



GLOUCESTER
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW
LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 3

Year 9

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.

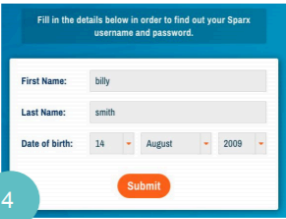
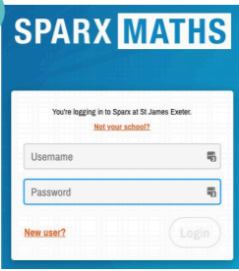
You should be able to complete all of the questions without too much support, however, if there is a question which you are finding hard to complete, we recommend you watch the video. If you are still unable to solve the question, move on to the next one and talk to your teacher before it's due.

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** :)



sparx

Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Epidermis	The outermost cells of a plant.
2	Palisade mesophyll	Tissue found in the uppermost layers of the leaf where lots of photosynthesis takes place.
3	Spongy mesophyll	Tissue found below the palisade layer with spaces to allow diffusion.
4	Humid	High levels of water vapour in the atmosphere.
5	Xylem	Tissue that carries water and minerals from the roots to the leaves.
6	Phloem	Carries glucose from the leaf to where it is needed.
7	Meristem	Source of stem cells in a plant.
8	Root	Plant organ where water and minerals are absorbed.
9	Diffusion	Movement of particles from a high concentration to a low concentration.
10	Osmosis	Movement of water from a high concentration to a low concentration through a partially permeable membrane.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Epidermis	The outermost cells of a plant.
2	Palisade mesophyll	Tissue found in the uppermost layers of the leaf where lots of photosynthesis takes place.
3	Spongy mesophyll	Tissue found below the palisade layer with spaces to allow diffusion.
4	Humid	High levels of water vapour in the atmosphere.
5	Xylem	Tissue that carries water and minerals from the roots to the leaves.
6	Phloem	Carries glucose from the leaf to where it is needed.
7	Meristem	Source of stem cells in a plant.
8	Root	Plant organ where water and minerals are absorbed.
9	Diffusion	Movement of particles from a high concentration to a low concentration.
10	Osmosis	Movement of water from a high concentration to a low concentration through a partially permeable membrane.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Frequency	The number of waves to pass a point in one second.
2	Direct potential difference	PD always flows in one direction.
3	Direct current	A current that flows in one direction only.
4	Alternating potential difference	PD that changes direction many times each second.
5	Alternating current	A current that constantly changes direction.
6	UK PD	230V
7	UK Frequency	50Hz
8	Live wire	Brown wire
9	Neutral wire	Blue wire
10	Earth wire	Yellow and green wire

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Step up transformer	A transformer that increases potential difference.
2	Step down transformer	A transformer that decreases potential difference.
3	National grid	A network of cables, pylons and transformers from power supply to consumers.
4	$E = V Q$	The equation that links energy transferred, potential difference and charge.
5	$E = P t$	The equation that links energy transferred, power and time.
6	$P = I V$	The equation that links power, current and potential difference.
7	25000V	PD output of a power station.
8	400000V	PD in cables in the national grid.
9	230V	Safe PD for consumers at the end of the national grid.
10	Fuse	A safety component which melts when the current is too high.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	System	An object or group of objects that interact.
2	Kinetic energy store	Movement energy
3	Chemical energy store	Emptied during chemical reactions.
4	Gravitational potential energy store	Filled when an object is raised.
5	Elastic store	Filled when an object is stretched or compressed.
6	Non-renewable	An energy source which cannot be replaced.
7	Renewable	An energy source which can be replaced.
8	Power	How quickly energy is transferred, measured in watts.
9	kJ	Kilojoule
10	MJ	Megajoule

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Work	When a force causes an object to move.
2	Joule	The unit for work done.
3	Specific heat capacity	The energy needed to raise 1Kg of a substance by 1 degree celsius.
4	Dissipate	To scatter in all directions or to heat up the surroundings.
5	Conduction	Transfer of energy in a solid.
6	Convection	Transfer of energy in a liquid or gas.
7	Double glazing	Reduces energy loss through the windows.
8	Loft insulation	Reduces energy loss through the roof.
9	Cavity wall insulation	Reduces energy loss through the walls.
10	Lubrication	Reduces friction.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Finite	Once gone, cannot be replaced.
2	Uses of fuels	Transport, heating and electricity.
3	GW	Gigawatt
4	Alternative energy resources	Alternatives to fossil fuels but may not be renewable.
5	Biofuel	Fuel produced by biological materials e.g. trees or sugarcane.
6	Nuclear fuels	Uranium and plutonium.
7	Carbon neutral	Do not add more carbon dioxide to the atmosphere.
8	Tidal barriers	Powered by movement of everyday tides in and out.
9	Wind power	Generated by wind turbines connected to a generator.
10	Geothermal	Energy that takes advantage of volcanic activity, hot water or steam.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Giant lattice	Positive and negative ions in a regular structure.
2	Ionic bonding	Electrostatic attraction between oppositely charged ions.
3	1+ ion	Formed when a group 1 element loses an electron.
4	2+ ion	Formed when a group 2 element loses 2 electrons.
5	3+ ion	Formed when a group 3 element loses 3 electrons.
6	2- ion	Formed when a group 6 element gains 2 electrons.
7	1- ion	Formed when a group 7 element gains an electron.
8	Metal	On the left hand side of the periodic table.
9	Non-metal	On the right hand side of the periodic table.
10	Molecule	Particles made from atoms joined together by covalent bonds.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Covalent bond	A pair of two shared electrons joining atoms together.
2	Intermolecular forces	Weak forces between molecules.
3	Polymer	Long chain molecules made from joining lots of small molecules together.
4	Monomer	The building block of a polymer.
5	Delocalised	Free to move around.
6	Metallic bonding	The attraction between the nucleus of metal atoms and delocalised electrons.
7	Malleable	Can be hammered into shape.
8	Alloy	A mixture of a metal with small amounts of other elements.
9	States of matter	Solid, liquid and gas.
10	Fullerenes	Carbon atoms in rings.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Epidermis	The outermost cells of a plant.
2	Palisade mesophyll	Tissue found in the uppermost layers of the leaf where lots of photosynthesis takes place.
3	Spongy mesophyll	Tissue found below the palisade layer with spaces to allow diffusion.
4	Humid	High levels of water vapour in the atmosphere.
5	Xylem	Tissue that carries water and minerals from the roots to the leaves.
6	Phloem	Carries glucose from the leaf to where it is needed.
7	Meristem	Source of stem cells in a plant.
8	Root	Plant organ where water and minerals are absorbed.
9	Diffusion	Movement of particles from a high concentration to a low concentration.
10	Osmosis	Movement of water from a high concentration to a low concentration through a partially permeable membrane.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Epidermis	The outermost cells of a plant.
2	Palisade mesophyll	Tissue found in the uppermost layers of the leaf where lots of photosynthesis takes place.
3	Spongy mesophyll	Tissue found below the palisade layer with spaces to allow diffusion.
4	Humid	High levels of water vapour in the atmosphere.
5	Xylem	Tissue that carries water and minerals from the roots to the leaves.
6	Phloem	Carries glucose from the leaf to where it is needed.
7	Meristem	Source of stem cells in a plant.
8	Root	Plant organ where water and minerals are absorbed.
9	Diffusion	Movement of particles from a high concentration to a low concentration.
10	Osmosis	Movement of water from a high concentration to a low concentration through a partially permeable membrane.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	System	An object or group of objects that interact.
2	Kinetic energy store	Movement energy
3	Chemical energy store	Emptied during chemical reactions.
4	Gravitational potential energy store	Filled when an object is raised.
5	Elastic store	Filled when an object is stretched or compressed.
6	Non-renewable	An energy source which cannot be replaced.
7	Renewable	An energy source which can be replaced.
8	Power	How quickly energy is transferred, measured in watts.
9	kJ	Kilojoule
10	MJ	Megajoule

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	System	An object or group of objects that interact.
2	Kinetic energy store	Movement energy
3	Chemical energy store	Emptied during chemical reactions.
4	Gravitational potential energy store	Filled when an object is raised.
5	Elastic store	Filled when an object is stretched or compressed.
6	Non-renewable	An energy source which cannot be replaced.
7	Renewable	An energy source which can be replaced.
8	Power	How quickly energy is transferred, measured in watts.
9	kJ	Kilojoule
10	MJ	Megajoule

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 Holiday accommodation	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El <u>fin de semana</u> pasado	<u>Last weekend</u>
2	Me alojé	I stayed
3	En <u>un hotel</u>	In <u>a hotel</u>
4	Estaba limpio	It was clean
5	Era cómodo	It was comfortable
6	El <u>verano</u> pasado	Last <u>summer</u>
7	<u>El hotel</u>	<u>The hotel</u>
8	Era pequeño	Was small
9	<u>La habitación</u> estaba	<u>The room</u> was
10	sucia	dirty

Week 2 Holiday accommodation	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hace dos <u>años</u>	Two <u>years</u> ago
2	Fui de <u>vacaciones</u>	I went on <u>holiday</u>
3	Me alojé en	I stayed in
4	<u>Un piso</u>	<u>A flat</u>
5	Lejos de <u>la playa</u>	Far from <u>the beach</u>
6	<u>La cama</u> era	<u>The bed</u> was
7	grande	big
8	<u>El restaurante</u>	<u>The restaurant</u>
9	Era caro	Was expensive
10	No había <u>piscina</u>	There was no <u>swimming pool</u>

Week 3 Holiday accommodation	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para <u>las vacaciones</u>	For <u>the holidays</u>
2	De mis <u>sueños</u>	Of my <u>dreams</u>
3	Me alojaría	I would stay
4	En un <u>hotel</u> de lujo	In a luxury <u>hotel</u>
5	Cerca de <u>la playa</u>	Near <u>the beach</u>
6	Si fuera rico	If I were rich
7	Si podiera	If I could
8	Me gustaría alojarme	I would like to stay
9	En <u>una isla</u>	On <u>an island</u>
10	Sería caro	It would be expensive

Week 4 Holiday accommodation	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Si fuera posible	If it were possible
2	Habría	There would be
3	Tendría	It would have
4	Un <u>campo</u> de fútbol	A football <u>field</u>
5	<u>Una sala de juegos</u>	<u>A games room</u>
6	Me gustaría reservar	I would like to book
7	<u>Una habitación</u>	<u>A room</u>
8	individual	single
9	doble	double
10	Con una <u>vista</u> al mar	With a sea <u>view</u>

Week 5 Have fun!	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Siempre mando	I always send
2	<u>mensajes</u>	<u>messages</u>
3	A menudo recibo	I often receive
4	<u>Correos electrónicos</u>	<u>emails</u>
5	Subo <u>fotos</u>	I upload <u>photos</u>
6	En mi <u>opinión</u>	In my <u>opinion</u>
7	Es seguro	It's safe
8	Creo que son	I think that they are
9	adictivo(s)	addictive
10	Puede(n) ser peligroso(s)	It (they) can be dangerous

Week 6 Have fun!	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Todos los <u>días</u>	Every <u>day</u>
2	Juego a los <u>videojuegos</u>	I play <u>videogames</u>
3	Hago <u>compras</u> en línea	I do <u>shopping</u> online
4	Chateo en línea	I chat online
5	Uso las <u>redes</u> sociales	I use social <u>media</u>
6	Es bueno	It's good
7	Para mantenerse en <u>contacto</u>	To stay in <u>contact</u>
8	Con mis <u>amigos</u>	With my <u>friends</u>
9	Es una <u>pérdida</u> de <u>tiempo</u>	It's a <u>waste</u> of <u>time</u>
10	Es fácil de usar	It's easy to use

Week 7 Have fun!	Piece of Information	Answer
1	En mis <u>ratos</u> libres	In my free <u>time</u>
2	generalmente	usually
3	Juego al <u>fútbol</u>	I play <u>football</u>
4	Hago <u>deporte</u>	I do <u>sport</u>
5	Voy al <u>centro</u> comercial	I go to the shopping <u>centre</u>
6	Me gusta	I like
7	Jugar al <u>baloncesto</u>	To play <u>basketball</u>
8	No me gusta nada	I really don't like
9	Hacer <u>natación</u>	To do <u>swimming</u>
10	Ir al <u>campo</u>	To go to the <u>countryside</u>

Week 8 Have fun!	Piece of Information	Answer
1	De vez en cuando	From time to time
2	Me mola	I love
3	Ir al gimnasio	To go to the <u>gym</u>
4	Odio hacer <u>ciclismo</u>	I hate to do <u>cycling</u>
5	Prefiero ir al <u>parque</u>	I prefer to go to the <u>park</u>
6	Me interesa	I'm interested in
7	Hacer <u>atletismo</u>	Doing <u>athletics</u>
8	Porque me ayuda a	Because it helps me to
9	Estar en forma	Stay in shape
10	Olvidarme de todo	Forget about everything

Week 9 Have fun!	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mañana voy a	Tomorrow I'm going to
2	Estar en <u>casa</u>	Stay at <u>home</u>
3	Este <u>fin de semana</u> vamos a	This <u>weekend</u> we are going to
4	Ver <u>películas</u>	Watch <u>films</u>
5	Hacer los <u>deberes</u>	Do <u>homework</u>
6	La <u>semana</u> que viene	Next <u>week</u>
7	Van a	They are going to
8	Arreglar mi <u>bicicleta</u>	Repair my <u>bike</u>
9	No puedo ir	I can't go
10	Quiero ir de <u>compras</u>	I want to go <u>shopping</u>

Week 10 Have fun!	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Primero voy a	First I'm going to
2	Limpiar mi <u>habitación</u>	Clean my <u>room</u>
3	Luego vamos a	Then we are going to
4	Asistir a un <u>evento</u>	Attend an <u>event</u>
5	Tengo que ir	I have to go
6	Al <u>restaurante</u>	To the <u>restaurant</u>
7	Queremos ir al <u>cine</u>	We want to go to the <u>cinema</u>
8	Quiero salir con mis <u>amigos</u>	I want to go out with my <u>friends</u>
9	El sábado vas a	On Saturday you are going to
10	Ir a la <u>piscina</u>	Go to the <u>pool</u>

Week 11 Have fun!	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ayer jugué al <u>fútbol</u>	Yesterday I played <u>football</u>
2	anoche	Last night
3	Me quedé en <u>casa</u>	I stayed at <u>home</u>
4	<u>El fin de semana</u> pasado	Last <u>weekend</u>
5	Escuché <u>música</u>	I listened to <u>music</u>
6	Me encantó	I loved it
7	Porque fue	Because it was
8	guay	cool
9	Lo pasé increíble	I had an incredible time* (<i>I spent it terrible</i>)
10	Fue emocionante	It was exciting

Week 12 Have fun!	Piece of Information	Answer
1	La <u>semana</u> pasada	Last <u>week</u>
2	Hablé con mi <u>amigo</u>	I talked with my <u>friend</u>
3	Disfruté de	I enjoyed
4	Una <u>mañana</u> tranquila	A peaceful <u>morning</u>
5	Fue aburrido	It was boring
6	El domingo pasado	Last Sunday
7	Gané <u>una competición</u>	I won <u>a competition</u>
8	Compré <u>una entrada</u>	I bought <u>a ticket</u>
9	Para <u>un concierto</u>	For <u>a concert</u>
10	Me gustó	I liked it

Week 13 Diviértete	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ayer fui	Yesterday I went
2	A <u>un concierto</u>	To <u>a concert</u>
3	Sin embargo	however
4	La banda fue	The band was
5	horrorosa	awful
6	Perdí <u>el móvil</u>	I lost <u>the phone</u>
7	Lo perdí	I lost it
8	En <u>el tren</u>	In <u>the train</u>
9	La próxima <u>vez</u>	Next <u>time</u>
10	Voy a ir en <u>coche</u>	I'm going to go by <u>car</u>

English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	expendable	of little significance, and therefore able to be abandoned or destroyed.
2	futility	A feeling of hopelessness where all possible action is useless (pointlessness)
3	reality	the state of things as they actually exist, as opposed to an idealistic idea of them
4	patriotism	Love and loyalty for your country (nationalism)
5	endurance	the ability to suffer through a difficult process (perseverance)
6	psychological	affecting the mind; related to a person's mental or emotional state
7	naivety	lack of experience, wisdom or judgement (innocence)
8	courage	the ability to do something that frightens you (bravery)
9	strategic	someone who is able to plan in order to achieve long term goals
10	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem (glory)

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	oppression	inflicting harsh or cruel treatment, often from a position of leadership
2	rebellion	an act of armed resistance to an established government or leader.
3	powerful	having control and influence over people and events.
4	Stoicism	Enduring pain or hardship without complaint.
5	hypocritical	someone who behaves in a way that goes against their claimed beliefs
6	persuasive	the ability to convince someone to do something
7	inspirational	making someone else feel hopeful or encouraged about a topic
8	respected	to admire someone deeply as a result of their abilities or achievements
9	utopia	an imagined place in which everything is perfect
10	tyrannical	exercising power in a cruel way in order to maintain control

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Responsibility	a duty to deal with or take care of something or someone
2	Justice	The idea that people are to be treated fairly by the law
3	Vulnerable	exposed to danger or harm and likely to be hurt
4	Privilege	a special right, advantage, or immunity granted or available only to a particular person or group.
5	Disempower	make (a person or group) less powerful or confident.
6	Morality	The principles that indicate what is right and wrong, bad and good
7	Conformity	The act of adjusting one's behaviour or beliefs to match those of a group.
8	Corruption	Those in power often show dishonest or criminal behaviours
9	Exploitation	the action of treating someone unfairly to benefit from their work.
10	Agency	The ability to make choices and act independently.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	rhetoric	The art or study of using language effectively and persuasively
2	revolution	A forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system
3	ethos	A sense of trustworthiness, reliability and sincerity in a persuasive argument
4	pathos	Appealing to the emotions and thoughts of an audience in order to persuade effectively
5	logos	A logical, relevant argument
6	resistance	The refusal to accept or comply with something Eg a law, a policy, a rule
7	nation	A large body of people united by common descent, history, culture, or language, inhabiting a particular country or territory
8	gender	Refers to the norms, behaviours and roles of women, men, girls and boys that are socially constructed.
9	race	Each of the major groupings into which humankind is considered (in various theories or contexts) to be divided on the basis of physical characteristics or shared ancestry
10	climate	The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	rhetorical questions	A question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer
2	hypophora	A figure of speech wherein a writer raises a question and then immediately answers it
3	audience	The people giving attention to something Language and tone need to be adapted accordingly Eg Prime Minister - very formal, classmates - informal
4	anecdote	A short amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person
5	provocative statements	Phrases designed to cause shock to engage reader/listener and emphasise points being made
6	the rule of three	Writing technique that suggests that a group of three adjectives or examples is always stronger and more memorable than one
7	direct address	The act of speaking to (rather than of or about) a person, a thing, or an idea
8	stereotype	A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing
9	extended metaphor	A type of metaphor that unfolds and develops across multiple lines or paragraphs of a text
10	legitimise	To make something appear acceptable, justified, or lawful, often through language or authority.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	opinion	A view or judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge
2	fact	Information used as evidence or as part of a report or news article
3	statistic	A fact or piece of data obtained from a study of a large quantity of numerical data
4	hyperbole	A way of speaking or writing that makes someone or something sound much bigger, better, smaller, worse, more unusual, etc, than they are
5	To inspire	To fill (someone) with the urge or ability to do or feel something, especially to do something creative
6	To caution	To say something as a warning
7	To celebrate	To acknowledge the importance of an event, person or idea
8	To unite	To come or bring together for a common purpose or action
9	To educate	To teach someone the importance or value of an idea
10	To criticise	To indicate the faults of an idea, behaviour, mindset in a disapproving way

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	This emphasises	When a writer places stress or importance on something in a text
2	This highlights	When a writer draws special attention to something in a text
3	This symbolises	When a writer uses one thing in a text to represent another
4	Literary techniques	Sensory Language, foreshadowing, delayed action, tension, metaphor, personification, narrative voice, pathetic fallacy
5	This illustrates	When a writer tries to create an image or picture of something in your mind
6	This suggests	When a writer offers an idea beneath the surface that is not explicit/obvious
7	This exaggerates	When a writer makes something sound more extreme than it actually is
8	This exposes	When a writer reveals something by uncovering it
9	This constructs	When a writer builds or makes something, such as a character or idea
10	This amplifies	When a writer makes something larger or greater

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	expendable	of little significance, and therefore able to be abandoned or destroyed.
2	futility	A feeling of hopelessness where all possible action is useless (pointlessness)
3	reality	the state of things as they actually exist, as opposed to an idealistic idea of them
4	patriotism	Love and loyalty for your country (nationalism)
5	endurance	the ability to suffer through a difficult process (perseverance)
6	oppression	inflicting harsh or cruel treatment, often from a position of leadership
7	rebellion	an act of armed resistance to an established government or leader.
8	powerful	having control and influence over people and events.
9	Stoicism	Enduring pain or hardship without complaint.
10	hypocritical	someone who behaves in a way that goes against their claimed beliefs

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Responsibility	a duty to deal with or take care of something or someone
2	Justice	The idea that people are to be treated fairly by the law
3	Vulnerable	exposed to danger or harm and likely to be hurt
4	Privilege	a special right, advantage, or immunity granted or available only to a particular person or group.
5	Disempower	make (a person or group) less powerful or confident.
6	psychological	affecting the mind; related to a person's mental or emotional state
7	naivety	lack of experience, wisdom or judgement (innocence)
8	courage	the ability to do something that frightens you (bravery)
9	strategic	someone who is able to plan in order to achieve long term goals
10	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem (glory)

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	persuasive	the ability to convince someone to do something
2	inspirational	making someone else feel hopeful or encouraged about a topic
3	respected	to admire someone deeply as a result of their abilities or achievements
4	utopia	an imagined place in which everything is perfect
5	tyrannical	exercising power in a cruel way in order to maintain control
6	Morality	The principles that indicate what is right and wrong, bad and good
7	Conformity	The act of adjusting one's behaviour or beliefs to match those of a group.
8	Corruption	Those in power often show dishonest or criminal behaviours
9	Exploitation	the action of treating someone unfairly to benefit from their work.
10	Agency	The ability to make choices and act independently.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	rhetoric	The art or study of using language effectively and persuasively
2	revolution	A forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system
3	ethos	A sense of trustworthiness, reliability and sincerity in a persuasive argument
4	pathos	Appealing to the emotions and thoughts of an audience in order to persuade effectively
5	logos	A logical, relevant argument
6	rhetorical questions	A question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer
7	hypophora	A figure of speech wherein a writer raises a question and then immediately answers it
8	audience	The people giving attention to something Language and tone need to be adapted accordingly Eg Prime Minister - very formal, classmates - informal
9	anecdote	A short amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person
10	provocative statements	Phrases designed to cause shock to engage reader/listener and emphasise points being made

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	the rule of three	Writing technique that suggests that a group of three adjectives or examples is always stronger and more memorable than one
2	direct address	The act of speaking to (rather than of or about) a person, a thing, or an idea
3	stereotype	A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing
4	extended metaphor	A type of metaphor that unfolds and develops across multiple lines or paragraphs of a text
5	legitimise	To make something appear acceptable, justified, or lawful, often through language or authority.
6	resistance	The refusal to accept or comply with something Eg a law, a policy, a rule
7	nation	A large body of people united by common descent, history, culture, or language, inhabiting a particular country or territory
8	gender	Refers to the norms, behaviours and roles of women, men, girls and boys that are socially constructed.
9	race	Each of the major groupings into which humankind is considered (in various theories or contexts) to be divided on the basis of physical characteristics or shared ancestry
10	climate	The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	This emphasises	When a writer places stress or importance on something in a text
2	This highlights	When a writer draws special attention to something in a text
3	This symbolises	When a writer uses one thing in a text to represent another
4	Literary techniques	Sensory Language, foreshadowing, delayed action, tension, metaphor, personification, narrative voice, pathetic fallacy
5	This illustrates	When a writer tries to create an image or picture of something in your mind
6	opinion	A view or judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge
7	fact	Information used as evidence or as part of a report or news article
8	statistic	A fact or piece of data obtained from a study of a large quantity of numerical data
9	hyperbole	A way of speaking or writing that makes someone or something sound much bigger, better, smaller, worse, more unusual, etc, than they are
10	To inspire	To fill (someone) with the urge or ability to do or feel something, especially to do something creative

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Question	Answer
1	What is a cold war?	No physical fighting between the two sides
2	What is Communism?	The belief in all property and production being communally owned.
3	What is Capitalism?	The belief in private ownership and making a profit.
4	Where was the Atomic Bomb dropped?	Hiroshima and Nagasaki
5	Why was the Atomic bomb dropped?	To end the war with Japan
6	Who were the Big three at Yalta?	Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin
7	What was decided about Germany at Yalta?	It would be divided into 4
8	Who were the Big three at Potsdam?	Atlee, Truman and Stalin
9	What was the Iron Curtain?	A metaphorical line across eastern and western Europe
10	Who gave the Iron Curtain speech?	Winston Churchill

Week 2	Question	Answer
1	What did Containment mean?	Keeping Communism in the countries it was in.
2	What did the Truman Doctrine do?	Support any countries threatened by Communism
3	What did the Marshall Plan do?	Provide economic support to help countries rebuild after WWII
4	What was Stalin's response to the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan?	Set up Cominform and Comecon
5	What did Stalin want the West of Germany to be like?	Stay weak and pay reparations
6	What was the Berlin Blockade?	Closing of trade routes into Berlin from the west
7	What was the codename for the Berlin Airlift?	Operation Vittles
8	How many tonnes of supplies were delivered a day?	4000
9	Who led Communism in China in 1949?	Mao Tse-tung
10	What was China renamed to in 1949?	People's Republic of China

Week 3	Question	Answer
1	At what location did the Korean war start and end?	38th Parallel
2	Where were the west pushed to during the Korean War?	The Pusan Pocket
3	When was the Korean War?	1950
4	What does the term Domino theory mean?	When one country falls to an ideology those next to it will also fall.
5	What were the communists in Vietnam called?	Vietcong
6	What tactics were used in Vietnam?	Guerrilla Warfare
7	What does NATO stand for?	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
8	What was Stalin's response to NATO?	The Warsaw Pact
9	What did Khrushchev's speech in 1956 call for?	De-Stalinisation
10	What was the first man made satellite called?	Sputnik

Week 4	Question	Answer
1	Who was the first man in space?	Yuri Gagarin
2	What was the first man on the moon?	Neil Armstrong
3	What was the race to develop better weapons called?	The arms race
4	What did Truman order the development of in 1949?	The Hydrogen Bomb
5	What is the theory called when both countries have powerful weapons so they are deterred from using them.	Mutually Assured Destruction (M.A.D)
6	What was the pushing of a policy to the edge of conflict called?	Brinkmanship
7	What did Khrushchev want with the west in 1956?	Peaceful Coexistence
8	Who did Hungary want as its leader in 1956	Imre Nagy
9	What did Hungary start to embrace after the uprising?	Democracy
10	What happened in Hungary on 4th November 1956	The uprising was crushed by the Soviets

Week 5	Question	Answer
1	How did America respond to the Soviets actions in Hungary in 1956	Eisenhower said involvement was not an option.
2	How did America gather its intelligence during the Cold War	The U2 spy plane
3	Who was the pilot of the spy plane shot down by the Soviets	Gary Powers
4	What did America claim about the plane?	It was a weather plane
5	What was the hunt for Communists in America called in the 1960s	McCarthyism
6	What was it called when someone left East Berlin to go to the west?	Defecting
7	What did they call it when the educated Germans were leaving East Berlin to go to the west?	The Brain Drain
8	How long did it take to build the Berlin Wall?	Seven days
9	What was the reason Khrushchev built the wall?	To stop spies entering East Berlin.
10	How did the USA respond to the wall being built?	They condemned the building of the wall, no physical action

Week 6	Question	Answer
1	What was the name of the official US checkpoint in Berlin?	Checkpoint Charlie
2	What was the name of Kennedy's speech he gave in Berlin?	Ich Bin ein Berliner (I am a Berliner)
3	Who led Cuba in 1950?	Batista
4	Who called for a revolution in Cuba in 1953	Fidel Castro
5	What did the 26th July Movement want?	Take back power from American businessmen
6	What did the USSR provide Castro with?	Loans and oil
7	What did America declare on Cuba?	A total trade embargo
8	Why did Cuba become a source of tension?	It was close to the American coast
9	What was the American Invasion of Cuba called?	The Bay of Pigs
10	Why was the American invasion a disaster?	200 troops were killed and 1197 were captured

Week 7	Question	Answer
1	Why did Khrushchev want to retaliate with missiles in Cuba?	There were American missiles in Turkey
2	What did Kennedy announce to the American public after the discovery of missiles?	No ships from any country could travel to Cuba
3	What orders were given to US ships	Blockade Cuba and fire on any ships that tried to pass through.
4	What did Khrushchev promise in his letter to Kennedy?	To withdraw the missiles if he stopped the blockade
5	What did Khrushchev demand in his second letter to Kennedy?	USA remove the missiles in Turkey
6	What was installed as a result of the Cuban Missile Crisis?	A direct phone line between the Whitehouse and the Kremlin
7		
8		
9		
10		

Week 8	Question	Answer
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Week 9	Question	Answer
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Week 10	Question	Answer
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

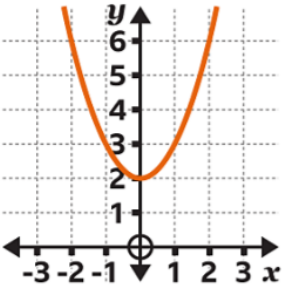
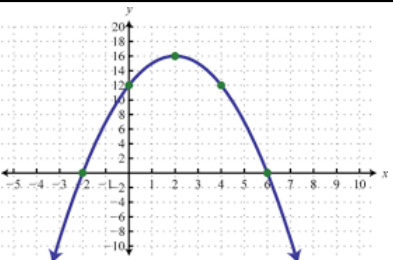
Week 11	Question	Answer
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

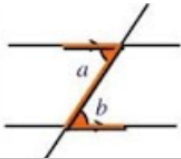
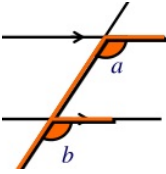
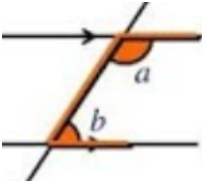
Week 12	Question	Answer
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

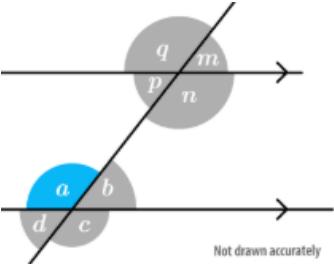
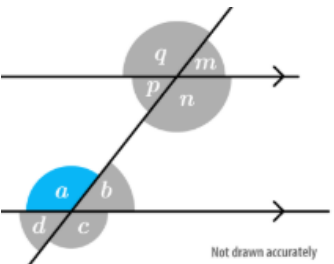
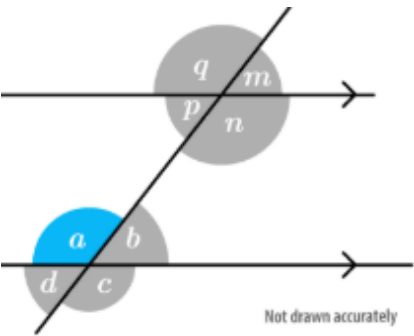
Week 13	Question	Answer
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

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	Quadratic expression	A polynomial expression written in the form $ax^2 + bx + c$, where a , b and c are numerical coefficients and $a \neq 0$
10	Simplify	When we collect like terms, or divide by common factors

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Parabola	The shape of a quadratic graph
2	Substitution	The process of replacing variables in an expression of formulae with numbers
3	4	When $x = 2$ the value of x^2 is...
4	4	When $x = -2$ the value of x^2 is...
5	-4	When $x = 2$ the value of $-x^2$ is...
6	-4	When $x = -2$ the value of $-x^2$ is...
7	Positive	 <p>The gradient of this quadratic graph is...</p>
8	Negative	 <p>The gradient of this quadratic graph is...</p>
9	Table of values	A schedule to complete which generates coordinates for a given equation of a line or curve. Used to calculate y given a value of x
10	1	The number of lines of symmetry of a quadratic graph

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Solve	When we find the value of an unknown variable using the inverse and balance method
2	Simplify	When we collect like terms, or divide by common factors
3	Turning point	Where a quadratic graph changes direction. The line of symmetry passes through here.
4	Roots	A name for where a quadratic graph crosses the x-axis, where $y = 0$
5	Angle	A measure of rotation, often recorded in degrees
6	Parallel Lines	Straight lines that are always the same distance apart (equidistant) and never intersect.
7	Transversal	A line that cuts across two or more parallel lines.
8	Alternate angles	Angles on opposite sides of the transversal (forming a 'Z' shape) that are equal. 
9	Corresponding angles	Pairs of angles that are found on the same side of the transversal on different intersections that are equal. 
10	Co-Interior angles	A pair of angles on the same side of the transversal, enclosed by the parallel lines. 

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	q	<p>Which angle is corresponding to a?</p>  <p>Not drawn accurately</p>
2	n	<p>Which angle is alternate to a?</p>  <p>Not drawn accurately</p>
3	p	<p>Which angle is co-interior to a?</p>  <p>Not drawn accurately</p>
4	180°	Angles on a straight line sum to...
5	360°	Angles round a point sum to...
6	Equal	Vertically opposite angles are...
7	180°	Angles in a triangle sum to...
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 5	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	360°	Angles in a quadrilateral sum to...
4	180 x (n - 2)	Formula for the sum of interior angles of a polygon, where n = the number of sides
5	Regular polygon	A shape where all sides are equal and all interior angles are equal
6	Pentagon	A five sided polygon
7	Hexagon	A six sided polygon
8	3	The number of digits in a bearing
9	North	The compass point that we always measure a bearing from
10	Clockwise	The direction that we always measure a bearing

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{360}{n}$	Formula for the exterior angle of a regular polygon, where n = the number of sides
2	Heptagon	A seven sided polygon
3	Octagon	An eight sided polygon
4	Protractor	The mathematical tool used to measure a bearing
5	Transformation	A geometrical operation that changes the position, size, or orientation of a shape (the object) to create a new shape (the image)
6	Reflection	A type of transformation that flips a shape in a mirror line (also called a line of reflection) so that each point is the same distance from the mirror line as its reflected point
7	Rotation	A transformation that turns a shape around a fixed point called the centre of rotation
8	Translation	A transformation that moves a shape from one position to another by shifting it up/down and left/right
9	Enlargement	A type of transformation that changes the size of a shape by making it bigger or smaller by multiplying its side lengths by a scale factor
10	Linear Scale Factor	The multiplicative relationship between sides of similar shapes.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reflection, rotation, translation and enlargement	The four types of transformation
2	Similar Shapes	Same shapes, same angles but different sizes. One shape is an enlargement of the other.
3	Congruent Shapes	Identical shapes (same sides and angles) which can be rotated, reflected or translated to fit exactly on top of each other.
4	$\frac{\text{Long corresponding side}}{\text{Short corresponding side}}$	Formula for a Linear Scale Factor
5	Congruent Triangles	Triangles that are exactly the same size and shape
6	SSS, RHS, SAS, ASA	The 4 conditions to prove congruency in triangles
7	Correlation	A relationship between two variables.
8	Scatter Graph	A graph on which paired observations are plotted and which may indicate a relationship between the variables
9	Inverse and balance method	How we solve equations and inequalities
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	Side-side-side	Rule for congruent triangles SSS
2	Right angle, hypotenuse and one other side	Rule for congruent triangles RHS
3	Side-angle-side	Rule for congruent triangles SAS
4	Angle-side-angle	Rule for congruent triangles ASA
5	Line of best fit	A line drawn on a scatter graph to represent the best estimate of an underlying linear relationship between the variables
6	$a^2 + 9a + 18$	Expand and simplify $(a + 3)(a + 6)$
7	$8a + 5b$	Simplify $3a + 7b + 5a - 2b$
8	1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32	The factors of 32
9	$6a(1 + 4b)$	Fully factorise $6a + 24ab$
10	$\frac{1}{8}$	The reciprocal of 8

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Divide by 10	How to find 10% of an amount
2	50%	What percentage is equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$
3	0.5	What decimal is equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$
4	$\frac{1}{4}$	What fraction (in its simplest form) is equivalent to 25%
5	0.25	What decimal is equivalent to 25%
6	10%	What percentage is equivalent to 0.1
7	Vector	A measure of magnitude and direction
8	Frequency Polygon	A type of frequency diagram depicting grouped data, where frequency is plotted against the midpoint of class intervals
9	Grouped Frequency Table	A way of organising large data sets into more manageable groups
10	Inequality	A statement that compares two expressions, numbers, or quantities, showing that they are not equal

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Column Vector	A method of recording a vector arranged in a single vertical column of numbers in a bracket $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$
2	Maximum - Minimum	How to calculate the range
3	Mode	The most common, the most frequently occurring item in a data set
4	Median	To find the _____ put the values in order and find the middle value
5	Mean	The sum of the values divided by the number of values
6	$\left(\frac{5}{10}\right)$	$\left(\frac{3}{6}\right) + \left(\frac{2}{4}\right) =$
7	Frequency	The number of times a particular value, data point or event occurs
8	Integer	A whole number
9	1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100	The factors of 100
10	Line Graph	A way of displaying data to easily see a trend over time

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Quadratic expression	A polynomial expression written in the form $ax^2 + bx + c$, where a , b and c are numerical coefficients and $a \neq 0$
2	Simplify	When we collect like terms, or divide by common factors
3	Parabola	The shape of a quadratic graph
4	Substitution	The process of replacing variables in an expression or formulae with numbers
5	Table of values	A schedule to complete which generates coordinates for a given equation of a line or curve. Used to calculate y given a value of x
6	1	The number of lines of symmetry of a quadratic graph
7	Parallel Lines	Straight lines that are always the same distance apart (equidistant) and never intersect.
8	Transversal	A line that cuts across two or more parallel lines.
9	180°	Angles on a straight line sum to...
10	360°	Angles round a point sum to...

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Solve	When we find the value of an unknown variable using the inverse and balance method
2	Simplify	When we collect like terms, or divide by common factors
3	Turning point	Where a quadratic graph changes direction. The line of symmetry passes through here.
4	Roots	A name for where a quadratic graph crosses the x-axis, where $y = 0$
5	Angle	A measure of rotation, often recorded in degrees
6	Interior angle	The angle inside a polygon
7	Exterior angle	An angle formed outside a polygon at any vertex, created by extending one of the sides attached to that vertex.
8	360°	Angles in a quadrilateral sum to...
9	$180 \times (n - 2)$	Formula for the sum of interior angles of a polygon, where n = the number of sides
10	$\frac{360}{n}$	Formula for the exterior angle of a regular polygon, where n = the number of sides

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Variable	An unknown value, often represented by a letter
2	Expand	To remove the brackets by multiplying
3	Factorise	To put the brackets back in by dividing terms by the highest common factor
4	Reflection	A type of transformation that flips a shape in a mirror line (also called a line of reflection) so that each point is the same distance from the mirror line as its reflected point
5	Rotation	A transformation that turns a shape around a fixed point called the centre of rotation
6	Translation	A transformation that moves a shape from one position to another by shifting it up/down and left/right
7	Enlargement	A type of transformation that changes the size of a shape by making it bigger or smaller by multiplying its side lengths by a scale factor
8	Linear Scale Factor	The multiplicative relationship between sides of similar shapes.
9	Similar Shapes	Same shapes, same angles but different sizes. One shape is an enlargement of the other.
10	Congruent Shapes	Identical shapes (same sides and angles) which can be rotated, reflected or translated to fit exactly on top of each other.

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
2	Quality of life	the standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group.
3	Development gap	The difference between the most and least developed areas.
4	GNI	Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within one country and abroad.
5	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
6	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
7	HIC	A high-income country has a GDP per Capita of over \$12,056 per year.
8	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
9	LIC	A low-income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
10	HDI	Human development index, this links wealth to health and education with the aim of showing how people are benefitting from a country's wealth.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Birth rate	The number of births, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
2	Death rate	The number of deaths, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
3	Infant mortality rate	The numbers of babies that die before the age of 1, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
4	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live for within a country.
5	Access to water	The percentage of people that have access to clean water within a country.
6	DTM	The demographic transition model is a graph which shows how a country's population changes naturally as it develops.
7	Population pyramid	A graphical illustration of the distribution of a population by age groups.
8	LIC population pyramid	The pyramid has a wide base which shows a high birth rate and a narrow apex which shows a high death rate.
9	HIC population pyramid	The pyramid has a narrow base which shows a low birth rate and a wide apex which shows a low death rate.
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	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
3	Quaternary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in research and development e.g. scientists and researchers.
4	Economic causes of uneven development	These include trading, access to education and access to clean water.
5	Trading	This is the buying and selling of goods and services between people and countries.
6	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
7	Quality of life	the standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group.
8	Development gap	The difference between the most and least developed areas.
9	GNI	Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within one country and abroad.
10	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trade deficit	When the value of goods exported is less than those imported leading to debt.
2	Trade surplus	When the value of goods exported is more than those imported leading to profit.
3	Goods	Something you can physically touch that can be bought or sold
4	Services	Where a business or person charges you for their help
5	Physical causes of uneven development	These include countries being landlocked and natural hazards.
6	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
7	HIC	A high-income country has a GDP per Capita of over \$12,056 per year.
8	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
9	LIC	A low-income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
10	HDI	Human development index, this links wealth to health and education with the aim of showing how people are benefitting from a country's wealth.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Landlocked	A country that doesn't have a coastline.
2	Natural hazards	An extreme event that occurs naturally causing a loss of life, damage to property and/or disruption to human activities.
3	Earthquake resistant buildings.	Buildings built to survive the force of an earthquake without collapsing.
4	Historical causes of uneven development	These include colonialism.
5	Colonial power	A country that has established rule over another country.
6	Birth rate	The number of births, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
7	Death rate	The number of deaths, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
8	Infant mortality rate	The numbers of babies that die before the age of 1, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
9	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live for within a country.
10	Access to water	The percentage of people that have access to clean water within a country.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colony	A country or territory that is being ruled by another country
2	Slavery	The act of owning another person who works without pay.
3	Political causes of uneven development	These include a corrupt government and civil wars.
4	Corrupt government	A government that spends its income on themselves and not the population of their country.
5	Civil war	A war within a country.
6	DTM	The demographic transition model is a graph which shows how a country's population changes naturally as it develops.
7	Population pyramid	A graphical illustration of the distribution of a population by age groups.
8	LIC population pyramid	The pyramid has a wide base which shows a high birth rate and a narrow apex which shows a high death rate.
9	HIC population pyramid	The pyramid has a narrow base which shows a low birth rate and a wide apex which shows a low death rate.
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	Refugee	Someone who has been forced to flee conflict or persecution and has crossed an international border to seek safety.
2	Global wealth distribution	The way in which wealth is spread out between countries.
3	Preventable diseases	A disease that can be treated by medicines and vaccinations.
4	Diseases of affluence	These are illnesses created by overconsumption e.g. heart disease.
5	Malaria	A disease that is spread by mosquitoes.
6	Secondary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.
7	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
8	Quaternary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in research and development e.g. scientists and researchers.
9	Economic causes of uneven development	These include trading, access to education and access to clean water.
10	Trading	This is the buying and selling of goods and services between people and countries.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Migration	Moving from one place to another.
2	Push factor	Something that makes people want to move away from an area.
3	Pull factor	Something that makes people want to move to an area.
4	Economic migration	This is moving for the purpose of work, usually for higher wages.
5	Political migration	This is fleeing a country due to war, persecution or other dangers.
6	Trade deficit	When the value of goods exported is less than those imported leading to debt.
7	Trade surplus	When the value of goods exported is more than those imported leading to profit.
8	Goods	Something you can physically touch that can be bought or sold
9	Services	Where a business or person charges you for their help
10	Physical causes of uneven development	These include countries being landlocked and natural hazards.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Landlocked	A country that doesn't have a coastline.
2	Natural hazards	An extreme event that occurs naturally causing a loss of life, damage to property and/or disruption to human activities.
3	Earthquake resistant buildings.	Buildings built to survive the force of an earthquake without collapsing.
4	Historical causes of uneven development	These include colonialism.
5	Colonial power	A country that has established rule over another country.
6	Colony	A country or territory that is being ruled by another country
7	Slavery	The act of owning another person who works without pay.
8	Political causes of uneven development	These include a corrupt government and civil wars.
9	Corrupt government	A government that spends its income on themselves and not the population of their country.
10	Civil war	A war within a country.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Refugee	Someone who has been forced to flee conflict or persecution and has crossed an international border to seek safety.
2	Global wealth distribution	The way in which wealth is spread out between countries.
3	Preventable diseases	A disease that can be treated by medicines and vaccinations.
4	Diseases of affluence	These are illnesses created by overconsumption e.g. heart disease.
5	Malaria	A disease that is spread by mosquitoes.
6	Migration	Moving from one place to another.
7	Push factor	Something that makes people want to move away from an area.
8	Pull factor	Something that makes people want to move to an area.
9	Economic migration	This is moving for the purpose of work, usually for higher wages.
10	Political migration	This is fleeing a country due to war, persecution or other dangers.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
2	Infant mortality rate	The numbers of babies that die before the age of 1, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
3	HIC population pyramid	The pyramid has a narrow base which shows a low birth rate and a wide apex which shows a low death rate.
4	HDI	Human development index, this links wealth to health and education with the aim of showing how people are benefitting from a country's wealth.
5	Trading	This is the buying and selling of goods and services between people and countries.
6	Population pyramid	A graphical illustration of the distribution of a population by age groups.
7	Physical causes of uneven development	These include countries being landlocked and natural hazards.
8	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
9	Secondary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.
10	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live for within a country.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Economic causes of uneven development	These include trading, access to education and access to clean water.
2	GNI	Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within one country and abroad.
3	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
4	LIC population pyramid	The pyramid has a wide base which shows a high birth rate and a narrow apex which shows a high death rate.
5	Primary sector	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing.
6	HIC	A high-income country has a GDP per Capita of over \$12,056 per year.
7	Goods	Something you can physically touch that can be bought or sold
8	Death rate	The number of deaths, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
9	Trade surplus	When the value of goods exported is more than those imported leading to profit.
10	Quality of life	the standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
2	Services	Where a business or person charges you for their help
3	Development gap	The difference between the most and least developed areas.
4	Trade deficit	When the value of goods exported is less than those imported leading to debt.
5	DTM	The demographic transition model is a graph which shows how a country's population changes naturally as it develops.
6	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
7	Access to water	The percentage of people that have access to clean water within a country.
8	Quaternary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in research and development e.g. scientists and researchers.
9	LIC	A low-income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
10	Birth rate	The number of births, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.

Food, Art, Drama, Music & RS Knowledge Organisers

Religious Studies

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sin	This is any act that breaks God's laws or commandments.
2	Original sin	This is a Christian belief that all humans, through birth, have been born with a tainted nature that separates them from God.
3	George Whitefield	This man was born in Gloucester. He was a Christian evangelist (a person who tells others about Jesus). He went on to change the laws in Great Britain and America.
4	William Wilberforce	This man was a Christian abolitionist. He spent most of his life trying to end slavery between Africa, America and Great Britain.
5	Christine Caine	She is an Australian. She is a Christian author and speaker. She runs an organisation called A21 which seeks to end modern day slavery and human trafficking.
6	The Fall	This is the story of how humans were separated from God because of Adam and Eve's disobedience towards God.
7	The Scapegoat	There are two goats: one was sacrificed and the other was where the priest symbolically transferred people's sin onto it, then set it free, never to return.
8	Atonement	This means to 'cover over' for people's sin.
9	Salvation	This is the saving of the soul from sin.
10	I Am	This is the personal name of God, revealed directly to Moses. It means self-sustaining and self-sufficient.

Music

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Electronic Dance Music (EDM)	Originated with Disco in the 1970s. It then progressed with electronic artists such as Kraftwerk in the mid to late 1970s applying electronic synth-pop to the disco genre.
2	Drum Machine	An electronic instrument that creates percussion sounds, patterns and drum beats.
3	Piano Roll	A digital grid that is used in Digital Audio Workstation (DAW) to store and reproduce MIDI notes.
4	Remixing	The act of taking an existing song and reimagining it in a different way
5	Structure	The overall organization and arrangement of sections within a composition.
6	Bass Drop	Made popular in EDM music, this is when the Bass gets lower, normally after a build up
7	Minimogue	A synthesiser found in Mixcraft.
8	Synthesisers	Electronic instrument that creates audio signals that can be manipulated.
9	House Beat	Has a 4-on-the-floor beat that is repetitive and typically has a BPM of 115-130.
10	Chordal accompaniment	A chord sequence providing rhythm and harmony that supports the melody.

Drama

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Backlighting	When the stage is lit from behind to produce silhouettes of the actors.
2	Blackout	When the stage lights are turned off between scenes.
3	Floodlight	A type of stage lantern which casts broad beams of light onto the stage.
4	Profile Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a sharply defined beam of light onto the stage.
5	Cyclorama	A large, lit backdrop which can change colour throughout a performance.
6	Fresnel Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a beam with a softly defined edge.
7	Lighting Rig	A structure above the stage and wings which holds the stage lanterns.
8	Lighting Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all the lighting effects for a performance.
9	Gobo	A stencil allowing a pattern of light to be created on stage.
10	Strobes	Fast flashes of very bright light which create a unnatural slow motion effect.

Art

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Genre	The type or category a piece of art belongs to. E.g. still life/portraiture.
2	Mind map	A creatively drawn and written exploration of ideas.
3	Research	Collecting relevant information about an artist or topic.
4	Analyse	To investigate an artwork to interpret process and meaning.
5	Symbolism	Objects of an artwork holding a representation.
6	Artist Photos	A printed selection of the artist's work that has best informed your research and transcriptions.
7	Graphite transfer	The process of carboning the back of an image, and tracing it onto another surface.
8	Artist Study	Replicating an artist's work.
9	Accuracy	Artwork that is done in the correct proportions, scale and using suitable materials.
10	Art Journey	A project that has a clear story from beginning to outcome.

Food

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vitamin A	Needed for good eyesight, found in red/orange vegetables
2	Vitamin B1	Enables energy to be released from carbohydrates.
3	Vitamin B2	Enables energy to be released from all macronutrients
4	Vitamin B9	Found in green leafy vegetables
5	Vitamin B12	Needed to form red blood cells
6	Vitamin C	Found in citrus fruit and is needed for strong bones
7	Calcium	A mineral needed for strong bones.
8	Iron	A mineral needed for making haemoglobin
9	Sodium	A mineral needed for regulating the amount of water in the body
10	Fluoride	A mineral essential for strong tooth enamel

DT

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

Religious Studies

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The 10 Commandments	These are laws given by God.
2	I am the Bread of Life	John 6:35-48.
3	Moses	This person is a very important Jewish/Christian prophet. He led the Jewish people out of slavery in Egypt.
4	Eternal life	This is the idea that life continues after death, the Christian belief of heaven and hell.
5	Incarnation	This means God in human form - Jesus the Christ.
6	Son of God	This is the Hebrew title showing a special relationship between Jesus and God the Father, and not a literal 'son' or child.
7	Blasphemy	This is a religious offence which includes claiming to be God.
8	John 8:12; 9:5	Jesus said, 'I am the light of the world.'
9	I am the Good Shepherd	John 10:11-14.
10	Repentance	This is saying sorry to God.

Music

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

Drama

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Live	A performance that happens in real-time in front of an audience.
2	Effect	The overall impact of a theatre production on the audience
3	Concept	The artistic vision behind a performance including style and interpretation
4	Staging	The intentional use of space on stage to communicate meaning
5	Interpretation	The way a director, designer, or performer interprets a script or role.
6	Physicality	The use of voice, body, and gesture to portray a character
7	Design	The combination of lighting, sound, set and costume to enhance performance.
8	Interaction	The moment-to-moment communication between actors on stage
9	Vocalisation	The deliberate use of pace, pause, pitch, and volume in speech.
10	Mood	The visual and thematic atmosphere created on stage.

Art

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Grid method	The use of a series of horizontal and vertical lines to aid the accuracy of a drawing.
2	Tone	The lightness or darkness of a choice of media.
3	Typography	Arranging letters and text in a visually appealing way.
4	Watercolour	A type of media in which the pigment is mixed with a water based solution.
5	Refinement	Working back into a piece of artwork to further improve it.
6	Composition	The arrangement of a sketchbook or contents of an artwork.
7	Cartridge Paper	High quality, heavy paper used for drawing.
8	Proportion	The balance between two parts.
9	Photo resolution	The number of pixels in a photo.
10	Mark making	The process of using lines to create texture and tone.

Food

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fluoride	A mineral essential for strong tooth enamel
2	Vitamin D	Produced in the body in the presence of sunlight
3	Vitamin E	Antioxidant that helps prevent disease
4	Dietary fibre	The indigestible part of plants that help to keep the digestive system healthy.
5	Vitamin K	Important for blood clotting
6	Dietary Fibre	The indigestible part of plants that help to keep the digestive system healthy.
7	Lactose intolerant	Unable to digest the sugar lactose.
8	Anaphylaxis	Extreme allergic reaction often associated with a nut allergy.
9	Nutrient profile	The different nutrients that a food contains.
10	Malnutrition	Having a diet that does not provide the necessary nutrients.

DT

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Steel-reinforced concrete	Concrete strengthened with steel bars.
2	Acrylic	Clear plastic, often used in windows and signs.
3	Cast Iron	Hard, brittle iron alloy for heavy structures.
4	Titanium	Strong, lightweight, corrosion-resistant metal.
5	Nickel	Corrosion-resistant metal, often in alloys.
6	Bronze	Alloy of copper and tin; durable and corrosion-resistant.
7	Polycarbonate	Tough, transparent plastic; impact-resistant.
8	Nylon	Strong, flexible synthetic polymer.
9	Polypropylene	Lightweight, chemical-resistant plastic.
10	HDPE (high-density polyethylene)	Strong, durable, recyclable plastic.

Religious Studies

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Fall	This is the story of how humans were separated from God because of Adam and Eve's disobedience towards God.
2	The Scapegoat	There are two goats: one was sacrificed and the other was where the priest symbolically transferred people's sin onto it, then set it free, never to return.
3	Atonement	This means to 'cover over' for people's sin.
4	Salvation	This is the saving of the soul from sin.
5	I Am	This is the personal name of God, revealed directly to Moses. It means self-sustaining and self-sufficient.
6	The 10 Commandments	These are laws given by God.
7	I am the Bread of Life	John 6:35-48.
8	John 8:12; 9:5	Jesus said, 'I am the light of the world.'
9	I am the Good Shepherd	John 10:11-14.
10	Son of God	This is the Hebrew title showing a special relationship between Jesus and God the Father, and not a literal 'son' or child.

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

<h2>Pride</h2>				
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.		