



Gloucester Academy

Unit 3

Year 10

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria in which the work is assessed by; develop, refine, record, present
2	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces
3	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection
4	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together
5	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created
6	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions
8	Ink	A writing and drawing medium in liquid form
9	Review	A personal written response of an artwork or event
10	Art mind map	A visual exploration of ideas surrounding a chosen topic. This can be demonstrated in words, images and drawings

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Realism	Representing a person, location or thing in a way that is accurate and true to life.
2	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you, rather than using your imagination
3	Analyse	To examine methodically, and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret
4	Intention	Making a prediction/statement about your next piece of work
5	Mark-making	Variations of lines to create tone and texture
6	Stippling	A series of multiple dots
7	Hatching	A series of parallel lines to create tone and texture
8	Cross-hatching	A series of criss-crossed lines to create tone and texture
9	Interpret	The explanation of the possible meaning of a piece of art
10	Identity	The qualities, beliefs, etc., that distinguish or identify a person or thing:

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture
2	Unaided	Working independently and without assistance (usually exam conditions)
3	Site-specific	A work of art designed specifically for a particular location
4	Portrait	A depiction of a human
5	Close up	To zoom in on, or crop a specific part of a piece of art or photograph
6	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria in which the work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present
7	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces
8	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection
9	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together
10	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Wash	Application of a thin or dilute colour to a surface
2	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing
3	Sources	References such as artists work, internet images, objects
4	Composition	Refers to the layout and arrangement of elements within an artwork
5	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic
6	Narrative Art	Artwork that tells a story
7	Genre	A style or category of art
8	Exaggerated	Enlarged or altered beyond normal proportions
9	Focal Point	The area in which your eye is first drawn to within a drawing, painting or photograph
10	Photo Resolution	The number of pixels in any given digital photo or piece of work

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Collage	A technique in which paper, photos and other materials are arranged and stuck down onto a surface
2	Portfolio	A collection of self-made artworks through an art journey
3	Brushwork	The way paint is applied in a painting
4	Urban Art	A genre which is a combination of street art and graffiti
5	Socio Political art	Art that is created to help the public understand a social or political issue
6	Monoprinting	A form of print-making that can only be done once
7	Printing Ink	A type of ink that flows smoothly and dries quickly
8	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work
9	Photo Transfer	Moving the ink from a photograph onto another surface
10	Photography	The act of capturing light with a camera

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Canvas	A strong plain-woven fabric which is used as a surface on which to paint
2	Originality	Creating artwork that no one has seen before
3	Easel	An upright support, used by artists to hold a painting while working on it
4	Scale	The size of an object in relation to another object
5	Final Design	A sketchbook based large scale piece that shows your final intention of an outcome
6	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media
7	Final Piece	The final outcome of the art journey
8	Proportions	The dimensions of a composition and relationship of scale between components
9	Vibrant	Colours that are bright and highly saturated
10	Muted	Colours that have been greyed, dulled or desaturated

Child Development Knowledge Organiser:

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

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

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How to take care of yourself and self-care	Teaching a child to be able to look after themselves as they get older.
2	Activities that improve gross motor skills	Activities involving large movements and balance
3	Activities that improve fine motor skills	Activities involving small movements
4	Activities and resources for physical play	Role play, food preparation, bat and ball games, tri/bicycles, climbing, creative activities, playdough, construction toys, push along toys, rattles
5	Aspects of cognitive play development	Problem-solving skills, creativity, use of imagination, listening and attention skills, numeracy skills, exploration of environments, confidence using technology, understanding of others' experiences.
6	6 Stages of play	Unoccupied play, Solitary play, Spectator/ onlooker play, Parallel play, Associative play, Cooperative play
7	Stage of play: Unoccupied play	An early form of play (birth to 3 months), where a baby does not interact with others and makes movements with their body.
8	Stage of play: Solitary play	Occurs from birth to 2 years. Involves playing alone.
9	Stage of play: Spectator/ onlooker play	Takes place around 2 years of age. Watching others play but not joining in
10	Stage of play: Parallel play	Playing alongside others but not playing with them. From 2 to 3 years.

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

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

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

Drama Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	An Inspector Calls	A play by J.B. Priestley, first performed in 1945, set in 1912
2	Arthur Birling	A wealthy factory owner and patriarch of the Birling family, portrayed as arrogant, self-important, and capitalist.
3	Historical Drama	A play set in a historical time period.
4	Well-made play	This genre, popular in the 19th century, features a tightly constructed plot with a clear beginning, rising action, climax, and resolution
5	Sybil Birling	Arthur's wife, a social snob who is dismissive of the working class
6	Sheila Birling	The Birlings' daughter, initially naive but becomes more aware of social issues.
7	Eric Birling	The Birlings' son, portrayed as somewhat immature and struggling with his family's values.
8	Gerald Croft	Sheila's fiancé, a member of a more established upper-class family, and initially presents as confident.
9	Inspector Goole	A mysterious police inspector who investigates Eva Smith's suicide.
10	Eva Smith/Daisy Renton	A young working-class woman whose story is revealed through the investigation. She is the catalyst for the play's events.

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

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

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Blocking	Deliberate choices about where the performers stand and how they move on stage to bring an extract to life.
2	Catharsis	Emotional release felt by the audience at the end of a tragedy; the audience is set free from emotional hold of the action, after sharing in the protagonist's troubles.
3	Development	Progression of the plot or conflict in a play.
4	Exposition	The part of the play that introduces the theme, main characters and current circumstances.
5	Fourth Wall	The invisible wall of a set through which the audience sees the action of the play.
6	Irony	An implied discrepancy between what is said and what is meant. When the audience perceives something that a character does not.
7	Mood	The tone or feeling of the play , often established or enhanced or by production or design elements.
8	Naturalism	Drama which attempts to represent real life on stage;actions tend to be shaped by determinism (societal or environmental forces)
9	Chorus	A group of performers who sing , move , or recite in unison/as one.
10	Conflict	The internal or external struggle between opposing forces , ideas , or interests that create dramatic tension.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dramatic Irony	When the audience knows something the characters do not. (E.g., Mr. Birling claims the Titanic is unsinkable, but the audience knows it sank.)
2	Social Responsibility	The idea that people should care for others in society, a key theme of the play.
3	Capitalism	A system where businesses and individuals control wealth. Mr. Birling represents capitalist views.
4	Socialism	A system where wealth is shared to support society. Priestley promotes socialist ideals through the Inspector.
5	Physical Skills	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience.
6	Gesture	A specific movement made by a part of the body to convey meaning to the audience.
7	Facial Expression	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Contact	Moments of touch between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
9	Stance	The position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing.
10	Eye Contact	Used to demonstrate a connection, or a lack of connection between characters.

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

Engineering Knowledge Organiser:

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

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

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

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hardness	The ability of a material to resist deforming when impacted.
2	Ductility	The ability of a material to be drawn or plastically deformed without fracturing.
3	Malleability	The ability of a material to be hammered, pressed or rolled into thin sheets.
4	Conductivity	The measure of how efficiently electricity or heat can pass through a material.
5	Environmental degradation	How the environment is degraded or compromised through a range of situations such as air pollution, deforestation, water contamination etc.
6	Elasticity	The ability of a material to resist a distorting effect and to return to its original size and shape.
7	Tensile strength	The ability of a material to resist elongating or breaking when stretched.
8	Toughness	The ability of a material to absorb energy (impacts) before it deforms.
9	Corrosive resistance	How well a material can withstand damage caused by oxidization or other chemical reactions.
10	Compressive strength	The capacity of a material to withstand loads without deforming.

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

Week 9	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.

Geography Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Natural hazard	A natural event eg. earthquake or flood that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage and death
2	Geological hazards	Hazards caused by land and tectonic processes.
3	Meteorological hazards	Hazards caused by atmospheric processes.
4	Hazard risk	The probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
5	Factors that affect hazard risk	Urbanisation, poverty, climate change and farming.
6	Oceanic crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
7	Continental crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.
8	Ridge push	This is when gravity causes a ridge to push on the lithosphere and move the tectonic plates.
9	Slab pull	These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at ocean trenches.
10	Convection currents	These are the circular movements within the earth's mantle.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Destructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.
2	Subduction	When a plate is pulled underneath another into the mantle.
3	Constructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.
4	Collision plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.
5	Conservative plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates slide past each other.
6	Why do people live near tectonic hazards?	Agriculture, tourism, renewable energy and technology.
7	Prediction	This describes attempts to forecast when and where a natural hazard will strike.
8	Planning	This describes actions taken to enable communities to respond to, and recover from a disaster.
9	Protection	This describes actions taken before a hazard strikes to reduce its impact.
10	Monitoring	This describes recording physical changes to help forecast when and where a natural hazard may strike.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nepal earthquake key facts	Date: 25th April 2015, Magnitude: 7.9
2	Primary effect	These are the initial impacts of a natural event.
3	Secondary effect?	These are the after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event.
4	Primary effects of the Nepal 2015 earthquake	9000 people died 20,000 people injured \$5 billion cost in damage
5	Secondary effects of the Nepal 2015 earthquake	Avalanche on Mount Everest Landslides blocking roads
6	Immediate response	Something that happens within the minutes, hours or days after a natural hazard.
7	Long-term response	Something that happens within the weeks and months after a natural hazard to return lives back to normal and reduce future risk.
8	Immediate responses to the Nepal 2015 earthquake	Search and rescue teams 300,000 people migrated to Kathmandu
9	Long term response to the Nepal 2015 earthquake	Roads were repaired and landslides cleared. Heritage sites reopening and repairs to Everest base camp.
10	GAC	The global atmospheric circulation system which involves the circular movement of air called cells.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	High pressure	Where air is sinking causing dry conditions.
2	Low pressure	Where air is rising to form clouds causing wet conditions.
3	Where do the winds blow?	Winds blow from high pressure to low pressure.
4	Tropical storm	An area of low pressure with winds moving in a spiral around a calm central point called the eye.
5	Conditions needed for a tropical storm to form	Low pressure Water temperature 27°C or higher The Coriolis effect
6	Where do tropical storms form?	They form between 5-15 degrees north and south of the equator.
7	Track of the storm	The path the storm takes as it travels towards land.
8	Typhoon Haiyan 2013 key facts	Date: November 2013 Category 5 storm
9	Primary effects of Typhoon Haiyan 2013	6,300 killed 40,000 homes damaged 600,000 people displaced
10	Secondary effects of Typhoon Haiyan 2013	14 million people affected Power supplies cut off for a month Looting and violence broke out in Tacloban

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Immediate responses to Typhoon Haiyan 2013	1,200 evacuation centres set up UK government sent shelter kits US aircraft helped with search and rescue
2	Long term responses to Typhoon Haiyan 2013	The UN donated financial aid Cash for work programmes Cyclone shelters were built
3	Weather	The day to day conditions in the atmosphere.
4	Climate	The average weather over thirty years.
5	Extreme weather	Weather that is unexpected, unseasonal or different from normal.
6	Somerset Levels floods 2014 key facts	Date: January 2014 Wettest January since records began in 1910 High tides and storm surges
7	Social effects of Somerset Levels floods 2014	600 houses flooded 16 farms evacuated
8	Economic effects of Somerset Levels floods 2014	£10 million in damages 14,000 hectares of agricultural land under water for 3-4 weeks
9	Environmental effects of Somerset Levels floods 2014	Floodwaters contaminated with sewage. Large amounts of debris.
10	Immediate responses to Somerset Levels floods 2014	Villages cut off by floods. Villagers have to get around by boat.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Long term responses to Somerset Levels floods 2014	£20 million Flood Action Plan launched by the Somerset County Council. 8km of the Rivers Tone and Parratt were dredged.
2	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
3	Long term climate change evidence	Tree rings, Pollen analysis, Ice cores
4	Short term climate change evidence	Glaciers melting Rising sea levels Seasonal changes
5	Natural causes of climate change	Orbital changes Solar activity Volcanic activity
6	Human causes of climate change	Fossil fuels Farming Factories
7	Mitigation	Actions taken to reduce the long-term risk from natural hazards.
8	Climate change mitigation strategies	These include: renewable energy, carbon capture, international agreements and afforestation.
9	Adaptation	Actions taken to adjust to the impacts of natural hazards.
10	Climate change adaptation strategies	These include: changing farming patterns, irrigating land and building sea defences.

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Primary care	A person's first point of contact with the healthcare system when they need care.
2	Knowledge of Primary care workers	Broad range of knowledge of different health problems.
3	Primary care providers	Pharmacist, Registered GP/doctor, walk in centre, Out-of-hours GP/doctor, accident and emergency department, dentist, optician/optometrist.
4	GP surgeries	Diagnose and treat common medical problems and refer patients to secondary care.
5	Dental care	Treat and help prevent problems with teeth, gums and mouth.
6	Out-of-hours services	Provide care for patients with urgent medical problems at times when GP surgeries are closed.
7	Telephone services	Give advice and help people to get medical attention e.g. 111, 999
8	Accident and Emergency departments	Provide urgent medical care for patients with life-threatening injuries or conditions.
9	Pharmacist	Give advice on non-serious illnesses and dispense medication
10	Optician/optometrist	Detects and treats defects in vision.
Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Secondary care	Provide specialist medical care, usually people are referred here from primary care.
2	Knowledge of Secondary care workers	In-depth knowledge in a specific medical area to give patients more specific information and treatments.
3	Secondary care providers	Rheumatology, Cardiology, Paediatrics, Orthopaedics, Respiratory medicine, Psychiatry, Neurology
4	Rheumatology	Medicine with a focus on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions related to bones..
5	Cardiology	Medicine with a focus on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions related to the heart.
6	Paediatrics	Medicine with a focus on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions affecting children and young people.
7	Orthopaedics	Medicine with a focus on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions related to bones, joints, ligaments and muscles.
8	Respiratory medicine	Medicine with a focus on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions related to the lungs.
9	Psychiatry	Medicine with a focus on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions related to mental, emotional and behavioural disorders.
10	Neurology	Medicine with a focus on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions related to the nervous system, including the brain.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Allied health professionals	Help people recover from or adapt to injuries and health conditions
2	Allied health roles	Physiotherapists, Speech and language therapists, Occupational therapists, Dieticians.
3	Multidisciplinary team working (MDT)	When different healthcare services work together.
4	Coronary heart disease (CHD)	When the arteries get blocked with layers of fatty material.
5	Coronary heart disease (CHD) management	GP prescribes medication to reduce cholesterol - Pharmacist dispenses medication - Cardiologist inserts a stent - transplant surgeon gives heart transplant
6	Cerebral Vascular accident (CVA)	Also known as a stroke. This happens when the blood supply to part of the brain is cut off or the brain cells die.
7	Cerebral Vascular accident (CVA) management	GP prescribed medication to prevent blood clots and blood pressure - Pharmacist dispenses medication - Neurosurgeon may need to perform surgery to remove the blood clots - Physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech and language therapists and dieticians will help with rehabilitation.
8	Type 2 Diabetes	A condition that causes the level of sugar (glucose) in the blood to become too high because the body does not respond to insulin.
9	Type 2 diabetes management	GP prescribes medication (insulin injections) to lower the blood glucose levels - A diabetes nurse will explain how to take the medication and give advice on lifestyle changes.
10	Dementia	Causes gradual decrease in brain function causing problems with thinking, memory, communication and mobility.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Overcoming visual impairment barriers	Large print leaflets, bigger signs, staff escorting patients, audio announcements.
2	Overcome hearing impairment barriers	Online/email booking systems, British Sign Language interpreter, communication cards, hearing loops.
3	Social & cultural barriers	Lack of awareness of the symptoms, differing cultural beliefs requiring different needs, social stigma leading to discrimination, fear of a loss of independence.
4	Overcoming social & cultural barriers	Awareness campaigns, poster/leaflet distribution, choice of service provider and treatment, educating people, allowing their own decision making about treatment and care.
5	Language barriers	Barriers for people with English as an additional language or speech impairments. E.g. technical language, do not speak the language, single language information leaflets, difficulty expressing needs.
6	Overcoming language barriers	Explanations in simpler terms, interpreters, longer appointments, multiple language leaflets, advocates.
7	Geographical barriers	Barriers that make it difficult for people to get from their home to the service. E.g. no car parking, no public transport, long travel time, unsafe route, cost of transport.
8	Overcoming geographical barriers	Community transport schemes, home visits, community clinics, telehealth schemes, free parking.
9	Text barriers	Barriers for people with learning disabilities. E.g. unable to read information/signs, easily distracted, unable to fill out forms.
10	Overcoming text barriers	Communication cards, learning disability nurses, longer appointment times, Health passports, All About Me documents, low-text leaflets, quiet clinics, advocates.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Financial barriers	Barriers for people who cannot afford to pay for the services they need. E.g. cost of prescriptions, time off work, loss of income, childcare costs, travel costs, charges for treatment.
2	Overcoming financial barriers	NHS exemption certificates, NHS low income schemes, NHS vouchers, NHS healthcare travel cost scheme, charities, community transport, community clinics, home visits.
3	Skills in care	The abilities of a care professional.
4	Skill - Problem solving	Involves the care professional being able to find solutions to problems.
5	Skill - Observation	A care professional's ability to pay attention to what's going on around them and notice changes.
6	Skill - Dealing with difficult situations	When a care professional has to cope with challenging behaviour and has to stay calm and professional.
7	Skill - Organisation	Involves a care professional being able to plan their time and workload.
8	Attribute in care	A characteristic of a person.
9	Attribute examples	Empathy, Patience, Trustworthiness, Honesty.
10	Attribute - Empathy	The ability of the care professional to understand and relate to another person's feelings.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Attribute - Patience	The ability of the care professional to deal with delays or difficult situations without getting annoyed.
2	Attribute - Trustworthiness	The ability of the care professional to ensure the patient trusts their information, advice and treatments.
3	Attribute - Honesty	The ability of the care professional to ensure they are giving acute information regarding the condition and treatment and that the patient is aware of the risks.
4	Values in care	The standards a care professional follows to make sure they are providing high-quality care (6 Cs).
5	Value - Care	The person receives the correct care for their specific needs.
6	Value - Compassion	Involves building relationships based on empathy, respect and dignity.
7	Value - Competence	Involves care professionals being able to understand a person's needs and have the knowledge and skills to deliver effective care.
8	Value - Communication	Involves both the spoken language and body language.
9	Value - Courage	Involves care professionals doing the right thing for the people they care for and being brave enough to speak up when they have concerns.
10	Value - Commitment	Involves care professionals being dedicated to continuously improving the care experience they provide.

History Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the most common punishment in the Medieval Period?	Fines
2	What was the punishment for treason?	Hanged, drawn, and quartered
3	What was the punishment for Heresy?	Burned alive
4	Give one example of public humiliation.	Public confession Stocks and pillaries Cucking stool
5	What was a new punishment in the Early-Modern Period?	Ducking stool Scold's Bridle Bridewells
6	What were the Bloody Codes?	Over 200 crimes that carried the death penalty
7	What was the new drop?	A form of hanging that allowed people to drop through a trap door.
8	What was the long drop?	Where exactly the right length of rope was used to hang someone.
9	What was transportation?	When convicts were sent to Australia for 7 years, 14 years or life
10	What became the most important form of punishment after 1840?	Prisons

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Name two key prison reformers	John Howards and Elizabeth Fry
2	Name one way Elizabeth Fry reformed prisons.	She read to prisoners, taught them how to clean their rooms, and spoke to Parliament about the conditions in prisons.
3	What was the separate system?	Prisoners were kept in individual cells.
4	What was the silent system?	Prisoners were allowed to work together but in total silence
5	What did the 1865 Prisons Act emphasise?	Hard labour, hard fare, hard board
6	What happened to Corporal Punishment in 1948 and 1962?	1948 - Ended as a punishment for all offenders 1962 - Ended as a punishment for prisoners who misbehaved
7	What was abolished in 1965.	The Death Penalty
8	Where did young offenders start to go in 1902?	Their own type of prisons called Borstals
9	What did Alexander Peterson want prisons to do?	Wanted to rehabilitate prisoners so they had the desire to live an honest life
10	Name one alternatives to prison	Probation Tagging Community Service

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was assumed about Elizabeth because she was a woman?	That she couldn't lead a country or an army in battle
2	What is a key feature of Catholic beliefs?	The Pope is Head of the Church
3	What is a key feature of Protestant beliefs?	The monarch is Head of the Church
4	Why was Elizabeth's Religious Settlement known as the Middle Way?	It was a middle ground between Catholics and Protestants
5	What was the system of patronage used by Elizabeth?	She rewarded loyal courtiers with jobs and money and punished disloyalty
6	What was the Royal Court?	Nobles and privy councillors who surrounded the Queen at all times
7	Why was the Royal Court significant?	It was the centre of political life
8	What was the Privy Chamber?	Elizabeth's private rooms
9	Who was invited into Elizabeth Privy Chamber?	Her favourite courtiers
10	What was the Privy Council?	Elizabeth's most trusted advisors

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What were the lives of the gentry like in Elizabethan England?	Lived in country houses with a rich and varied diet
2	What was life like for the middling sort in Elizabethan England?	Made a living as merchants and farmers
3	What was life like for the labouring poor in Elizabethan England?	One room houses and looked for seasonal work
4	Name the THREE classes in Elizabethan society:	The gentry, the middling sort, the labouring poor
5	What were the lives of the children of the labouring poor like?	Started to work as soon as they were old enough
6	What % of the population lived in poverty?	30%
7	What happened to the population during Elizabeth's reign?	It nearly doubled (2.4m - 4.1m)
8	What was the 1601 Poor Law?	It divided the poor into deserving and undeserving poor
9	Who were the deserving poor?	People who wanted to work but couldn't
10	When did Elizabeth I come to power?	1558

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the yard?	Where the poor stood to watch plays
2	What was the gallery?	Covered seating where the rich sat
3	Who opposed the theatre?	Puritan ministers and city authorities
4	What did the Elizabethans believe was caused by witchcraft?	Bad harvests Unexplained deaths Extreme weather
5	Who were the Algonquian?	One of the largest Native American peoples
6	Who was Wingina?	Chief of an Algonquian village
7	What was the Mughal Empire?	The most powerful and wealthy empire in India
8	Who ruled the Mughal Empire?	Akbar the Great
9	Why was Walter Raleigh motivated to establish Roanoke?	He hoped to earn patronage
10	How did the Algonquian respond to the Roanoke settlers?	Wingina attacked the colony

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Why was Walter Raleigh's attempts to establish a colony in Roanoke a success?	Led to a successful colony in Jamestown
2	What motivated English adventurers to make journeys east?	Elizabeth supported trade with the East
3	What was the East India Company:	A company set up to trade with India
4	What was the impact of merchants who sailed east?	The East India Company became the most powerful company in the world
5	Why was Sir Francis Drake significant?	He was the first Englishman to sail around the world
6	Why was Walter Raleigh significant?	His various expeditions failed
7	Why was Walter Raleigh's attempts to establish a colony in Roanoke a success?	Led to a successful colony in Jamestown
8	What motivated English adventurers to make journeys east?	Elizabeth supported trade with the East
9	What law in 1559 said all worship should be the same?	Act of uniformity
10	What law stopped Catholics holding large gatherings?	Act Restraining Recusants

Hospitality and Catering Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	A la carte menu	A menu that offers a wide choice of dishes. Dishes are individually priced.
2	Table d'hote menu	A limited menu with 4-5 choices at a set price.
3	Table service	A type of service where the waiter takes your order at the table and brings your food to you.
4	Counter service	A type of service where you order and collect your own food from the counter.
5	Fast food restaurant	An establishment that sells 'quick-to-cook' food that can be taken away or eaten there, usually served in disposable packaging.
6	Fine dining restaurant	An establishment that sells high quality food that has taken skill and time to prepare by a chef. The food is usually made from fresh ingredients.
7	Commercial	A service provider whose aim is to make a profit from their work.
8	Silver service	A type of service where a waiter serves each item onto your plate individually.
9	Gueridon service (trolley service)	A type of service where food is cooked at your table e.g. a steak or flambeed bananas.
10	Front of house staff	A member of staff that deals directly with customers both when they arrive and throughout their stay.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	AA rosettes	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. The rating is issued by an Inspector. A restaurant can be awarded 1-5 rosettes. Once an establishment has received three rosettes they can then go on to try to obtain a Michelin star.
2	Residential	An establishment in which you are able to sleep/stay for the night.
3	Kitchen layout	The design of a kitchen including the way work surfaces, storage and cooking are organised into different sections.
4	FIFO	A method of stock rotation used in the industry. Stock is used on a First In First Out basis. This helps to prevent wastage.
5	Hot holding	A method of keeping food warm. The temperature must remain above 63°C for no longer than 2 hours.
6	Concierge	A member of front of house staff that can assist customers with additional services e.g. by booking taxis/tickets and advising on local attractions.
7	Commis chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is a trainee or apprentice chef, learning all basic skills required.
8	Housekeeper	A member of front of house staff who is responsible for looking after cleanliness of the bedrooms in a hotel.
9	Food hygiene rating	A measure used to rank food establishments for cleanliness, correct food storage and preparation. An establishment can be awarded up to five stars. The rating is issued by an Environmental Health Officer (EHO).
10	Michelin star	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. The rating is issued by an inspector. A restaurant can be awarded 1-3 stars. This is the highest level of rating that an establishment can receive.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Front of house operations	An area of an establishment operated by the front of house staff. This includes the entrance or reception area, waiting area, bar and dining room.
2	Mise en place	Preparation that takes place before starting to cook. This includes weighing ingredients, preheating ovens and washing your hands.
3	Full-time	A type of employment contract. Usually 5 days a week. Days and hours are stated within the contract. The employee is entitled to sick pay and holiday pay.
4	Part-time	A type of employment contract. Usually less than 5 days a week. Days and hours are stated within the contract. The employee is entitled to sick pay and holiday pay but the time is reduced compared to a full time contract.
5	Non-residential	An establishment in which you are unable to sleep/stay for the night.
6	Yeast	A microorganism that is used as a raising agent, but it can also spoil food.
7	Water-soluble vitamins e.g. B and C	Cannot be stored in the body so are needed daily.
8	Fat-soluble vitamins e.g. A,D,E,K	Can be stored in the fatty tissue of the body.
9	Receptionist	A member of front of house staff who welcomes the guests and checks them into their rooms.
10	Toque	A chef's hat.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Use by date	A date mark that is a safety warning stating when the food is likely to be unsafe to eat.
2	Unsaturated fat	A group of fats that come mainly from vegetables which are liquid at room temperature.
3	Best before date	A date mark that tells you when the food is expected to deteriorate in quality.
4	Danger zone	The range of temperatures at which bacteria multiply very quickly (5°C to 63°C).
5	Cross contamination	The transfer of potentially harmful microorganisms from one item to another.
6	Ambient food	A food that can safely be stored at room temperature.
7	Halal	Meat slaughtered or prepared using a method demanded by Islamic dietary laws.
8	Garnish	A small addition to a dish that adds extra colour or flavour e.g. coriander.
9	Micronutrient	A nutrient needed by our bodies in relatively small amounts e.g. vitamins and minerals.
10	Factory farmed	A method of intensive farming where animals have little room to move.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mineral	A chemical element that our bodies need in small amounts.
2	Vitamin	Organic compounds that are needed by the body in small amounts.
3	Antioxidant	A substance found in 'superfoods' that protects our bodies from free radicals.
4	Obesity	A condition which is dangerous to health, where the body accumulates too much fat.
5	Organic farming	A more natural method of farming without artificial pesticides or fertilisers.
6	Pathogenic	Able to cause disease.
7	Anaemia	A condition caused by iron deficiency that results in a reduced number of red blood cells.
8	Rickets	A condition in children, caused by a deficiency of calcium which causes bones to be soft and weak.
9	Scurvy	A disease caused by a deficiency of Vitamin C.
10	Beriberi	A disease caused by a deficiency of vitamin B1.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Osteoporosis	A bone disease that weakens bones and makes them more likely to break.
2	Food Safety Act(1990)	The act requires all food businesses to provide food that is safe to eat, labelled correctly and are of the quality that people expect.
3	Food Hygiene Regulations	Regulate the production and sale of food to ensure that it is safe to sell.
4	HACCP	Hazard Analysis of Critical Control Points
5	COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health regulations
6	RIDDOR	Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences regulations
7	Peak bone mass	When bones have the maximum amount of minerals and are at their strongest and most dense.
8	Lacto-ovo vegetarian	A person who chooses to eat only plant foods and milk, milk products and eggs but no meat, poultry or fish.
9	Lacto vegetarian	A person who chooses to eat only plant foods and milk products but no eggs, meat, poultry or fish.
10	Vegan	A person who chooses to eat only plant foods and no animal foods.

Sport Science Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chamber	Sections of the heart that allows blood flow through
2	Ventricles	Lower chamber of the heart that pumps blood out through arteries
3	Atria	Upper chambers of the heart that collect blood from veins
4	Deoxygenated blood	Blood that does not carry oxygen
5	Oxygenated blood	That carries oxygen
6	Valves	Prevent the backflow of blood
7	Carbon dioxide	Gas that is produced as a waste product during internal respiration
8	Diaphragm	Dome-shaped muscle causing inhalation and exhalation
9	Heart rate	The number of times the heart beats per minute
10	Radial pulse	Heart rate that can be felt at the wrist

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Carotid pulse	Heart rate that can be felt at the neck
2	Cardiac output	The volume of blood that the heart is able to pump in one minute
3	Stroke volume	The volume of blood that leaves the heart during each contraction
4	Inhalation	Breathing in
5	Exhalation	Breathing out
6	ROM	Range of movement
7	Arteries	Blood vessels that mainly carry oxygenated blood away from the heart
8	Capillaries	Tiny, thin-walled blood vessels that join arteries
9	Alveoli	Tiny air sacs in the lungs
10	Veins	Blood vessels that mainly carry deoxygenated blood back to the heart

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trachea	Tube connecting the mouth and nose to the lungs
2	Lungs	Large spongy organs in chest; used for gas exchange
3	Bronchi	Airways that lead from the trachea into the lungs
4	Bronchioles	Air passages inside the lungs that connect the bronchi to the alveoli
5	Vasoconstriction	Reduction in the diameter of a blood vessel to reduce blood flow through that vessel
6	Vasodilation	Widening in the diameter of blood vessels to increase blood flow through that vessel
7	Vascular shunt	How the body directs blood to where it is needed by widening or reducing the diameter of arteries
8	Intercostal muscle	Muscle located between the ribs
9	Systolic blood pressure	Blood pressure when the heart is contracting
10	Diastolic blood pressure	Blood pressure when the heart is relaxed

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trachea	Tube connecting the mouth and nose to the lungs
2	Lungs	Large spongy organs in chest; used for gas exchange
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8	Intercostal muscle	Muscle located between the ribs
9	Systolic blood pressure	Blood pressure when the heart is contracting
10	Diastolic blood pressure	Blood pressure when the heart is relaxed

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Internal respiration	The exchange of gases between the cells of body and the blood
2	Diffusion	The movement of a gas from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration
3	Fast twitch fibres	Muscle fibres that contract quickly and/or with high force; used during high intensity work
4	Slow twitch fibres	Muscle fibres that contract with a low force but do not fatigue
5	Lung capacity	The amount of air the lung can hold
6	Tidal volume	The amount of air breathed in and out at rest
7	Heart attack	Medical emergency in which the supply of blood to the heart is suddenly blocked
8	Technology	Putting scientific knowledge into practical use to solve problems or invent useful tools
9	Wearable technology	Technology worn on the body during exercise to provide data
10	Laboratory-based technology	The use of technology inside a laboratory to provide data

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chamber	Sections of the heart that allows blood flow through
2	Ventricles	Lower chamber of the heart that pumps blood out through arteries
3	Atria	Upper chambers of the heart that collect blood from veins
4	Deoxygenated blood	Blood that does not carry oxygen
5	Oxygenated blood	That carries oxygen
6	Valves	Prevent the backflow of blood
7	Carbon dioxide	Gas that is produced as a waste product during internal respiration
8	Diaphragm	Dome-shaped muscle causing inhalation and exhalation
9	Heart rate	The number of times the heart beats per minute
10	Radial pulse	Heart rate that can be felt at the wrist

Spanish Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 Mi barrio y yo	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Todavía no hemos	We still haven't
2	visitado el acuario	visited the aquarium
3	pero hemos ido	but we have been to
4	al barrio histórico	the old town
5	y a <u>varios</u> restaurantes	and <u>various</u> restaurants
6	Ahora mi <u>ciudad</u>	Now my <u>city</u>
7	es más moderna	is more modern
8	está limpia	It's clean
9	tiene menos <u>violencia</u>	it has less <u>violence</u>
10	y transporte <u>sostenible</u>	and <u>sustainable</u> transport

Week 2 Mi barrio y yo	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Normalmente	Normally
2	Suelo comprar	I tend to buy
3	en tiendas de <u>segunda</u> mano	in <u>second</u> hand shops
4	porque es más <u>económico</u>	because it is more <u>economical</u>
5	y no tengo que hacer cola	and I don't have to queue
6	Y también me gustaría	And I would also like
7	cambiar estos <u>pantalones</u>	to change these <u>trousers</u>
8	porque son muy <u>largos</u>	because they are too <u>long</u>
9	odio comprar en línea	I hate to buy on line
10	no se puede probar la ropa	You can't try the clothes on

Week 3 Mi barrio y yo	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Diría que prefiero vivir	I would say that I prefer to live
2	en un <u>pueblo</u>	in a <u>town</u>
3	porque es <u>más</u>	because it is <u>more</u>
4	tranquilo	peaceful
5	<u>que</u> la ciudad	<u>than</u> the city
6	Cuando tenga más dinero	When I have more money
7	me encantaría vivir	I would love to live
8	en una casa <u>más grande</u>	in a <u>bigger</u> house
9	<u>cerca</u> de la costa	<u>near</u> the coast
10	en una ciudad <u>más limpia</u>	in a <u>cleaner</u> city

Week 7 Mi barrio y yo	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Desde mi punto de vista	From my point of view
2	mi <u>lugar</u> favorito es	my favourite <u>place</u> is
3	la fuente	the fountain
4	tuve la oportunidad de ir	I had the opportunity to go
5	a un concierto	to a concert
6	Primero	First
7	iré	I will go
8	a la <u>playa</u>	to the <u>beach</u>
9	luego saldré a comer	later I will go out for a meal
10	y visitaré a mis abuelos	and I will visit my grandparents

Week 8 Diviértete	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Siempre	I always
2	mando <u>mensajes</u>	send <u>messages</u>
3	y leo las <u>noticias</u>	and watch the <u>news</u>
4	en mi <u>ordenador portátil</u>	on my <u>laptop</u>
5	creo que es seguro	I believe that it is safe
6	Casi nunca	Almost never
7	grabo <u>videos</u>	I record <u>videos</u>
8	ni subo <u>fotos</u>	nor do I upload <u>photos</u>
9	en mi opinión es	In my opinion it is
10	una <u>pérdida</u> de tiempo	a <u>waste</u> of time

Week 9		
Diviértete	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Durante mi tiempo libre	During my free time
2	hago deporte	I do sport
3	y voy a la <u>piscina</u>	and I go to the <u>swimming pool</u>
4	porque me ayuda a	because it helps me
5	estar en forma	to stay in shape
6	Mañana	Tomorrow
7	voy a limpiar mi <u>habitación</u>	I am going to clean my <u>room</u>
8	Este fin de semana	This weekend
9	tú vas a hacer los <u>deberes</u> y	you are going to do <u>homework</u> and
10	ellos van a leer <u>libros</u>	they are going to read <u>books</u>

RS Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Incarnation	This means God in human form.
2	Son of God	This is a Hebrew title showing a special relationship between Jesus and God the Father, and not a literal 'son' or child.
3	Gospel	This is the name given to the books about the life of Jesus in the Bible: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. It means 'good news'.
4	Genesis 1:1	'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.'
5	Son of Man	This is a title that could refer to either just a human being, or a human who is given power by God.
6	'You are my Son, whom I love; with you I am well pleased.'	The Batqol (audible voice of God the Father) speaking at the Baptism of Jesus. Mark 1:11.
7	'Heaven being torn open'	This happened at the baptism of Jesus. It is a foreshadowing of the Temple curtain being torn apart at the time of Jesus' crucifixion. God's presence being available for all. Mark 1:10.
8	John the Baptist	This person baptised Jesus. He was a man that wore clothing made from camel hair; he ate locusts and wild honey. Who is he?
9	Apostle Peter	This person's eyewitness account is known as the Gospel of Mark. Who is he?
10	'I will send you out to fish for men.'	Jesus told Simon (Peter) and Andrew to leave their fishing nets and instead evangelise for people. What did Jesus tell them to fish for?

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Healing, Nature, Casting out a demon, Raising the dead.	What are the 4 different categories of miracles that Jesus performed?
2	Agape	This is the Christian word for unconditional love; the kind of love that Jesus has towards humans.
3	Non-liturgical worship	This is a church service with a more informal structure for worship, usually more modern.
4	Blasphemy	This is a religious offence which includes claiming to be God.
5	Tax collectors	This group of people were considered as outcasts in Jewish society. They were Jewish but worked for the Romans collecting taxes. Levi (Matthew) did this as a job.
6	Bat qol	This is the audible voice of God the Father. For example, heard at the baptism of Jesus.
7	Holy Spirit	This is the third person of the Trinity, God's presence in the world.
8	'If you are willing, you can make me clean.'	The man with leprosy asked Jesus this question in Mark 1:40.
9	'Son, your sins are forgiven.'	Jesus told the paralysed man this before he healed him. These words really upset the Jewish Religious leaders because only God can do this. What did Jesus say?
10	John 1:1	'In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.'

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mystical experience	This is a religious event where people see and feel things that create a sense of awe and fascination.
2	Commission	This is the occasion after the resurrection of Jesus when he gave his disciples instructions about their future mission.
3	Ascension	This is the event, 40 days after the resurrection, when Jesus returned to God. the Father, in heaven.
4	Transubstantiation	This is the Roman Catholic Belief of a change in the bread and wine to become the actual body and blood of Christ.
5	Sacrament	This is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.
6	'It is not the healthy who need a doctor, but the sick. I have not come to call the righteous, but sinners.'	Jesus said this in response to the Pharisees after they saw him eating with 'sinners'. Mark 2:17.
7	Kingdom of God	This is a teaching of Jesus: the reign of God on earth now and in heaven and the afterlife.
8	Parable	This is a story that is told with a spiritual meaning. Jesus often used them to teach people about their relationship with God.
9	Parable of the Sower	The Farmer sows seed and it falls onto 4 different types of ground: path, rocks, thorns and good soil. Meaning the Kingdom of God can only grow if the message is heard e.g the good soil. Mark 4.
10	Parable of the Mustard Seed	The mustard seed is one of the smallest seeds, however it grows into a really large bush. Just like the Kingdom of God: it will start out small and grow really big. Mark 4.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mystical experience	This is a religious event where people see and feel things that create a sense of awe and fascination.
2	'Daughter, your faith has healed you. Go in peace.'	Jesus said this to the Bleeding woman after he had healed her. As an outcast she would not have had any family, so this is a beautiful example of how Jesus fully restores the woman. Mark 5: 34
3	Ascension	This is the event, 40 days after the resurrection, when Jesus returned to God. the Father, in heaven.
4	Transubstantiation	This is the Roman Catholic Belief of a change in the bread and wine to become the actual body and blood of Christ.
5	Sacrament	This is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.
6	Commission	This is the occasion after the resurrection of Jesus when he gave his disciples instructions about their future mission.
7	'Jesus realised that power had gone out from him.'	Jesus said, 'Who touched me?' after the Bleeding woman reached for his clothes because he felt this happen. Mark 5:30
8	'Talitha Koum'	Jesus said this to Jairus' daughter. It means 'Little girl, I say to you, get up!'. Mark 5:41
9	Anoint	This is to put oil on the head to show that God has chosen a person.
10	Shema	This is the Jewish statement of faith: 'Hear O Israel: The Lord is our God, the Lord alone...'

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	John 11:25	Jesus said, 'I am the resurrection and the life. The one who believes in me will live, even though they die.'
2	Passion prediction	This is a passage in Mark's Gospel where Jesus explains that he will suffer and die.
3	Transfiguration	This is an event in Mark's Gospel where Jesus is described as glowing dazzling white.
4	Ascension	This is when Jesus was taken up to heaven on the 40th day after Easter.
5	'A prophet is not without honour except in his home town.'	Jesus said this after he was rejected by the people he knew in his hometown of Nazareth. Mark 6:4
6	2 loaves of bread and 5 fish	Jesus uses these two items to perform a Nature miracle at the feeding of the 5000 in Mark 6:38.
7	'Lord... even the dogs under the table eat the children's crumbs.'	The Greek Syrophenician woman says this to Jesus after asking him to cast a demon out of her daughter. It means that even the non Jews or Gentiles (dogs or puppies) listen and believe the words of the Jewish Messiah. Mark 7:27
8	Lourdes	This is a town in France where the Virgin Mary appeared. Catholics visit as a place of pilgrimage.
9	'Take it; this is my body.'	Spoken by Jesus at the Last Supper when breaking bread. It is found in Mark 14:22.
10	Roman Catholic	This is the largest Christian group, based in Rome with the Pope as its leader.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	'Son of David, have mercy on me!'	What does Blind Bartimaeus cry out when sitting by the roadside waiting for Jesus to pass by. Mark 10:48
2	Passion narrative	This is the part of Mark's Gospel that deals with the last week of Jesus' life and his suffering.
3	'Go into all the world and preach the Gospel ... baptise...place hands on sick people, and they will get well.'	What are some of the very last instructions Jesus gives his followers before he ascends (goes back up) to heaven? Mark 16
4	'My God, my God, why have you forsaken me.'	These are the words that Jesus, in his humanity, cries out to God the Father from the cross. Mark 15:34
5	Evangelism	This is the preaching of the Christian faith in order to convert people to that religion.
6	St Paul	This is a man who taught the teachings of Jesus - originally Saul of Tarsus before his conversion.
7	Christ/Messiah	These are the Greek and Hebrew titles given to Jesus meaning 'the anointed one'. A leader of the Jews who is expected to live on the earth at some time in the future.
8	'Lo, your king comes to you, ...humble and riding on a donkey.'	Zechariah 9:9 - Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem.
9	'Leave her alone...She has done a beautiful thing to me.'	While Jesus is being anointed with expensive oil by the woman at Bethany, Jesus says this in response to the people who were angry at her for doing this act of worship in preparing Jesus' burial. Mark 14
10	'He is risen! He is not here.'	This quote links to Jesus' resurrection on Easter Sunday. It is found in Mark 16:6

Media Studies Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Daily Mirror	A newspaper CSP that has a red house style and leans towards left wing politics.
2	The Times	A newspaper CSP that has a blue house style and leans towards right wing politics.
3	News Values	Ways in which media companies will assess and categorise news stories and decide on their newsworthiness. Each media publication will have its own news agenda and set of news values.
4	Right Wing	Political ideas that support tradition, hierarchy, and limited government involvement in the economy.
5	Left Wing	Political views that support social equality, fairness and the duty of society as a whole in order to support those who have difficulty supporting themselves.
6	Surveillance	U&G - Audiences engage with the media for information.
7	Personal Identity	U&G - Audiences engage with the media to reinforce their core beliefs.
8	Personal Relationships	U&G - Audiences engage with the media to interact to form bonds with characters in the product, and people in their lives who have also interacted with the media product.
9	Diversion	U&G - Audiences engage with the media as a form of distraction from everyday life.
10	Amazon	A conglomerate that has purchased the James Bond franchise.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Agenda Setting	The theory that the media have a powerful and influential role in telling politicians and the public what they should be thinking about.
2	Two Step Flow Theory	Media messages first reach opinion leaders, who then pass on and interpret those ideas for a wider audience.
3	Production	The process within the media industry that involves developing the product (film, tv, radio etc)
4	Distribution	The process within the media industry that involves releasing the media product to an audience.
5	Marketing	The process within the media industry that involves advertising the media product to specific audiences.
6	Horizontal Integration	Companies who acquire other companies operating in the same sector.
7	Vertical Integration	A strategy that involves bringing supply, production, distribution and sales together into one unified company.
8	Conglomerate	A media conglomerate is a large corporation that owns a large number of media companies, such as television, radio, internet, publishing – giving the conglomerate control in the market.
9	Anchorage	The text (copy) that fixes (anchors) an image and its meaning.
10	By-line	The printed line of text in a newspaper/magazine that names the writer of an article.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lara Croft Go	A video game CSP featuring an established female action hero.
2	Blackpink The Game	A video game CSP featuring a famous K-Pop girl group.
3	Social Constructionism	The belief that masculine and feminine behaviours, values and beliefs are constructed by society and not by nature.
4	Male Gaze	The media often presents women from a heterosexual male perspective, treating them as objects to be looked at.
5	Cultivation Theory	Long-term exposure to media gradually shapes how audiences see and understand the real world.
6	Protagonist	The main character in the story. This character is actively opposed by another character: the antagonist.
7	Antagonist	In a plot, the character whose function is to disrupt the protagonist – often, but not always, a villain.
8	Avatar	A picture, icon or character that represents a digital media user – eg a game-player
9	Convergence	The coming together of technologies and institutions to create a new product or media experience.
10	Demonise	Making someone, something or a group or a group of people seem as if they are evil.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Marcus Rashford	A persona CSP of a well known footballer and campaigner for free school meals.
2	Kim Kardashian	A persona CSP of a reality TV star that has been featured in many controversial stories in the media.
3	Brand	An identity imposed on a product or range of products in order to encourage consumer awareness and loyalty. Individuals with a high media profile, such as Kim Kardashian, may also cultivate their own brand.
4	Diversification	This occurs when a media company branches out to offer services in more than one media form, for example when a magazine publishing company buys a radio station.
5	Globalisation	The process that has seen international flows of trade, business, media and cultural products become speedier and more intensive.
6	Immersive	An experience that completely draws in the audience or user by enabling them to interact with the product.
7	Merchandise	With regard to films, these spin-off products linked to feature films can include toys, clothing, posters, books, games, food and other items that bear the film's brand.
8	Monopoly	A situation in which one company totally dominates a sector of the marketplace. There is no competition, leaving customers with no choice to buy elsewhere.
9	Pre-production	The work, planning and research that is done on a media product before the actual production begins.
10	Spin	A form of biased communication used by advertisers, marketers or politicians to present someone or something in a very positive or very negative light.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	House Style	The overall design style of a newspaper, website or magazine. This might include font, colour scheme and layout. The house style sets a product apart from its competition and makes it easily recognisable to its audience.
2	Prejudice	Preconceived ideas or opinions that have no basis in reason or evidence. Some stereotypes and representations are prejudiced.
3	Propaganda	Using the media to promote a biased viewpoint, usually for political purposes.
4	Strapline	A cross-column subheading, usually found in newspapers, magazines and websites, that emphasises part of an article or advert.
5	Zoom	Movement of a camera lens to make a subject seem closer (zoom in) or more distant (zoom out).
6	Daniel Craig	Played the character of James Bond from 2006-2021. The longest standing actor to play the character.
7	Donald Trump	President of the United States from January 2025 and a member of the Republican party.
8	Sean Connery	Played the character of James Bond in the 1960s - considered to be the original James Bond.
9	Conservative	Led by Kemi Badenoch, believing in strong borders, and keeping traditional British institutions.
10	Labour	Led by Sir Keir Starmer, the Prime Minister, aiming to fund public services such as the NHS.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	His Dark Materials	A TV CSP featuring a girl called Lyra who has a daemon called Pan.
2	An Unearthly Child	A TV CSP featuring the Doctor and his companions.
3	BARB	Broadcasters' Audience Research Board – the organisation that measures and collects television viewing data in the UK.
4	Camera Movement	The way the camera is moved during filming to add depth, interest and variation for the viewer, such as pan and track.
5	Content Provider	Any company or organisation that makes material for television viewing on any platform. For example, ITN (Independent television news) makes news programmes for ITV, Channel 4 and Channel 5.
6	Ellipsis	In film and video editing, ellipsis is the omission of a period of time. The audience is expected to work out what has happened in the missing period from the context.
7	Fade	In video editing post-production, a fade is the transition to and from a blank image.
8	Plot	The way in which a story is fashioned before it is told. Story events are organised and planned, perhaps by withholding key pieces of information from the audience in order to 'keep them guessing'.
9	Prime Time	The times of the day when radio and TV audiences are expected to be at their highest.
10	Special Effects (SFX)	Graphics techniques that are applied to moving images to create specific effects.

Music Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	2/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are two crotchet beats in a bar.
2	3/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are three crotchet beats in a bar.
3	4/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are four crotchet beats in a bar.
4	3/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are three quaver beats in a bar.
5	9/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are nine quaver beats in a bar.
6	6-Aug	A time signature which informs the musician there are six quaver beats in a bar.
7	4 on the floor	the bass drum is played on each of the four beats in a 4/4 time signature.
8	Accelerando	A tempo marking which tells the musician to gradually play the music quicker
9	Accent	Emphasise a certain beat, note or chord
10	Acoustic	An acoustic sound refers to music that does not have electrical amplification

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Allegro	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play fast and lively; not as fast as presto
2	Anacrusis	An unstressed pickup or lead-in note or group of notes that precedes the first accented note of a phrase.
3	Andante	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play at a walking pace
4	Andrew Lloyd Webber	Writer of musicals such as Evita, Cats, Phantom of the Opera and Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat
5	Balafon	A large xylophone with hollow gourds that resonate, used in West African music
6	Bar	Is a section of written music, marked off by a vertical line called a bar line.
7	Bar Line	A vertical line which shows the end of a bar of music and the start of another bar.
8	Baroque	the period or dominant style of Western classical music composed from about 1600 to 1750. J.S. Bach is a key composer of this style.
9	Bass Tone	The alignment of your palm and flat fingers near the centre of the drumhead
10	Beat	Is a unit of time in music; also named the pulse.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Beats per Minute	The Beats per Minute refers to the tempo or speed of a song. The higher the number, the faster the music.
2	Bee Gees	A disco trio, known for their groove and high flying vocals.
3	Bob Marley	A Reggae singer known for working with his band the wailers.
4	Bonang	A percussion instrument that has two rows of small gongs resting on a wooden frame, with low-pitch and high-pitch gongs. Frequently used in Gamelan music
5	Brass	A section of instruments in the orchestra made from a yellow metal; often made up of Trumpets, Trombones, French Horns and Trombones
6	British Invasion	musical movement of the mid-1960s composed of British rock-and-roll ("beat") groups whose popularity spread rapidly to the United States.
7	Caixa	A Brazilian snare drum, often playing the driving patterns in a Samba Band
8	Call and Response	A person performs a musical phrase (call), this is then copied and performed back by another (response)
9	Chord	A set of musical notes, usually three or four, played at the same time
10	Chorus Number	A whole cast song that sums up the scene going on.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sitar	A large, long-necked guitar used to play the melody and a drone. Used frequently in Indian Classical music
2	Slendro / Pentatonic Scale	A five note scale frequently used in Gamelan music
3	Stephen Sondheim	American composer and lyricist who wrote Into the Woods, Sweeney Todd and Company.
4	Strings	A section of instruments in the orchestra that have strings attached to the instruments; often made up of Violin, Viola, Cello and Double Bass
5	Surdo	A large bass drum that plays the lower parts in a Samba Percussion band
6	Syncopation	Accenting the off beat
7	Tabla	A pair of drums, one small high pitch drum and one large low-sounding drum
8	Tambura	A small guitar that has four to six metal strings, frequently used in Indian Classical music as an accompaniment
9	Techniques	A musical technique refers to how an instrument or vocals are played
10	Tempo	The speed of the music

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dotted Note	A note with a dot written after it has one and a half times the length of the same note without a dot.
2	Doumbek	A goblet-shaped drum that plays the main rhythmic idea in music from the Middle East
3	Drone	A sustained, continuous note that provides a harmonic 'ground' to a piece of music
4	Duet	Two people singing together
5	Dynamics	The volume of the music
6	Electronic	Electronic music refers to any music that involves electronic processing or manipulation
7	Elvis Presley	Known as the King of Rock and Roll.
8	Entr'acte	The opening piece of music before the second act.
9	Folk Revival	largely an urban affair, driven by a growing population of young people who embraced the nation's populist folk tradition while also protesting the injustices of modern society.
10	Forte	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play loudly

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fortissimo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play very loudly
2	FX	An abbreviation for sound effects used in music
3	Gloria Gaynor	An American singer, known her disco hits "I Will Survive", "Let Me Know", "I Am What I Am", and her version of "Never Can Say Goodbye".
4	Gong	A percussion instrument that is a large circular bowl-like sheet of metal, tuned to one note. Used in Gamelan music
5	Grove	the rhythmic feel or pocket that makes music enjoyable and makes you want to move.
6	Harmony	The combination of musical notes sounding simultaneously
7	Heterophonic	A texture describing when a melody is played and then another slightly different melody is played over the top
8	Homophonic	A texture that contains two or more harmonising parts moving at the same time
9	Improvised	Creating a musical composition on the spot, by yourself
10	Instrumentation	The arrangement of instruments in a piece of music