



Gloucester Academy

Unit 3

Year 11

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	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	Primary Source	Using real objects or photographs you have taken yourself, for inspiration
7	Secondary Source	An image from the internet or a book - one that you have not created yourself
8	Final Design	A sketchbook based large scale piece that shows your final intention of an outcome
9	Perspective	The art of representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface
10	Composition	Refers to the layout and arrangement of elements within an artwork

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mark-making	Variations of lines to create tone and texture
2	Stippling	A series of multiple dots
3	Hatching	A series of parallel lines to create tone and texture
4	Cross-hatching	A series of criss-crossed lines to create tone and texture
5	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions
6	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria in which the work is assessed by; develop, refine, record, present
7	Accuracy	Drawings or artwork that is done correctly and precisely
8	Pencil gradient	The density of the graphite within a pencil which determines how light or dark a pencil will appear on paper
9	Refinement	Improving an idea or piece of work
10	Art journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Juxtaposition	An act of placing things close together or side by side for comparison or contrast
2	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you - rather than using your imagination
3	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria in which the work is assessed by; develop, refine, record, present
4	Accuracy	Drawings or artwork that is done correctly and precisely
5	Pencil gradient	The density of the graphite within a pencil which determines how light or dark a pencil will appear on paper
6	Refinement	Improving an idea or piece of work
7	Art journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork
8	Research	To 'develop' a theme you must explore your artists in visual and written form
9	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture
10	Enlarge	To make an artwork bigger than the original

Child Development Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Adaptation	Changing activities, equipment or environments to meet children's needs.
2	Additional needs	Extra support a child may require due to disability or difficulty.
3	Adult support	Help provided by adults during play or learning.
4	Age-appropriate	Suitable for the child's stage of development.
5	Allergy	A reaction to certain foods or substances.
6	Attention	The ability to focus on an activity.
7	Behaviour	The way a child acts or responds to situations.
8	Behaviour management	Strategies used to guide children's behaviour.
9	Boundaries	Clear rules about acceptable behaviour.
10	Care routine	Regular daily tasks such as feeding, sleeping or hygiene.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Child-centred approach	Focusing on the needs and interests of the child.
2	Choice	Allowing children to select activities or resources.
3	Cognitive development	Development of thinking and problem-solving skills.
4	Communication	Sharing information through speech, gestures or expressions.
5	Concentration	The ability to stay focused on an activity.
6	Confidence	Belief in one's abilities.
7	Cooperation	Working together with others.
8	Creativity	Using imagination to create ideas or objects.
9	Curiosity	Desire to explore and learn new things.
10	Development	The progress of physical, emotional, social and intellectual growth.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Disability	A condition that may affect a child's ability to participate fully.
2	Diversity	Differences between people such as culture, language or abilities.
3	Emotional development	Learning to understand and manage feelings.
4	Empathy	Understanding how another person feels.
5	Encouragement	Positive support to motivate children.
6	Environment	The surroundings where children play and learn.
7	Equipment	Tools or items used in activities.
8	Equality	Ensuring all children are treated fairly.
9	Fine motor skills	Small movements using fingers and hands.
10	Flexibility	Ability to adapt to change

Drama Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	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 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gel	coloured lighting film (originally made from gelatine).
2	Flood	To wash the stage with general lighting. The name given to a basic box-shaped lantern with a simple reflector used to achieve this effect.
3	Profile spot	Lanterns which can produce hard or soft light.
4	Lantern	Stage light.
5	Follow spot	Large profile spotlight with operator.
6	Blackout	A lighting cue where all stage lights go off simultaneously.
7	Cyclorama	A fabric drop hung from a curved or segmented batten, or a curved wall at the back of the stage, upon which light can be cast to create effects (cyc for short).
8	Gobo	Metal slide placed in gate of lantern which throws a pattern.
9	Fresnel	Adjustable light giving a diffused light, created by the construction of its lens of 'concentric circles'.
10	Focus	The adjustment of lighting/projection equipment and/or the direction in which it is aimed.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sound effect	1) Recorded: often abbreviated to FX. May form an obvious part of the action (train arriving at station) or may be in the background throughout a scene (e.g. birds chirping). 2) Live: gunshots, door slams, and offstage voices (amongst many others) are most effective when done live.
2	Diegetic	Sound heard by characters on stage e.g. music played on a radio on the set.
3	Non-diegetic	Sound NOT heard by the actors and designed to create mood/atmosphere/impact on the audience e.g. emotional underscore.
4	Soundscape	Sound that runs under a scene, to help establish the world of the play, to immerse the audience in that world and/or to heighten emotion. This can be created using recorded and or live sound.
5	Ensemble	Unified effect achieved by all members of the cast working together, rather than a focus on individual performances, also be used to refer to the cast.
6	Inflection	Change in pitch or loudness of the voice.
7	Pause	A moment of silence when speaking lines from a script.
8	Emphasis	Stressing a particular word or phrase within a script.
9	Projection	Use of a strong, loud and clear voice within a performance space.
10	Vocal Skills	The way actors use their voices to convey meaning to the audience.

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	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.

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	Hazard risk	The probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
3	Oceanic crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
4	Continental crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.
5	Ridge push	This is when gravity causes a ridge to push on the lithosphere and move the tectonic plates.
6	Urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of a country's population lives in towns and cities.
7	LIC/NEE urbanisation rate	The rate of urbanisation in an LIC/NEE is fast as urban areas have pull factors such as job opportunities.
8	HIC urbanisation rate	The rate of urbanisation in a HIC is slow as most people already moved to urban areas during the industrial revolution.
9	Megacity	This is a city with a population of more than 10 million people.
10	Why are cities getting bigger?	The two main reasons cities are getting bigger is due to rural to urban migration and natural increase.

Week 2	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	A measure of happiness using factors such as income, jobs, health and safety.
3	GNI	Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within a country and abroad.
4	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
5	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
6	Fetch	The distance travelled by wind/waves over open water.
7	Swash	When waves move up the beach.
8	Backwash	When waves go back out to sea.
9	Destructive waves	Waves that have a strong backwash and weak swash.
10	Constructive waves	Waves that have a strong swash and weak backwash.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Resources	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
2	Supply	The amount of a resource available.
3	Demand	The amount of a resource that is needed.
4	Surplus	When supply of a resource exceeds demand.
5	Deficit	When demand for a resource exceeds supply.
6	Slab pull	These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at ocean trenches.
7	Convection currents	These are the circular movements within the earth's mantle.
8	Destructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.
9	Constructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.
10	Collision plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Health	A state of physical, mental and social wellbeing, not just absence of illness.
2	Wellbeing	The overall feeling of being comfortable, healthy and happy
3	Physical health	The condition of the body and how well it functions.
4	Mental health	Emotional, psychological and social wellbeing.
5	Social wellbeing	Ability to form relationships and interact positively with others.
6	Lifestyle factors	Choices people make that affect their health (e.g., diet, exercise)
7	Diet	The food and drink a person regularly consumes.
8	Exercise	Physical activity that improves health and fitness.
9	Alcohol	A substance in drinks that can affect health when consumed.
10	Substance misuse	Using drugs or alcohol in a harmful way.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Smoking	Inhaling tobacco smoke, which can harm health.
2	Nutrition	The process of getting nutrients from food for health and growth.
3	Balanced diet	Eating the correct proportions of different food groups.
4	Stress	A feeling of pressure or tension affecting mental or physical health.
5	Resilience	Ability to cope with challenges and recover from difficulties.
6	Risk factors	Things that increase the likelihood of health problems.
7	Protective factors	Things that reduce the risk of poor health.
8	Socioeconomic factors	Social and economic conditions affecting health (e.g., income, education).
9	Environmental factors	External surroundings that influence health (e.g., pollution, housing).
10	Support services	Organisations that provide help for health or social needs.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Health promotion	Activities that encourage people to improve their health.
2	Screening	Tests used to detect diseases early.
3	Prevention	Actions taken to stop illness from developing.
4	Treatment	Medical care given to manage or cure illness
5	Recovery	Process of returning to health after illness.
6	Access to services	Ability to obtain healthcare when needed
7	Discrimination	Unfair treatment based on characteristics such as age, gender or disability.
8	Equality	Ensuring everyone has fair access to opportunities and services.
9	Diversity	Recognising and respecting differences between individuals.
10	Holistic care	Care that considers the whole person (physical, emotional and social needs).

History Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a Republic?	A country without a king or queen
2	Who was the leader of America?	The President
3	Who was the first President of America?	George Washington
4	What was a state?	An area with a high population and stable government
5	What was a territory?	An area with a small population and controlled by Congress
6	Name one of the original 13 states?	New York/New Jersey/New Hampshire/North Carolina/South Carolina
7	What was the Louisiana Purchase?	The purchase of 530 million acres of land from France
8	Why was there conflict between the white Americans and the Native Americans?	White Americans took land inhabited by Native Americans
9	Why was there conflict between white Southern Americans and Northern Americans?	Northern businessmen thought slavery was unfair competition
10	Why was there tension between abolitionists and white Americans?	Abolitionists believed that slavery was immoral

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the key to the south's success?	Cotton
2	What was the impact of cotton in the south?	Cotton made up
3	What was the impact of cotton in the north?	Cotton made up 42% of all US exports
4	What did Eli Whitney invent?	The Cotton Gin
5	Why was there an increase in plantations in the south?	Banks loaned plantation owners money to expand or build new ones
6	What happened to the children of slaves?	They automatically became slaves
7	By 1838 how many slaves lived in the south?	Over 2 million
8	What were people in the north worried about?	That slaves holders were becoming too powerful
9	When was the Missouri Compromise?	1820
10	What was the Missouri Compromise?	For every slave state added a free state would be added and vice versa

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who were the five civilised tribes?	Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Seminole
2	What did the Cherokee do?	They tries to use the same political structure as the USA
3	Why did the white Americans want the Native Americans moved?	To free up the land to build plantations and settlements
4	What did President Andrew Jackson pass in 1830?	The Indian Removal Act
5	What was the Indian Removal Act?	A law that promised them money if they moved to a permanent Indian Frontier
6	What was the reaction from the tribes?	The creek refused to sign/Cherokee went to the Supreme Court/Chocktaw and Chickasaw agreed to move
7	What was the reaction from the Seminole?	They refused to sign and went to war with the US government
8	What did the Creek do to white settlers on their land?	They attacked settlers and stole their livestock
9	What was the trail of tears?	When the Cherokee were forced to march to Indian Territory and 4000 died
10	What were the Plains?	An area of open grassland

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	Front of house staff	A member of staff that deals directly with customers both when they arrive and throughout their stay.
2	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.
3	Commis chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is a trainee or apprentice chef, learning all basic skills required.
4	Housekeeper	A member of front of house staff who is responsible for looking after cleanliness of the bedrooms in a hotel.
5	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).
6	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.
7	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.
8	Residential	An establishment in which you are able to sleep/stay for the night.
9	Kitchen layout	The design of a kitchen including the way work surfaces, storage and cooking are organised into different sections.
10	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.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	HASAWA	Health and Safety at Work Act
2	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
3	Manual Handling	Transporting or supporting a load by hand or with the force of the body
4	MHOR	Manual Handling Operations Regulations. Guidance of lifting, carrying etc.
5	Risk assessment	A method of identifying risks in activities, situations or when using objects
6	Food Hygiene regulations	Regulate the production and sale of food to ensure that it is safe to sell.
7	HACCP	Hazard Analysis of Critical Control Points
8	COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health regulations
9	RIDDOR	Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences regulations
10	Non-residential	An establishment in which you are unable to sleep/stay for the night.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 School	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Si paso más tiempo en la naturaleza	If I spend more time in nature
2	cuidaré mi salud mental	I will look after my mental health
3	Si como más sano	If I eat more healthily
4	tendré una dieta más equilibrada	I will have a more balanced diet
5	y mejoraré mi salud física	and I will improve my physical health
6	Los días normales	On normal days
7	voy al <u>insti</u>	I go to <u>school</u>
8	en <u>bicicleta</u>	by <u>bike</u>
9	las clases empiezan	lessons start
10	a las ocho y media	at half past eight

Week 2 School	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lo que más me gusta	What I like the most
2	es el <u>dibujo</u>	is art/ <u>drawing</u>
3	lo que menos me gusta	what I like the least
4	son las <u>matemáticas</u>	(are) is <u>maths</u>
5	me parece que son	I find it
6	aburridas y difíciles	boring and difficult
7	Lo malo de mi instituto es que	The bad thing about my school is that
8	las <u>instalaciones</u> son viejas	the school <u>facilities</u> are old
9	la <u>comida</u> es malísima	the <u>food</u> is really bad
10	Hay que	We have to

Week 3 School	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Si tuviera la oportunidad	If I had the opportunity
2	compraría una tableta	I would buy a tablet
3	para cada <u>alumno</u>	For each <u>student</u>
4	pintaría la biblioteca	I would paint the library
5	y cambiaría el color del <u>uniforme</u>	I would change the colour of the <u>uniform</u>
6	El <u>verano</u> pasado	Last <u>summer</u>
7	hicimos un <u>viaje</u> de fin de curso	we had an end of year <u>trip</u> to
8	visitamos Medellín e	we visited Medellín and
9	hicimos una excursión a	we did a trip to
10	Cartagena	Cartagena

Sport Science Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Massage	Manipulating soft tissue to increase blood flow.
2	Ultrasound	Use of high-frequency sound waves to diagnose and treat injuries.
3	Electrotherapy	Use of electrical energy to treat injuries.
4	Hydrotherapy	Use of water to improve blood circulation, relieve pain and relax muscles.
5	Cryotherapy	Use of cold temperatures to treat injuries.
6	Contrast therapy	Use of quickly changing temperature from hot to cold and back again to treat injuries.
7	Painkillers	Medication used to relieve pain, for example; paracetamol.
8	Kinesiology tape	Stretchy tape applied strategically to provide support, lessen pain, reduce swelling and improve performance.
9	Neoprene	Synthetic rubber used to make supports, mainly for joints.
10	Bandaging	Used to prevent swelling, reduce pain, provide support or decrease blood flow to an injured area.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cast	Hard fibreglass or plaster casing designed to prevent broken bones moving.
2	Splint	Plastic or fibreglass support for a limb injury.
3	Sling	Support, usually of folded cloth, designed to immobilise and rest the arm.
4	Asthma	A condition in which the airways narrow and swell, which can make breathing difficult.
5	Inhaler	Device that allows medicine to be breathed in.
6	Nebuliser	Medicine that allows medicine to be breathed in.
7	Diabetes	Condition in which blood sugar levels are not regulated by the body effectively.
8	Type 1	The body's immune system destroys the cells in the pancreas that makes insulin. This results in the pancreas not making insulin.
9	Type 2	The body does not make enough insulin or does not use insulin well.
10	Hypoglycaemia	Low blood sugar level.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Extrinsic factors	Where the factor or risk of injury comes from outside the body.
2	Equipment	Tools which can enable you to improve in a designated sport.
3	Environment	Can increase or decrease injury depending on the environmental conditions which an athlete must perform in.
4	Type of sport activity	Different activities which athletes perform in.
5	Coaching	The approach of managing people.
6	Instructing	Being able to organise and instruct others within a group.
7	Leading	An individual who holds a formal or informal leadership role and influences other groups members.
8	Communication	Verbal, visual and physical communication.
9	Hypothermia	A dangerous drop in body temperature below 35°C.
10	Dehydration	Caused by not drinking enough fluid or by losing fluid you take in.

Religious Studies Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Now the earth was formless and empty ...'	Genesis 1:1-2 - The idea that God created everything out of nothing (ex nihilo).
2	Abortion	This is the removal of the foetus from the womb to end pregnancy. This is legal in the UK.
3	Genesis 1:1	'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.'
4	William Paley	This is an English clergyman who in the eighteenth century put forward the Design argument for the beginning of the world.
5	St. Thomas Aquinas	He was a Catholic Christian monk who wrote five arguments for the existence of God, including the Argument from Cause.
6	'This is the scripture in which there is no doubt, containing guidance for those who are mindful of God.'	This is a quote to support the importance of the Qur'an to a Muslim.
7	Teleological argument	This is the idea for the existence of God through the design of the world.
8	The Pope	Also known as supreme pontiff or Roman pontiff, he is the bishop of Rome and head of the worldwide Catholic Church.
9	'We are closer to him than [his] jugular vein.'	This is a quote to show the idea that Allah is immanent, meaning Allah is close to all things on earth.
10	Lourdes	This is a town in France where the Virgin Mary appeared. Catholics visit as a place of pilgrimage. Some people hope to be healed there.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	'The heavens declare the glory of God; the skies proclaim the work of his hands.'	Psalms 19:1 - Creation gives Christians a sense of awe and wonder at its greatness and magnificence.
2	The Six Articles of Faith	Sunni Islam: Tawhid, Angels, The holy books, The prophets, The Day of Judgement, The supremacy of Allah's will.
3	Ensoulment	This is the Muslim belief that a foetus is given a soul somewhere after 40 days.
4	Pro-choice	These are pressure groups which campaign for the right of a woman to decide on abortion.
5	Pro-life	These are pressure groups which campaign against abortion/euthanasia.
6	Surah 17:31	'Do not kill the children for fear of poverty - we shall provide for them and for you killing them is a great sin.' - In Islam abortion is forbidden for the reason of poverty.
7	General revelation	This relates to God revealing or showing Himself through nature.
8	Special revelation	This is direct revelation, for example, seeing God in a vision, dreams, miracles or a prophecy about the future.
9	'Say, he is God the one, God the eternal. He begot no one nor was he begotten.'	This is a quote to support the Muslim belief in tawhid. Tawhid is the belief that Allah is One, indivisible. Allah was not born. Allah has no children.
10	'Pilgrimage to the House is duty owed to God by people who are able to undertake it.'	This is a quote to support the Fifth Pillar of Islam - Hajj.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	'Do not murder'	Exodus 20:13 - Christian belief around the sanctity of life; God creates and gives life, only God can take it.
2	Apostle Paul	This man received a special revelation from God, 'as he neared Damascus on his journey, suddenly a light from heaven flashed all around him.' Acts 9:3
3	'With man this is impossible, but with God all things are possible.'	Mark 10:27 - This is the idea that God is not bound by science or our understanding of how things should happen.
4	'You knit me together in my mother's womb. I praise You because I am fearfully and wonderfully made.'	In the Holy Bible, Psalm 139:14-16 The idea that God created and knew you and had a plan for your life even before you were born
5	'The Lord God took the man and put him in the Garden of Eden, to work it and take care of it.'	Genesis 2:15 - The Christian idea that God gave humans stewardship (care of) the planet.
6	Shema	This is the Jewish statement of faith: 'Hear O Israel: The Lord is our God, the Lord alone...'
7	'Neither kill nor destroy yourself.'	Surah 4:29 - Islam teaches that Allah is the creator and giver of life, therefore only Allah can end life.
8	Sanctity of Life	This is the idea that life is holy and given by God, therefore only God can take it away.
9	The Five roots of 'Usul ad-Din	Shi'a Islam: Tawhid, Prophethood, The justice of Allah (Adalat), The Imamate, Resurrection.
10	'So God created mankind in his own image.'	Holy Bible, Genesis 1:27 - Humans are unique.

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.