



GLOUCESTER
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW
LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 3

Year 7

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 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 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.

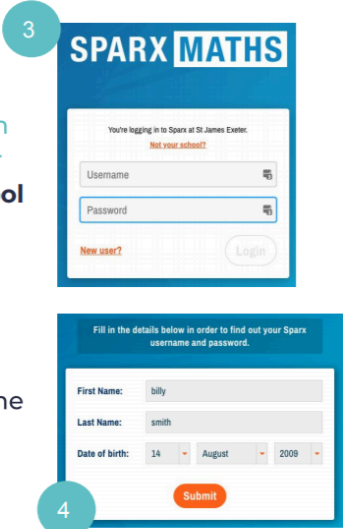
You should be able to complete all of the questions without too much support, however, if there is a question which you are finding hard to complete, we recommend you watch the video. If you are still unable to solve the question, move on to the next one and talk to your teacher before it's due.

Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!

How to log in to Sparx - new students


1. Go to sparx.co.uk, 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** :)



3

4



Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stomach	An organ in which stomach acid kills pathogens and enzymes digest protein in your food.
2	Salivary glands	Produce saliva to make food easier to swallow and provides enzymes for chemical digestion.
3	Oesophagus	A tube which connects the mouth and the stomach.
4	Liver	Produces bile to neutralise stomach acid.
5	Pancreas	Produces digestive enzymes.
6	Small Intestine	Where absorption of small food molecules takes place into the bloodstream.
7	Large intestine	Where excess water is absorbed into the bloodstream.
8	Enzymes	Act like chemical scissors to speed up digestion.
9	Cell	Basic building block of all living organisms.
10	Tissue	Groups of identical cells with similar structures and functions.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Magnetic field	An invisible field around a magnet in which magnetic materials are attracted.
2	Magnetic metals	Iron, nickel and cobalt.
3	Plotting compass	Used to show the shape of a magnetic field.
4	Attraction	When two unlike poles pull towards each other.
5	Repulsion	When two like poles push apart from each other.
6	Poles	The ends of a magnet e.g. north and south.
7	Magnetism	A non-contact force.
8	Steel	A magnetic material as it contains iron.
9	Atom	Neutral, as neither positively or negatively charged
10	Ion	A charged atom, either positively or negatively charged.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Friction	A contact force caused by two objects sliding against each other.
2	Electron	A negative charge that can move or be transferred.
3	Electrostatic attraction	A non-contact force caused by attraction between opposite charges.
4	Static electricity	A non-contact force.
5	Parallel circuit	Current can flow along separate branches before rejoining.
6	Component	An object e.g. a bulb or a buzzer placed into a circuit.
7	Switch	Used to turn components on and off.
8	Series circuit	Current can flow around a single branch.
9	Discharge	Charge transferred away from an object.
10	Coulombmeter	Device used to measure charge.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Compound	Two or more elements chemically joined together.
2	Acid	A solution with a pH less than 7.
3	Alkali	A solution of a base with a pH greater than 7.
4	Alloy	A mixture of a metal with another element.
5	Base	Chemical which reacts to neutralise acids with a pH greater than 7.
6	Boiling	Liquid turns into a gas when it is heated above its boiling point.
7	Condensation	Gas turns back into a liquid when it is cooled.
8	Evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas below the boiling point.
9	Freezing	A liquid turns into a solid as it cools down.
10	Fuels	Substances burnt to release energy.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Impurity	A substance is present in small quantities in a substance that would otherwise be pure.
2	Indicator	A chemical which can be used to identify a substance as acidic or alkaline by changing colour.
3	Limitations	Weaknesses of a model.
4	Melting	The temperature at which a substance melts when it is heated.
5	Model	A way to explain something that is tricky.
6	Neutral	A solution with a pH of 7.
7	pH scale	A way of measuring whether something is acidic or alkaline.
8	Pure	A substance only contains one type of element or compound.
9	Salt	A chemical produced when an acid is neutralised.
10	Sublime	When a substance changes from a solid to a gas.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cell membrane	Controls what goes in and out of the cell.
2	Cytoplasm	Where chemical reactions occur in a cell.
3	Nucleus	Controls activity of the cell. Contains the DNA.
4	Vacuole	Stores water and minerals as cell sap.
5	Chloroplasts	Site of photosynthesis.
6	Cell wall	Provides structure and support to the cell.
7	Microscope	Used to view cellular structures that are too small to be seen with the naked eye.
8	Magnification	The number of times bigger the image is, compared to the actual object.
9	Mitochondria	Release energy from food.
10	Diffusion	The movement of particles in and out of a cell.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nerve cells	Carry messages from the brain to other parts of the body.
2	Ciliated epithelial cells.	Keep the airways clean by trapping dust and microbes.
3	Red blood cells	Carry oxygen around the body.
4	Sperm cells	Carry male DNA and fertilise the egg.
5	Egg cells	Carry female DNA and is fertilised by the sperm.
6	Root hair cells	Have no chloroplast and are long and thin to absorb more nutrients.
7	Palisade cells	Found in the leaf and have lots of chloroplasts to increase photosynthesis.
8	Specialised plant cell	A cell which is adapted to carry out a function in a plant.
9	Specialised animal cell	A cell which is adapted to carry out a function in an animal.
10	Subcellular organelles	Structures found within a cell.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mixture	Two or more elements, or compounds that are not joined together.
2	Insoluble	Does not dissolve.
3	Soluble	Will dissolve to form a solution.
4	Pure	Contains only one type of substance.
5	Impure	Contains more than one type of substance.
6	Filtration	Separates an insoluble solid from a liquid.
7	Filtrate	The solution which passes through the filter paper with very small dissolved particles.
8	Residue	The insoluble solid that is too large to pass through the filter paper.
9	Evaporation	Used to remove the liquid part of a mixture.
10	Crystallisation	Used to obtain a soluble salt from a mixture.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mixture	Two or more elements, or compounds that are not joined together.
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Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Testes	Male reproductive organ where sperm are produced.
2	Ovaries	Female reproductive organ where eggs are produced.
3	Uterus	Female reproductive organ which thickens in preparation for a fertilised egg.
4	Fallopian tube	Carries the egg to the uterus.
5	Sperm ducts	Carries sperm from the testes to the penis.
6	Penis	To transfer sperm to the female reproductive system.
7	Fertilisation	When the sperm cell joins to the egg cell and the DNA combines.
8	Gestation	The process of an embryo developing in the womb.
9	Placenta	Exchanges nutrients and waste substances between the mother and baby.
10	Menstruation	A period caused by an egg that is not fertilised. The uterus sheds its lining.

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Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gravity	A non-contact force also known as weight is dependent on its mass.
2	Mass	The measure of how much there is of something e.g. 20Kg
3	Newtons	The unit for force.
4	Moon	A satellite that orbits a planet.
5	Ellipse	The shape of the orbit.
6	Planet	Orbits around a star.
7	Hemisphere	One half of the planet.
8	Daytime	The side of the earth facing towards the sun.
9	Nighttime	The side of the earth facing away from the sun.
10	$W = mg$	An equation that links weight, mass and gravitational pull.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
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Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 School	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mi colegio se llama	My school is called
2	Es un colegio grande	It's a big secondary school
3	Que está	Which is
4	En el suroeste de Inglaterra	In the southwest of England
5	En el centro	In the town centre
6	Mi instituto se llama	My school is called
7	Es un colegio pequeño	It's a small secondary school
8	En el oeste de España	In the west of Spain
9	En el campo	In the countryside
10	En las montañas	In the mountains

Week 2 School	Piece of Information	Answer
1	En mi insti	In my school
2	hay	There is/are
3	Muchos profesores	Lots of teachers
4	Muchos alumnos	Lots of pupils
5	Pocos exámenes	Few exams
6	En mi colegio	In my school
7	tenemos	We have
8	Demasiadas reglas	Too many rules
9	Bastantes clubs	Enough clubs
10	Muchos equipos de deporte	Lots of sports teams

Week 3 School	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hay que	We have to
2	Llevar uniforme escolar	Wear school uniform
3	Hacer deberes	Do homework
4	Respetar a los otros	Respect others
5	Llegar a tiempo/ tarde	Arrive on time / late
6	Escuchar en clase	Listen in class
7	Está prohibido	It's forbidden to
8	Usar su móvil en clase	Use our phone in class
9	(no) estoy de acuerdo	I (don't) agree
10	Porque es (in)justo	Because it's (un)fair

Week 4 School	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Los lunes <u>estudio</u>	On Mondays <u>I study</u>
2	El dibujo	art
3	El inglés	English
4	A las nueve y cuarto	At quarter past nine
5	<u>Me parece</u> que <u>es</u> útil	<u>I find</u> it useful
6	Los martes <u>estudiamos</u>	On Tuesdays <u>we study</u>
7	Las matemáticas	maths
8	<u>Pienso</u> que <u>es</u> (son)	<u>I think</u> that <u>it's</u> (they are)
9	difícil(es)	difficult
10	emocionante(s)	exciting

Week 5 School	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ayer <u>estudié</u>	Yesterday <u>I studied</u>
2	(La) educación física	PE
3	La semana pasada	Last week
4	<u>Estudié</u> geografía	<u>I studied</u> geography
5	<u>Fue</u> fácil	<u>It was</u> easy
6	El mes pasado	Last month
7	<u>Estudié</u> (las) ciencias	<u>I studied</u> science
8	<u>Fue</u> (fueron) aburrido(s)	<u>It was</u> (they were) boring
9	En mi opinión <u>fue</u> (fueron)	In my opinion <u>it was</u> (they were)
10	interesante(s)	interesting

Week 6 School	Piece of Information	Answer
1	mañana	tomorrow
2	El mes próximo	Next month
3	<u>Voy a estudiar</u>	<u>I am going to study</u>
4	El español	<u>Spanish</u>
5	La historia	history
6	A las nueve y media	At half past nine
7	En mi opinión <u>será</u> (<u>serán</u>)	In my opinion <u>it will be</u> (they will be)
8	Increíble (s)	incredible
9	inútil(es)	useless
10	educativo(s)	educational

Week 7 Holidays	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Normalmente	Normally
2	<u>Voy</u> a España	<u>I go</u> to Spain
3	Con mi familia	With my family
4	Generalmente <u>viajo</u>	Usually <u>I travel</u>
5	En coche	By car
6	A veces	sometimes
7	<u>Viajamos</u> en tren	<u>We travel</u> by train
8	Porque <u>es</u>	Because <u>it is</u>
9	rápido	fast
10	cómodo	comfortable

Week 8 Holidays	Piece of Information	Answer
1	De vez en cuando	From time to time
2	<u>Me alojo</u>	<u>I stay</u>
3	En un hotel	In a hotel
4	En la costa	On the coast
5	En la capital	In the capital
6	A menudo	often
7	<u>Nos alojamos</u>	<u>We stay</u>
8	En un camping	On a campsite
9	En un piso	In a flat
10	En una caravana	In a caravan

Week 9 Holidays	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Si <u>hace</u> buen tiempo	If <u>it's</u> nice weather
2	Si <u>hace</u> calor	If <u>it's</u> hot
3	<u>Hago</u> ciclismo	<u>I do</u> cycling
4	En el estadio	In the stadium
5	<u>Hago</u> compras	<u>I do</u> shopping
6	Si <u>hace</u> frío	If <u>it's</u> cold
7	<u>Hacemos</u> natación	<u>We do</u> swimming
8	En la piscina	In the swimming pool
9	<u>Hacemos</u> baile	<u>We do</u> dancing
10	En la ciudad	In the city

Week 10 Holidays	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para las vacaciones de mis sueños	For my dream holiday
2	Si <u>tuviera</u> mi elección	If I <u>had</u> the choice
3	<u>Me gustaría ir</u>	<u>I would like to go</u>
4	A Latinoamérica	To Latin America
5	A Europa	To Europe
6	Si <u>tuviera</u> la oportunidad	If I <u>had</u> the opportunity
7	Si <u>podiera</u>	If I <u>could</u>
8	<u>iría</u>	<u>I would go</u>
9	Con mis padres	With my parents
10	Con mis abuelos	With my grandparents

Week 11 Holidays	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Si <u>fuera</u> rico	If I <u>were</u> rich
2	<u>Me gustaría viajar</u>	<u>I would like to travel</u>
3	En avión privado	By private plane
4	<u>Me gustaría alojarme</u>	<u>I would like to stay</u>
5	En un castillo	In a castle
6	Si <u>fuera</u> posible	If <u>it were</u> possible
7	<u>viajaría</u>	<u>I would travel</u>
8	En coche de lujo	By luxury car
9	<u>Me alojaría</u>	<u>I would stay</u>
10	En un barrio histórico	In a historic neighbourhood

Week 12 Holidays	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Si <u>tuviera</u> más dinero	If I <u>had</u> more money
2	<u>Me gustaría</u>	<u>I would like</u>
3	<u>Pasar</u> mis vacaciones	<u>To spend</u> my holidays
4	Cerca de la playa	Near the beach
5	En una isla	On an island
6	<u>Pasaría</u> mis vacaciones	<u>I would spend</u> my holidays
7	Lejos de la playa	Far from the beach
8	<u>Haría</u> buen tiempo	<u>It would be</u> nice weather
9	<u>Me gustaría hacer</u>	<u>I would like to do</u>
10	ciclismo	cycling

Week 13 Holidays	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Haría calor	It would be hot
2	Haría sol	It would be sunny
3	Iría solo/a	I would go alone
4	Haría compras	I would do shopping
5	Haría ciclismo	I would do cycling
6	Un viaje en barco	A boat trip
7	baile	dancing
8	natación	swimming
9	turismo	tourism
10	Iría con mi colegio	I would go with my school

English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong, bad and good
2	society	A group of individuals living together in an organised way
3	chaos	A state of disorder and confusion, where nothing is under control
4	leadership	Having the ability to guide and influence other people
5	duty	something you must do for legal or moral reason
6	sacrifice	the act of giving up or losing something in order to gain something else
7	innocence	Lacking life experience or knowledge of the world
8	responsibility	a duty to deal with or take care of something or someone
9	hero	A character in a story with heroic qualities such as bravery and idealism
10	order	A state of calm and stability, where everything is under control

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Perception	A belief or opinion based on how things look or seem by people
2	Vulnerable	An exposed area or weakness.
3	Romanticise	To talk about or describe something in a way that makes it sound better than it really is
4	Duplicitious	Hiding one's true intentions by deceptive words or action.
5	Impulsive	To act or do something without planning or thinking
6	Loyalty	A strong feeling of support or allegiance.
7	Rebellion	An armed resistance to an established government or leader.
8	Melancholy	A feeling of sadness
9	villainous	Guilty of wicked or criminal behaviour, an immoral character
10	Exploitation	The act of using someone or something for selfish purposes

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Relationships	The way in which people are connected to and interact with one another.
2	Authority	The power or right to give orders, make decisions, and expect obedience.
3	Defiance	Open resistance or refusal to obey rules or authority.
4	Inferiority	The feeling or state of being lower in status, power, or importance than others.
5	Secrecy	The act of keeping information hidden from others.
6	Hierarchy	A system in which people are ranked according to power or status.
7	Obedience	Willing compliance with rules or orders from someone in authority.
8	Dominance	Having power or control over others in a relationship.
9	Unity	The state of being joined together or in agreement.
10	Division	The act or state of being separated or in conflict.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Foreshadow	A hint or warning about what will happen later.
2	Tragic hero	A main character whose choices or flaws lead to suffering or death.
3	Honour	A sense of respect and reputation that people feel they must protect.
4	Patriarch	A powerful man who controls a family or society.
5	Conflict	A serious disagreement or struggle between people or groups.
6	Consequence	The result or effect of an action or decision.
7	Obedient	Doing what you are told by someone in authority.
8	Disobedient	Refusing to obey rules or authority.
9	Prohibited	Not allowed by an authority.
10	Forbidden	Not allowed; banned.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Friendship	A relationship based on trust and support.
2	Comradeship	Friendship between people who share the same aims.
3	Faithful	Remaining loyal and steadfast.
4	Affectionate	Showing fondness or tenderness.
5	Love	An intense feeling of deep affection.
6	Eros	Romantic or physical love driven by attraction.
7	Passion	Strong, powerful emotion.
8	Trust	Belief that someone is honest and will not harm you.
9	Commitment	A firm decision to stay loyal to someone or something.
10	Alliance	A bond formed for support or protection.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Devoted	Showing strong loyalty, love, or dedication.
2	Dedicated	Willing to give time and energy to something important.
3	Cautious	Careful to avoid danger or problems.
4	Sincere	Honest about what you truly feel or believe.
5	Empathy	Understanding how someone else feels.
6	Conscience	A person's inner sense of right and wrong.
7	Possession	Owning or controlling something (or someone).
8	Submissive	Allowing yourself to be controlled by others.
9	Influential	Having the power to affect what others think or do.
10	Deception	Dishonesty used to hide the truth.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Masculinity	Traits traditionally associated with men.
2	Aggressive	Angry and ready to attack or argue.
3	Argumentative	Having a tendency to argue or disagree.
4	Volatile	Likely to change suddenly or become violent.
5	Impatient	Becoming irritated quickly.
6	Revenge	Hurting someone in return for a wrong.
7	Betrayal	An act of deliberate disloyalty.
8	Dangerous	Likely to cause harm or injury.
9	Intimidation	Making someone afraid in order to control them.
10	Escalation	When a situation becomes more serious or intense.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Authority	The power or right to give orders, make decisions, and expect obedience.
2	Vulnerable	Exposed to harm; having a weakness.
3	Passion	Strong, powerful emotion.
4	Sacrifice	Giving up something important in order to gain something else.
5	Deception	Dishonesty used to hide the truth.
6	Hierarchy	A system in which people are ranked according to power or status.
7	Melancholy	A feeling of sadness.
8	Possession	Owning or controlling something (or someone).
9	Unity	The state of being joined together or in agreement.
10	Foreshadow	A hint or warning about what will happen later.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Defiance	Open resistance or refusal to obey rules or authority.
2	Loyalty	A strong feeling of support or allegiance.
3	Innocence	Lacking life experience or knowledge of the world.
4	Aggressive	Angry and ready to attack or argue.
5	Trust	Belief that someone is honest and will not harm you.
6	Conflict	A serious disagreement or struggle between people or groups.
7	Submissive	Allowing yourself to be controlled by others.
8	Romanticise	To describe something as better than it really is.
9	Honour	A sense of respect and reputation that people feel they must protect.
10	Escalation	When a situation becomes more serious or intense.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Relationships	The way in which people are connected to and interact with one another.
2	Impulsive	Acting without planning or thinking about consequences.
3	Betrayal	An act of deliberate disloyalty.
4	Society	A group of individuals living together in an organised way.
5	Conscience	A person's inner sense of right and wrong.
6	Masculinity	Traits traditionally associated with men.

7	Cautious	Careful to avoid danger or problems.
8	Alliance	A bond formed for support or protection.
9	Dangerous	Likely to cause harm or injury.
10	Consequence	The result or effect of an action or decision.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dominance	Having power or control over others in a relationship.
2	Friendship	A relationship based on trust and support.
3	Revenge	Hurting someone in return for a wrong.
4	Perception	A belief or opinion based on how things seem to people.
5	Patriarch	A powerful man who controls a family or society.
6	Devoted	Showing strong loyalty, love, or dedication.
7	Argumentative	Having a tendency to argue or disagree.
8	Order	A state of calm and stability, where everything is under control.
9	Empathy	Understanding how someone else feels.
10	Prohibited	Not allowed by an authority.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Inferiority	The state of being lower in status, power, or importance than others.
2	Leadership	The ability to guide and influence other people.
3	Comradeship	Friendship between people who share the same aims.
4	Faithful	Remaining loyal and steadfast.
5	Chaos	A state of disorder and confusion.
6	Intimidation	Making someone afraid in order to control them.
7	Commitment	A firm decision to stay loyal to someone or something.
8	Hero	A character with heroic qualities such as bravery and idealism.
9	Division	The state of being separated or in conflict.
10	Sincere	Honest about what you truly feel or believe.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Relationships	The way in which people are connected to and interact with one another.
2	Authority	The power or right to give orders, make decisions, and expect obedience.
3	Hierarchy	A system in which people are ranked according to power or status.
4	Obedience	Willing compliance with rules or orders from someone in authority.
5	Defiance	Open resistance or refusal to obey rules or authority.
6	Dominance	Having power or control over others in a relationship.
7	Secrecy	The act of keeping information hidden from others.
8	Unity	The state of being joined together or in agreement.
9	Division	The act or state of being separated or in conflict.
10	Honour	A quality combining respect, pride, and honesty; high esteem.

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who was the first Tudor King of England from 1485?	Henry VII
2	Which battle led to the beginning of the Tudor dynasty?	Battle of Bosworth Field
3	Which house was represented by a red rose?.	Lancaster
4	Which house was represented by a white rose?	York
5	This was a major English conflict fought between 1455-185 between the house of Lancaster and the House of York	Wars of the Roses
6	What was the emblem for the House of Lancaster?	Red Rose
7	What was the emblem for the House of York?	White Rose
8	Who was King of England for the majority of the Wars of the Roses	King Henry VI
9	The leader of the House of York and the main rival to King Henry VI during the Wars of the Roses	Richard, Duke of York
10	She was the wife of Henry VI, a Lancastrian and fought against the House of York during the conflict.	Margaret of Anjou

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the name of the new protestant church with the monarch of England as its leader formed in 1534?	Church of England
2	Which denomination of Christianity was England before the Reformation?	Roman Catholic
3	Created during the Reformation, this is a denomination of Christianity that criticised Catholicism and the Catholic Church.	Protestantism
4	Who was the Catholic religious leader on Earth?	Pope
5	What is the name of the German priest who wrote the Ninety Five Theses and began the Reformation?	Martin Luther
6	The act of changing the Religion of England from Catholic to Protestant.	Reformation
7	What word means announcing that something such as a law, agreement, or marriage no longer exists?	Annul
8	In which country did the Reformation start?	Germany (Holy Roman Empire)
9	Who was the second Tudor King of England from 1509?	King Henry VIII
10	These were certificates that forgave sins they could be bought or earned by charity work.	Indulgences

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What term describes Henry VIII's seizure of the church's land and wealth in the 16th Century?	Dissolution of the Monasteries
2	Who was the first wife of Henry VIII until their divorce in 1533?	Catherine of Aragon
3	Who was Henry VIII's second wife and mother of Elizabeth I?	Anne Bolyne
4	Who was the third wife of Henry VIII and the mother of Henry's only legitimate son, Edward VI?	Jane Seymour
5	Who was the eldest daughter of Henry VIII, who tried to reverse the Reformation in the 16th Century?	Mary I
6	Who was the first Tudor King of England from 1485?	Henry VII
7	Which battle led to the beginning of the Tudor dynasty?	Battle of Bosworth Field
8	Which house was represented by a red rose?.	Lancaster
9	Which house was represented by a white rose?	York
10	This was a major English conflict fought between 1455-185 between the house of Lancaster and the House of York	Wars of the Roses

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who was the daughter of Anne Boleyn and Queen of England from 1558-1603?	Elizabeth I
2	These were extreme Christians who closely followed the word of the Bible.	Puritans
3	Where would Catholic priests hide after the Middle Way?	Priest Holes
4	Which Elizabethan game involved hitting each other with sticks?	Cudgels
5	What other games did people play in Elizabethan times?	Blood sports and shin hacking
6	What was the emblem for the House of Lancaster?	Red Rose
7	What was the emblem for the House of York?	White Rose
8	Who was King of England for the majority of the Wars of the Roses	King Henry VI
9	The leader of the House of York and the main rival to King Henry VI during the Wars of the Roses	Richard, Duke of York
10	She was the wife of Henry VI, a Lancastrian and fought against the House of York during the conflict.	Margaret of Anjou

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the famous theatre built in London in the 16th Century?	The Globe Theatre
2	Who designed the first theatre in England?	James Burbage
3	Why were plays always performed in the day?	There was no electric lighting
4	He was a world famous poet and playwright in Elizabethan England.	William Shakespeare
5	Where would poor people watch a play in a theatre?	The Pit
6	What was the name of the new protestant church with the monarch of England as its leader formed in 1534?	Church of England
7	Which denomination of Christianity was England before the Reformation?	Roman Catholic
8	Created during the Reformation, this is a denomination of Christianity that criticised Catholicism and the Catholic Church.	Protestantism
9	Who was the Catholic religious leader on Earth?	Pope
10	What is the name of the German priest who wrote the Ninety Five Theses and began the Reformation?	Martin Luther

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What did Elizabethan women put on their eyes to make them shiny?	Belladonna
2	What did Elizabethan women put on their cheeks to make them red?	Cochineal
3	Why did Elizabeth I start the trend of making her face pale?	To cover her smallpox scars
4	What is the name for someone who wanders from place to place without a home or job?	Vagabond
5	What name was given to people who would try to trick others out of money?	Con Artists
6	The act of changing the Religion of England from Catholic to Protestant.	Reformation
7	What word means announcing that something such as a law, agreement, or marriage no longer exists?	Annul
8	In which country did the Reformation start?	Germany (Holy Roman Empire)
9	Who was the second Tudor King of England from 1509?	King Henry VIII
10	These were certificates that forgave sins they could be bought or earned by charity work.	Indulgences

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the name for men who patrolled the streets at night searching for criminals?	Watchmen
2	Who investigated crimes and tried criminals in Elizabethan England?	JPs (Justices of the Peace)
3	What was the punishment for treason in Elizabethan England?	Hanged, drawn, quartered
4	A common torture technique and punishment for criminals which involved being stretched out.	The Rack
5	Who was the cousin of Queen Elizabeth I who tried to overthrow her in 1586?	Mary Queen of Scots
6	What term describes Henry VIII's seizure of the church's land and wealth in the 16th Century?	Dissolution of the Monasteries
7	Who was the first wife of Henry VIII until their divorce in 1533?	Catherine of Aragon
8	Who was Henry VIII's second wife and mother of Elizabeth I?	Anne Bolyne
9	Who was the third wife of Henry VIII and the mother of Henry's only legitimate son, Edward VI?	Jane Seymour
10	Who was the eldest daughter of Henry VIII, who tried to reverse the Reformation in the 16th Century?	Mary I

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	This was the fleet of 151 ships and 34,000 soldiers sent to invade England in 1588.	Spanish Armada
2	He was an explorer, adventurer and military leader responsible for the defeat of the Spanish in 1588.	Sir Francis Drake
3	This means sailing around the world and mapping where you have been. Sir Francis Drake was the first Englishman to do this in 1580.	Circumnavigation
4	He was Elizabeth I Secretary of State and spymaster and was one of her closest advisors..	Francis Walsingham
5	Who was the King of Spain who tried to invade England in 1588	King Phillip II of Spain
6	Who was the daughter of Anne Boleyn and Queen of England from 1558-1603?	Elizabeth I
7	These were extreme Christians who closely followed the word of the Bible.	Puritans
8	Where would Catholic priests hide after the Middle Way?	Priest Holes
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8	Why did Elizabeth I start the trend of making her face pale?	To cover her smallpox scars
9	What is the name for someone who wanders from place to place without a home or job?	Vagabond
10	What name was given to people who would try to trick others out of money?	Con Artists

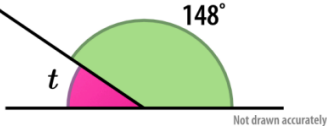
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Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
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Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
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2	The act of changing the Religion of England from Catholic to Protestant.	Reformation
3	What term describes Henry VIII's seizure of the church's land and wealth in the 16th Century?	Dissolution of the Monasteries
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10	Who was the King of Spain who tried to invade England in 1588	King Phillip II of Spain

Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Right Angle	An angle the is 90°
2	Acute Angle	An angle that is less than 90°
3	Obtuse Angle	An angle that is more than 90° but less than 180°
4	Reflex Angle	An angle that is more than 180° but less than 360°
5	180°	Angles on a straight line sum to...
6	360°	Angles round a point sum to...
7	Equal	Vertically opposite angles are...
8	180°	Angles in a triangle sum to...
9	Protractor	The name for the piece of equipment used to measure an angle
10	32°	What is the value of the angle marked t...  <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Not drawn accurately</p>

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acute Angle	This is an example of what type of angle: 
2	Obtuse Angle	This is an example of what type of angle: 
3	Reflex Angle	This is an example of what type of angle: 
4	Estimate	An approximate calculation or judgement of a value
5	1 and 64	The first two numbers that are square numbers and cube numbers
6	Equilateral Triangle	A triangle where all the sides are equal and all the angles are equal
7	Isosceles Triangle	A triangle with two equal sides and two equal angles
8	Scalene Triangle	A triangle where all sides are different and all angles are different
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 3	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	Ascending	Ordered from smallest to biggest
6	Descending	Ordered from biggest to smallest
7	Midpoint	In the middle of two values
8		How to represent 5 on a tally chart
9	360°	Angles in a quadrilateral sum to...
10	=	The mathematical symbol demonstrating equivalence

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pictogram	A method of simple data visualisation
2	A Key	A diagram which shows what value each symbol represents in a data visualisation
3	A bar chart	A data visualisation using vertical or horizontal bars
4	Y axis	The vertical axis
5	X axis	The horizontal axis
6	3	What is the mode of these numbers: 3, 1, 11, 3, 7, 8, 9
7	7	What is the median of these numbers: 3, 1, 11, 3, 7, 8, 9
8	6	What is the mean of these numbers: 3, 1, 11, 3, 7, 8, 9
9	1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32	The factors of 32
10	Variable	An unknown value, often represented by a letter

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction
2	Numerator	The top part of a fraction
3	$\frac{3}{4}$	Write $\frac{12}{16}$ in its simplest form
4	50%	What percentage is equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$
5	0.5	What decimal is equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$
6	$\frac{1}{4}$	What fraction (in its simplest form) is equivalent to 25%
7	0.25	What decimal is equivalent to 25%
8	10%	What percentage is equivalent to 0.1
9	$\frac{1}{10}$	What fraction (in its simplest form) is equivalent to 0.1
10	1%	What percentage is equivalent to 0.01

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	100%	What percentage is equivalent to 1
2	0.2	What decimal is equivalent to $\frac{1}{5}$
3	40%	What percentage is equivalent to $\frac{2}{5}$
4	0.6	What decimal is equivalent to $\frac{3}{5}$
5	80%	What percentage is equivalent to $\frac{4}{5}$
6	Divide by 100	How to convert from a percentage to a decimal
7	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	The first 10 prime numbers
8	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	The first 12 square numbers
9	Equal	The width of bars on a bar chart should be...
10	Denominators	To add or subtract fractions, this part of the fraction must be the same

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Probability	The likelihood of an event occurring
2	Frequency	How often something occurs
3	Reciprocal	1 divided by a number is the _____ of the number
4	Mixed number	A number consisting of an integer and a proper fraction
5	Improper fraction	A top heavy fraction
6	$\frac{13}{15}$	$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5}$
7	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{5}$
8	$\frac{10}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{5}$
9	$\frac{7}{15}$	$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{5}$
10	-35	-7 x 5

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	0 to 1	Probabilities range from...
2	1	If an event happening is certain, then the probability equals...
3	0	If an event happening is impossible, then the probability equals...
4	0.5	If an event happening has an even chance, then the probability equals...
5	Fraction, decimal or percentage	The ways that we can express probability
6	$\frac{1}{8}$	The reciprocal of 8
7	$\frac{4}{3}$	The reciprocal of $\frac{3}{4}$
8	Subtraction	The inverse operation of addition
9	Division	The inverse operation of multiplication
10	$\frac{23}{6}$	Convert $3\frac{5}{6}$ to an improper fraction

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Addition	The inverse operation of subtraction
2	Multiplication	The inverse operation of division
3	$4\frac{1}{5}$	Convert $\frac{21}{5}$ to a mixed number
4	x^2	$x \times x$
5	$2x$	$2 \times x$
6	32	What is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 64
7	24	What is $\frac{3}{8}$ of 64
8	96	What is $\frac{3}{2}$ of 64
9	1, 2, 5, 10	The factors of 10
10	1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100	The factors of 100

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	0.3	Which is smaller; $\frac{33}{100}$ or 0.3
2	67%	Which is smaller; 67% or 0.76
3	$\frac{6}{20}$	Which is larger; $\frac{6}{20}$ or 29%
4	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First five cube numbers
5	Multiply by 100	How to convert from a decimal to a percentage
6	Divide by the denominator and multiply by the numerator	How to find a percentage of an amount without a calculator
7	$a + 12b$	Simplify $3a + 8b - 2a + 4b$
8	$5a - 4b$	Simplify $3a - 8b + 2a + 4b$
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 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Right Angle	An angle that is 90°
2	Acute Angle	An angle that is less than 90°
3	Obtuse Angle	An angle that is more than 90° but less than 180°
4	Reflex Angle	An angle that is more than 180° but less than 360°
5	180°	Angles on a straight line sum to...
6	360°	Angles round a point sum to...
7	Maximum - Minimum	How to calculate the range
8	Mode	The most common, the most frequently occurring item in a data set
9	Median	To find the _____ put the values in order and find the middle value
10	Mean	The sum of the values divided by the number of values

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pictogram	A method of simple data visualisation
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9	$\frac{1}{4}$	What fraction (in its simplest form) is equivalent to 25%
10	0.25	What decimal is equivalent to 25%

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
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2	Mixed number	A number consisting of an integer and a proper fraction
3	Improper fraction	A top heavy fraction
4	100%	What percentage is equivalent to 1
5	0.2	What decimal is equivalent to $\frac{1}{5}$
6	40%	What percentage is equivalent to $\frac{2}{5}$
7	0.6	What decimal is equivalent to $\frac{3}{5}$
8	80%	What percentage is equivalent to $\frac{4}{5}$
9	Divide by 100	How to convert from a percentage to a decimal
10	Solve	When we find the value of an unknown variable using the inverse and balance method

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Distribution	This is the way in which something is spread out.
2	Sparse	Being spread out over an area.
3	Dense	Being close within an area.
4	Population Density	This describes the number of people living in an area.
5	Migration	This is the movement of people from one place to another.
6	Climate	This is the average weather over 30 years.
7	Polar areas	These are areas located at high latitudes (70-90 degrees) with cold temperatures and low precipitation.
8	Arid areas	These are areas located between 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator with high temperatures and low precipitation.
9	Altitude	This is the height of an area.
10	Trade	This is the buying and selling of goods and services.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Import	To buy resources from other countries.
2	Export	To sell resources to other countries.
3	Port	A town, city or place where ships load and unload.
4	Birth Rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
5	Death Rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
6	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live in a country.
7	Apex	This is the top of a pyramid.
8	Disposable Income	This is the income people have to spend after taxes and bills.
9	Agriculture	This is the process of farming.
10	Primary Sector	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Secondary Sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.
2	Industrial revolution	The growth of the secondary sector, this happen in the UK between 1750 and 1900.
3	Manufacture	This is when raw materials are made into new products.
4	Rural to urban migration	This is when people move from the countryside to the city.
5	Push Factor	A reason that people want to leave a place e.g. low paying jobs.
6	Distribution	This is the way in which something is spread out.
7	Sparse	Being spread out over an area.
8	Dense	Being close within an area.
9	Population Density	This describes the number of people living in an area.
10	Migration	This is the movement of people from one place to another.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pull factor	A reason that people want to move to a place e.g. high paying jobs.
2	Famine	An extreme food shortage.
3	One Child Policy	An example of an anti-natalist policy introduced in China in 1980.
4	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life e.g. water.
5	Anti-Natalist Policy	A policy that discourages people from having children.
6	Climate	This is the average weather over 30 years.
7	Polar areas	These are areas located at high latitudes (70-90 degrees) with cold temperatures and low precipitation.
8	Arid areas	These are areas located between 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator with high temperatures and low precipitation.
9	Altitude	This is the height of an area.
10	Trade	This is the buying and selling of goods and services.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ethnic Minority	This is a group of people of a particular race living in an area where most people are from a different race.
2	Forced abortions and sterilisations	This is where people were made to terminate their pregnancy or surgery to prevent them from having children in the future.
3	Ageing population	A country that has a larger amount of older people.
4	Dependency Ratio	The number of people below 15 years old and over 65 years old who are reliant on others for support.
5	Brain Drain	This describes when large numbers of educated or skilled people migrate away from a country.
6	Import	To buy resources from other countries.
7	Export	To sell resources to other countries.
8	Port	A town, city or place where ships load and unload.
9	Birth Rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
10	Death Rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	New Silk Roads	This describes two new global trade routes planned by China.
2	One Belt, One Road Initiative	This describes China's plan to invest in over 150 countries and organisations across the world, also known as the New Silk Roads.
3	Good	This describes two new global trade routes planned by China.
4	Service	These are providing people with help eg. a mechanic fixing a car.
5	Maritime	This means over the sea.
6	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live in a country.
7	Apex	This is the top of a pyramid.
8	Disposable Income	This is the income people have to spend after taxes and bills.
9	Agriculture	This is the process of farming.
10	Primary Sector	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Economy	This describes the wealth from business, industry and trade.
2	Port	A town, city or place where ships load and unload.
3	Manufacture	This is when raw materials are made into new products.
4	Investment	This means to put money into something.
5	LIC	A low income country with a GDP per capita of under \$1,026 per year.
6	Secondary Sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.
7	Industrial revolution	The growth of the secondary sector, this happen in the UK between 1750 and 1900.
8	Manufacture	This is when raw materials are made into new products.
9	Rural to urban migration	This is when people move from the countryside to the city.
10	Push Factor	A reason that people want to leave a place e.g. low paying jobs.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Habitat	A place where an organism makes its home.
2	Endangered	When a species has very few of them left, it has the potential to become extinct.
3	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
4	Urbanisation	This is the increase in the percentage of people living in towns and cities.
5	Quality of life	The standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group.
6	Pull factor	A reason that people want to move to a place e.g. high paying jobs.
7	Famine	An extreme food shortage.
8	One Child Policy	An example of an anti-natalist policy introduced in China in 1980.
9	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life e.g. water.
10	Anti-Natalist Policy	A policy that discourages people from having children.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ethnic Minority	This is a group of people of a particular race living in an area where most people are from a different race.
2	Forced abortions and sterilisations	This is where people were made to terminate their pregnancy or surgery to prevent them from having children in the future.
3	Ageing population	A country that has a larger amount of older people.
4	Dependency Ratio	The number of people below 15 years old and over 65 years old who are reliant on others for support.
5	Brain Drain	This describes when large numbers of educated or skilled people migrate away from a country.
6	New Silk Roads	This describes two new global trade routes planned by China.
7	One Belt, One Road Initiative	This describes China's plan to invest in over 150 countries and organisations across the world, also known as the New Silk Roads.
8	Good	This describes two new global trade routes planned by China.
9	Service	These are providing people with help eg. a mechanic fixing a car.
10	Maritime	This means over the sea.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Economy	This describes the wealth from business, industry and trade.
2	Port	A town, city or place where ships load and unload.
3	Manufacture	This is when raw materials are made into new products.
4	Investment	This means to put money into something.
5	LIC	A low income country with a GDP per capita of under \$1,026 per year.
6	Habitat	A place where an organism makes its home.
7	Endangered	When a species has very few of them left, it has the potential to become extinct.
8	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
9	Urbanisation	This is the increase in the percentage of people living in towns and cities.
10	Quality of life	The standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live in a country.
2	Polar areas	These are areas located at high latitudes (70-90 degrees) with cold temperatures and low precipitation.
3	Apex	This is the top of a pyramid.
4	Death Rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
5	Population Density	This describes the number of people living in an area.
6	Secondary Sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.
7	Port	A town, city or place where ships load and unload.
8	Sparse	Being spread out over an area.
9	One Child Policy	An example of an anti-natalist policy introduced in China in 1980.
10	Agriculture	This is the process of farming.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Disposable Income	This is the income people have to spend after taxes and bills.
2	Industrial revolution	The growth of the secondary sector, this happen in the UK between 1750 and 1900.
3	Pull factor	A reason that people want to move to a place e.g. high paying jobs.
4	Climate	This is the average weather over 30 years.
5	Arid areas	These are areas located between 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator with high temperatures and low precipitation.
6	Primary Sector	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing.
7	Rural to urban migration	This is when people move from the countryside to the city.
8	Export	To sell resources to other countries.
9	Anti-Natalist Policy	A policy that discourages people from having children.
10	Trade	This is the buying and selling of goods and services.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Distribution	This is the way in which something is spread out.
2	Birth Rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
3	Dense	Being close within an area.
4	Push Factor	A reason that people want to leave a place e.g. low paying jobs.
5	Migration	This is the movement of people from one place to another.
6	Manufacture	This is when raw materials are made into new products.
7	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life e.g. water.
8	Famine	An extreme food shortage.
9	Altitude	This is the height of an area.
10	Import	To buy resources from other countries.

Food, Art, Drama, Music & RS Knowledge Organisers

Religious Studies

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Islam	This is the religion of Muslims. It means 'submission to the will of Allah'. It is the world's second largest religion with over 1.8 billion followers.
2	Muslim	This is a follower of the religion of Islam.
3	Qur'an	This is the Muslim holy book. Muslims believe it was first revealed to the Prophet Muhammad by the Angel Jibril.
4	Tawhid	This is the idea that God is One, and cannot be divided.
5	Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)	This was an Arab religious, social, and political leader and founder of Islam. According to Islamic doctrine he was the Final Prophet. PBUH = peace be upon him.
6	The Five Pillars of Islam	These are the five basic duties in Islam. They are seen as very important in a Muslim's life.
7	Shahada	This is the First Pillar of Islam - The Muslim declaration of faith - "There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the Prophet of Allah."
8	Salah	This is the Second Pillar of Islam - The five compulsory daily (duty) prayers.
9	Zakah	This is the Third Pillar of Islam - 2.5% Charitable giving.
10	Sawm	This is the Fourth Pillar of Islam - Fasting- Muslims are required to fast during Ramadan. Food and drink are not allowed during daylight hours. The fast shows self-discipline, obedience and dedication to Allah.

Music

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Blues Scale	A series of notes used in blues. Usually C, E-flat, F, G-flat, G and B-flat.
2	Chord	A set of musical notes, usually three or four, played at the same time
3	Chord Progression	A sequence of chords.
4	Triad	A set of three notes played at the same time, played in thirds
5	Melody	A sequence of single notes that uses a combination of rhythm and pitches; a tune
6	Blues	A style of music created by African Americans in the late 19th century to help them through the working day.
7	Riff	A short catchy melodic idea.
8	12 Bar Blues	A chord progression of 3 chords, C Major, F Major and G Major. Typically in this order CCCC,FFCC,GFCC.
9	Lyrics	The words of a song.
10	Accompaniment	The backing part to the song.

Drama

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Director	The person responsible for shaping the overall vision of a performance and guiding actors to bring the script to life.
2	Interpretation	How a director chooses to show a scene or character, deciding the mood, style, and meaning for the audience.
3	Intention	What a character wants to achieve in a scene. Directors help actors make intentions clear to the audience.
4	Emotional Tone	The overall feeling of a scene (e.g. tense, joyful, serious) and how consistently it is performed.
5	Blocking	Planning where actors stand, move and position themselves on stage.
6	Levels	The height of an actor's position (e.g. standing, sitting, lying down) used to create focus and meaning.
7	Vocal Tone	The quality and feeling in an actor's voice, used to communicate emotion and meaning.
8	Artistic Vision	The director's overall idea or concept for how the performance should look, feel and communicate meaning.
9	Rehearsal	Practicing a piece of drama to make it better
10	Proxemics	The distance between characters on stage, showing relationships or tension.

Art

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Observational Drawing	Drawing what you see.
2	Primary Source	The object which you are drawing
3	Secondary Source	A photograph of an object which you are drawing
4	Proportion	The relationship between the size of one element compared to another.
5	Accurate	Correct in all details
6	Tone	A lightness or darkness of something.
7	Texture	How something looks or feels e.g fluffy, rough or smooth.
8	Record	Drawing or notetaking to explore ideas.
9	Pencil Gradient	The lightness or darkness of a pencil. Pencils can be made in pre-made gradients.
10	Refine	The improvement of a drawing and/or idea.

Food

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	De-seed	To remove the seed from E.g. Deseed the pepper.
2	Peel	To remove the outer covering or skin from a fruit or vegetable E.g. Carrot, apple or onion.
3	Tablespoon	A large spoon used in cooking that holds 15g.
4	Teaspoon	A small spoon used in cooking that holds 5g.
5	Dessert spoon	A spoon used for eating that holds 10g.
6	Mililitres	A unit of volume used to measure small amounts of liquid.
7	Five-a-day	The five portions of fruit and vegetables that people are recommended to eat every day as part of a healthy diet.
8	Sieve	A piece of equipment used for separating lumps from dry ingredients E.g. Flour.
9	Whisk	A piece of kitchen equipment used to add air to a mixture E.g. Eggs, cream or butter.
10	Dairy	A group of foods containing or made from milk E.g. Butter, cheese, yogurt.

DT

Week 6	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 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hajj	This is the Fifth Pillar of Islam - A special religious journey known as a pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia. Muslims are required to go at least once in their lifetime. It lasts for five days.
2	Mecca (Makkah)	This is the holiest city for Muslims, the place where Muhammad was born.
3	Prophet	This is an individual who is regarded as being in contact with a divine being; someone who has a message for mankind.
4	Mosque	This is a Muslim place of worship.
5	Imam	This is a person who leads Muslim worshippers in prayer.
6	Wudu	This is the washing ritual performed before prayer.
7	Rak'ahs	These are a set of sequences including actions and recitations (words repeated aloud) used during prayer.
8	Ramadan	This is the most important month in the Islamic calendar, when the Angel Jibril started to reveal the Qur'an (Holy book) to Muhammad.
9	Eid- ul- Fitr	This is the Muslim festival marking the end of the fast of Ramadan.
10	Night of Power	This is the night when the angel Jibril first started to recite the Qur'an to Muhammad, Muslims celebrate this night during Ramadan.

Music

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Muddy Waters	An American Blues singer and songwriter. He is regarded as the 'Father of Modern Chicago Blues'.
2	Walking Bass	A bass line that walks up and down in pitch on every beat of the bar.
3	Jazz	A style of music that grew out of the Blues.
4	Tonic	The first and root note of a key. Often called 'home'
5	Blue Note	A note that has been altered to sound moody.
6	Improvisation	Performing a melody spontaneously in performance.
7	Shuffle	It is a rhythmic feel of triplet quavers.
8	Chord Chart	A symbol which shows a section of the fretboard, demonstrating where to put your fingers on the strings and frets.
9	Robert Johnson	was an American Blues singer and songwriter, He influenced many Blues artists that came after him.
10	Willie Mae 'Big Mama' Thornton	Willie Mae Thornton was an American Blues singer and songwriter. She would go on to record 'Hound Dog' and pave the way for women in Blues music.

Drama

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Devising	Creating an original piece of drama from ideas or a stimulus, rather than using 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	Primary Colour	The 3 colours, red, yellow and blue - which cannot be made.
2	Secondary Colour	The colours made by mixing two primary colours (orange, green and purple).
3	Tertiary Colour	The colours made by mixing a primary and secondary colour together.
4	Paper Orientation	The position of the surface e.g. portrait or landscape
5	Colour mixing	The process of combining different amounts of paint
6	Poster paint	A type of ready-mixed paint
7	Brush stroke	The mark made by a paintbrush and paint
8	Stylised	A simplified form
9	Colour mixing	The process of combining different amounts of colours
10	Final Piece	The last outcome of a project

Food

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lactose intolerant	A digestive problem where the body is unable to digest a type of sugar mainly found in milk and dairy products.
2	Food miles	The distance food travels before it reaches your plate E.g. Travelled by boat, air, road or rail.
3	Carbon footprint	The amount of CO ₂ released into the atmosphere because of a person's activities.
4	Carbon emissions	The release of carbon into the atmosphere.
5	Fairtrade	Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the farmers.
6	Protein	A nutrient needed in the body for growth and repair. It's found in foods such as eggs, nuts, beans, fish and meat.
7	Cross contamination	The transferring of bacteria from one surface to another E.g. Raw chicken to salad.
8	Mould	A soft, green or grey growth that develops on old food.
9	E.Coli	An infectious food poisoning bacteria that is spread through contaminated food or water, or from other infected people or animals.
10	Salmonella	A food poisoning bacteria commonly found in undercooked poultry (E.g chicken) and eggs. It can cause cramps, vomiting, and diarrhea.

DT

Week 12	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 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hajj	This is the Fifth Pillar of Islam - A special religious journey known as a pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia. Muslims are required to go at least once in their lifetime. It lasts for five days.
2	Mecca (Makkah)	This is the holiest city for Muslims, the place where Muhammad was born.
3	Shahada	This is the First Pillar of Islam - The Muslim declaration of faith - "There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the Prophet of Allah."
4	Mosque	This is a Muslim place of worship.
5	Imam	This is a person who leads Muslim worshippers in prayer.
6	Wudu	This is the washing ritual performed before prayer.
7	Salah	This is the Second Pillar of Islam - The five compulsory daily (duty) prayers.
8	Zakah	This is the Third Pillar of Islam - 2.5% Charitable giving.
9	Sawm	This is the Fourth Pillar of Islam - Fasting- Muslims are required to fast during Ramadan. Food and drink are not allowed during daylight hours. The fast shows self-discipline, obedience and dedication to Allah.
10	Salah	This is the Second Pillar of Islam - The five compulsory daily (duty) prayers.

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
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 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

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
<p style="text-align: center;">Charity</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have helped others.</i></p>	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.		
<p style="text-align: center;">Commitment</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have dedicated time and effort to something you enjoy.</i></p>	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 style="text-align: center;">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 style="text-align: center;">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.		