	Solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
6	Discharge	This is the amount of water that flows through a river channel, in a given time.
7	Upper course	This is a steep, V-shaped valley with a narrow and shallow channel with a large bedload e.g. boulders.
8	Middle course	This is a gently sloping valley, with a wider and deeper channel with small bedload e.g. small stones.
9	Lower course	This is a flat, u-shaped valley with a deep and wide channel with small bedload e.g. sand and silt found at the mouth of the river.
10	Valley	This is the area between two hills or mountains.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sediment	This means rocks or minerals.
2	Channel	This is the part of the river that holds the water.
3	Channel capacity	This is how much water the river can hold.
4	Waterfall	This is a cascade of water falling from a height.
5	Gorge	This is a steep-sided valley created by a retreating waterfall.
6	Water cycle	This shows the continuous movement of water around the earth and atmosphere.
7	Evaporation	This is the process of a liquid turning into a gas and rising as a result of heat.
8	Condensation	This is the process of a gas cooling down and turning into a liquid.
9	Infiltration	This is the process of water soaking into the soil.
10	Surface run-off	This is the process of water travelling over land.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Less resistant rock	This is soft rock i.e. clay.
2	Meander	This is a bend in a river.
3	Oxbow Lake	This is a u-shaped lake.
4	Friction	This occurs between water and the riverbed slowing the river velocity down.
5	Outer bend	This is where erosion takes place forming a river cliff.
6	Precipitation	This describes any moisture falling from the atmosphere i.e. rain or snow.
7	River	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea.
8	Source	This is the start of a river, found in the upper course.
9	Tributary	This is a small river or stream that joins a larger river.
10	Mouth	This is the end of a river, found in the lower course.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Inner bend	This is where deposition takes place forming a slip off slope.
2	Long profile	This is a way of showing the river's gradient from source to mouth.
3	Gradient	This describes a slope.
4	Deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity.
5	Coast	Where the land meets the sea.
6	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away by discharge.
7	Hydraulic action	The force of the discharge against the bed and banks, causing them to erode.
8	Abrasion	The material within the river, scraping against the bed and banks causing them to erode.
9	Attrition	When material within the river collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.
10	Solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Estuary	This is where the river meets the sea.
2	Mudflats	This is where layers of sediment have been deposited from tidal waters.
3	Backwash	This describes waves retreating from the shore.
4	Swash	This describes waves travelling up the beach.
5	Destructive wave	These are waves with a strong backwash and weak swash.
6	Discharge	This is the amount of water that flows through a river channel, in a given time.
7	Upper course	This is a steep, V-shaped valley with a narrow and shallow channel with a large bedload e.g. boulders.
8	Middle course	This is a gently sloping valley, with a wider and deeper channel with small bedload e.g. small stones.
9	Lower course	This is a flat, u-shaped valley with a deep and wide channel with small bedload e.g. sand and silt found at the mouth of the river.
10	Valley	This is the area between two hills or mountains.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Backwash	This describes waves retreating from the shore.
2	Constructive wave	These are waves with a strong swash and weak backwash.
3	Prevailing wind	These are the strongest winds.
4	Beach	This is an area of sediment (sand or shingle) formed due to deposition.
5	Food risk	This is how much risk an area is at from flooding.
6	Sediment	This means rocks or minerals.
7	Channel	This is the part of the river that holds the water.
8	Channel capacity	This is how much water the river can hold.
9	Waterfall	This is a cascade of water falling from a height.
10	Gorge	This is a steep-sided valley created by a retreating waterfall.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Relief	This describes the height and shape of the land.
2	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.
3	Urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities.
4	Impermeable	A surface that water cannot pass through e.g. concrete and shale rock.
5	Geology	This is the study of rock.
6	Less resistant rock	This is soft rock i.e. clay.
7	Meander	This is a bend in a river.
8	Oxbow Lake	This is a u-shaped lake.
9	Friction	This occurs between water and the riverbed slowing the river velocity down.
10	Outer bend	This is where erosion takes place forming a river cliff.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Inner bend	This is where deposition takes place forming a slip off slope.
2	Long profile	This is a way of showing the river's gradient from source to mouth.
3	Gradient	This describes a slope.
4	Deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity.
5	Coast	Where the land meets the sea.
6	Estuary	This is where the river meets the sea.
7	Mudflats	This is where layers of sediment have been deposited from tidal waters.
8	Backwash	This describes waves retreating from the shore.
9	Swash	This describes waves travelling up the beach.
10	Destructive wave	These are waves with a strong backwash and weak swash.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Backwash	This describes waves retreating from the shore.
2	Constructive wave	These are waves with a strong swash and weak backwash.
3	Prevailing wind	These are the strongest winds.
4	Beach	This is an area of sediment (sand or shingle) formed due to deposition.
5	Flood risk	This is how much risk an area is at from flooding.
6	Relief	This describes the height and shape of the land.
7	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.
8	Urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities.
9	Impermeable	A surface that water cannot pass through e.g. concrete and shale rock.
10	Geology	This is the study of rock.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Upper course	This is a steep, V-shaped valley with a narrow and shallow channel with a large bedload e.g. boulders.
2	River	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea.
3	Outer bend	This is where erosion takes place forming a river cliff.
4	Hydraulic action	The force of the discharge against the bed and banks, causing them to erode.
5	Water cycle	This shows the continuous movement of water around the earth and atmosphere.
6	Gorge	This is a steep-sided valley created by a retreating waterfall.
7	Channel	This is the part of the river that holds the water.
8	Sediment	This means rocks or minerals.
9	Middle course	This is a gently sloping valley, with a wider and deeper channel with small bedload e.g. small stones.
10	Condensation	This is the process of a gas cooling down and turning into a liquid.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Surface run-off	This is the process of water travelling over land.
2	Solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
3	Abrasion	The material within the river, scraping against the bed and banks causing them to erode.
4	Valley	This is the area between two hills or mountains.
5	Tributary	This is a small river or stream that joins a larger river.
6	Friction	This occurs between water and the riverbed slowing the river velocity down.
7	Waterfall	This is a cascade of water falling from a height.
8	Mouth	This is the end of a river, found in the lower course.
9	Oxbow Lake	This is a u-shaped lake.
10	Lower course	This is a flat, u-shaped valley with a deep and wide channel with small bedload e.g. sand and silt found at the mouth of the river.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Discharge	This is the amount of water that flows through a river channel, in a given time.
2	Evaporation	This is the process of a liquid turning into a gas and rising as a result of heat.
3	Attrition	When material within the river collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.
4	Infiltration	This is the process of water soaking into the soil.
5	Less resistant rock	This is soft rock i.e. clay.
6	Precipitation	This describes any moisture falling from the atmosphere i.e. rain or snow.
7	Channel capacity	This is how much water the river can hold.
8	Source	This is the start of a river, found in the upper course.
9	Meander	This is a bend in a river.
10	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away by discharge.

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

## Religious Studies

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Evil	This is the word used to describe all that is bad, sinful and wicked in the world.
2	Moral evil	This describes the behaviours of human beings that cause suffering such as murder, lying and stealing.
3	Natural evil	This describes the things that cause suffering that humans have no control over, such as illnesses, tsunamis and hurricanes.
4	Freewill	This is the human ability to act or say things by choosing to do so.
5	Subjective	This is when something is based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes or opinions.
6	Objective	This is when something is not based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes or opinions.
7	Morals	These are standards of behaviour, truths or principles about right and wrong.
8	Suffering	This is the state of undergoing pain, distress or hardship.
9	Garden of Eden	The place where Christians and Jews believe that Adam and Eve brought suffering into the world when they disobeyed God.
10	Omnibenevolent	This is the belief that God is all loving and all good.

## Music

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ostinato	Is a motif or phrase that persistently repeats in the same musical voice, frequently in the same pitch.
2	Motif	A short musical idea—shorter than a phrase—that occurs often in a piece of music.
3	Leitmotif	A short, recurring musical phrase" associated with a particular person, place, or idea.
4	String instruments	A section of instruments in the orchestra that have strings attached to the instruments; often made up of Violin, Viola, Cello and Double Bass.
5	Brass instruments	A section of instruments in the orchestra is made from a yellow metal; often made up of Trumpets, Trombones, French Horns and Tuba.
6	Percussion instruments	A section of instruments in the orchestra that you can hit, shake or scrape.
7	Major	Is a happy sounding tonality.
8	Minor	Is a sad sounding tonality.
9	Drone	A harmonic or monophonic effect or accompaniment where a note or chord is continuously sounded throughout most or all of a piece.
10	Pedal Note	Is a note that is held through changing harmonies, starting as a chord tone before becoming a non-chord tone.

## Drama

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Epic Theatre	A style of theatre developed to make the audience think about social and political issues rather than become emotionally absorbed.
2	Bertolt Brecht	Creator of Epic Theatre who believed theatre should educate and encourage change.
3	Verfremdungseffekt (Alienation effect)	Techniques used to remind the audience they are watching a performance so they think critically instead of emotionally.
4	Direct Address	When an actor speaks directly to the audience.
5	Breaking the Fourth Wall	When performers acknowledge the audience instead of pretending there is an invisible wall between them.
6	Placards	Signs used in performance to display information, themes or messages to the audience.
7	Narration	When a performer explains events or comments on the action.
8	Gestus	A clear physical action or gesture that shows a character's social status or attitude.
9	Episodic Structure	A series of separate scenes or episodes that are linked by a theme rather than a continuous story.
10	Political Message	An idea or viewpoint about power, fairness or society that the performance communicates.

## Art

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Artist Response	To create artwork directly inspired by an artist
2	Graphite Transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface
3	Watercolour	A paint pigment which is suspended in water.
4	Technique	How an artist uses their tools and materials.
5	Bleeding	One media, merging with another.
6	Highlight	The light area of an object when drawn.
7	Colour Wash	A subtle layer of colour.
8	Dilution	When paint is thinned using a water-based solution.
9	Wet-on-wet	The process of adding a wet material into a wet surface.
10	Palette	A surface on which to mix paint.

## Food

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Carbohydrates	A nutrient found in food (such as flour, potatoes, rice and pasta) needed in the body for energy and to help aid the digestive system.
2	Coagulation	Is defined as the change in the structure of protein (from a liquid form to solid or a thicker liquid) brought about by heat, mechanical action or acids.
3	Contaminate	Food that has come into contact with microbes and become unsafe to eat.
4	Energy expenditure	Refers to the amount of energy a person uses in the form of calories. Calorie intake must be balanced with energy expenditure to maintain a healthy weight.
5	Bridge hold	A technique used when chopping food. The thumb and index finger are placed either side of the food item to hold it thus forming a kind of bridge shape.
6	Claw grip	A technique used when chopping food. Create a claw by partly curling your fingers together into a claw shape. Press the tips of your fingers (nails) against the food to be gripped.
7	Fat	A nutrient found in food (such as oil, butter and lard) it is needed in the body for warmth, protection of organs and energy.
8	High risk foods	Ready to eat, moist foods, usually high in protein.
9	Mortar	Used with a pestle.
10	Pestle	Used for crushing substances in a mortar.
	Baking tray	A flat, metal tray used to cook food in the oven.

## DT

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Compass	A tool used for drawing circles and arcs
2	Protractor	Measuring instrument for angles and degrees
3	Scriber	Sharp-pointed tool for marking and scoring materials
4	Plywood	Thin layers of wood glued together, used for construction.
5	MDF (Medium-Density Fiberboard)	Engineered wood product made from wood fibers, used for furniture.
6	Aluminium	Lightweight metal with various applications in construction and fabrication.
7	Steel	Strong and durable metal commonly used in structural applications.
8	Acrylic	Transparent thermoplastic used for signage, displays, and crafting.
9	Pine	Softwood with versatile applications in carpentry and furniture-making.
10	Oak	Hardwood known for its strength and beauty, used in furniture and flooring.

## Religious Studies

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Anti-Semitism	This is an act of prejudice against Jewish people.
2	Adolf Hitler	This person was the leader of Germany during World War 2 (WW2).
3	Concentration camps	These are the camps where Jews were sent as a punishment to work or be exterminated (killed).
4	Bergen-Belsen and Auschwitz	These are two well-known concentration camps where large numbers of people were persecuted and imprisoned, sometimes to provide forced labour or to await mass execution.
5	The Problem of evil	This is the challenge of how there can be an all-powerful, all-loving and all-knowing God, with the existence of evil and suffering in the world.
6	Prejudice	This is the unfair judging of others before you know them.
7	Discrimination	These are the actions of one person towards another based on prejudice.
8	Extermination	This is the removal or killing of a species (such as humans).
9	Genocide	This is the deliberate killing of large numbers of people.
10	Holocaust	This was the Nazi campaign, led by Adolf Hitler, to use genocide to eliminate six million Jewish people during World War Two.

## Music

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Orchestra	A large group of musicians who play many different instruments together and are led by a conductor.
2	Sound effects	A sound other than speech or music made artificially for use in a play, film, or other broadcast production.
3	Diegetic	Music that is part of the fictional world portrayed in a piece of narrative media.
4	Non-diegetic	Any sound in a film that doesn't originate from the world of the film.
5	Interval	A difference in pitch between two sounds.
6	Perfect 5th	The interval from the first to the last of the first five consecutive notes in a diatonic scale. e.g. C to G or D to A.
7	Perfect 4th	An interval of 5 semitones between 2 notes. e.g. C to F or D to G.
8	Foley Music	Is the art of creating and recording sound effects to enhance the audio experience in films.
9	Film Music	music used in a film to accompany the action and create atmosphere.
10	Pizzicato	Plucking the strings of a violin or other stringed instrument with one's finger.

## Drama

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Devising	Creating an original performance from ideas or a stimulus rather than a script.
2	Stimulus	A starting point for creating drama (e.g. an image, word, object, piece of music or news story).
3	Improvisation	When drama is made up on the spot by performers without preparing first.
4	Characterisation	The act of changing voice, body language, movement, gesture when in role.
5	Style	The way a performance is presented (e.g. realistic, exaggerated, physical theatre).
6	Structure	How a piece of drama is organised (e.g. beginning, middle, end; flashbacks; narration; split scenes).
7	Projection	Using your voice clearly and loudly so the audience can hear and understand you.
8	Transition	The way one moment or scene moves smoothly into the next.
9	Ensemble	A group of performers working together cooperatively to create and perform a piece of drama.
10	Pace	The speed at which an actor speaks the lines of a script.

## Art

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mark-making	Creating a series of lines or patterns to create texture or tone.
2	Detail	A minute part of an artwork.
3	Linear	The use of line to create detail and perspective.
4	Complimentary Colour	Colours which are opposite on the colour wheel.
5	Harmonious Colour	Colours which are next to each other on the colour wheel.
6	Cool hue	Colours which are in the blue spectrum
7	Warm hue	Colours which are in the red and yellow spectrums.
8	Brushstroke	The mark made by a paintbrush
9	Still Life	Displays of inanimate objects, e.g. bottles, shells and food.
10	Composition	The layout and arrangement of components within a work of art.

## Food

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hazard	Something that causes danger or risk.
2	Mandoline	A tool with adjustable blades, used for slicing foods thinly and evenly.
3	Ramekin	Small, round fireproof dish used for deserts.
4	Sieve	A device for aerating and separating powdered food.
5	Whisk	A utensil used for whipping and blending ingredients.
6	Eatwell Guide	Is the UK government's healthy eating model. It is divided into five sections. These sections show how much food from each food group is needed to have a well balanced, healthy diet.
7	Grater	A metal device with holes surrounded by sharp edges used to cut food into small pieces.
8	Enzymic Browning	Is an oxidation reaction that takes place in some foods, mostly fruit and vegetables, causing the food to turn brown.
9	Photosynthesis	The process where green plants trap energy from the sun and form carbohydrates.
10	Absorb	To take in or soak up a liquid.

## DT

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

## Religious Studies

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Moral evil	This describes the behaviours of human beings that cause suffering such as murder, lying and stealing.
2	Natural evil	This describes the things that cause suffering that humans have no control over, such as illnesses, tsunamis and hurricanes.
3	Freewill	This is the human ability to act or say things by choosing to do so.
4	Subjective	This is when something is based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes or opinions.
5	Objective	This is when something is not based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes or opinions.
6	Prejudice	This is the unfair judging of others before you know them.
7	Discrimination	These are the actions of one person towards another based on prejudice.
8	Anti-Semitism	This is an act of prejudice against Jewish people.
9	Genocide	This is the deliberate killing of large numbers of people.
10	Holocaust	This was the Nazi campaign, led by Adolf Hitler, to use genocide to eliminate six million Jewish people during World War Two.

# 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 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
<b>Culture</b> <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.		
<b>Academia</b> <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.		
<b>Futures</b> <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.		
<b>Literacy</b> <i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are expanding your vocabulary.</i>	Bronze	To read 25 books and complete book reviews.		
	Silver	To read 50 books and complete book reviews.		
	Gold	To read 150 books and complete book reviews.		

# Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

# Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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.		
Environment <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you are making the world more eco friendly.</i>	Bronze	Take part in an event which improves your school environment.		
	Silver	Organise an event which improves your local environment.		
	Gold	Contribute to a national event, or movement which aims to improve the environment.		
Diversity <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have celebrated all things that make us unique.</i>	Bronze	Take part in one event; assembly or festival which celebrates diversity (race, religion, LGBTQI+).		
	Silver	Take part in two events that celebrate two different types of diversity.		
	Gold	Organise an event, festival or assembly which celebrates diversity.		