

Gloucester Academy

Unit 1

Year 10

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Contents:

Art Knowledge Organiser:	2
Child Development Knowledge Organiser:	4
Drama Knowledge Organiser:	7
Engineering Knowledge Organiser:	10
Geography Knowledge Organiser:	13
Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser:	17
History Knowledge Organiser:	20
Hospitality and Catering Knowledge Organiser	23
Sport Science Knowledge Organiser:	26
Spanish Foundation Knowledge Organiser:	29
Spanish Higher Knowledge Organiser:	31
RS Knowledge Organiser:	33
Media Studies Knowledge Organiser:	36
Music Knowledge Organiser:	39
Psychology Knowledge Organiser	42

Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a collection in art?	A carefully chosen set of objects or items used to inspire, represent or explore a particular artist or period.
2	What is the still life genre?	A work of art depicting natural or man-made objects.
3	What is the rule of thirds?	Splitting up the composition into three parts.
4	What is positive/negative space?	The balance between the subject and the background.
5	What is proportions?	The accurate balance between different parts i.e the human face.
6	What is process?	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
7	What is tonal shading?	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	What is a natural form?	Objects found in nature, in their original form.
9	What is mixed media?	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	What is perspective?	A drawing from a certain viewpoint to show depth or scale.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is monochromatic?	Only one colour and adding white or black to create a range of shades.
2	What is a geometric shape?	Square, triangle or other mathematically correct shapes used in Art.
3	What are the formal elements?	Components that make up art line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.
4	What is a continuous line?	An unbroken mark, made with a drawing implement.
5	What is a pigment?	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic.
6	What is a hog brush?	A paintbrush that has rough bristles and is used with acrylic to create texture.
7	What is a close up?	To zoom in on, or crop a specific part of a piece of art or photograph.
8	What is foreshortening?	An effect of perspective or the angle of vision within an artwork.
9	What is symmetry?	Two halves of the piece are the same and reflect one another.
10	What is observational drawing?	Creating drawings based on primary or secondary sources.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What are GCSE assessment objectives?	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
2	How is the term developing ideas used in art?	When you take a visual idea and expand it into a series of different pieces.
3	What is the term refining ideas?	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection.
4	What is experimenting?	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
5	What is presenting?	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created.
6	What is typography?	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
7	How is wet-on-wet?	Wet paint that is applied onto wet paper or added to a wash of fresh paint.
8	What is chiaroscuro?	An effect of contrasted light and shadow used a lot in Renaissance painting.
9	How is impasto used in art?	Thickly applied acrylics or oils in painting layered to create texture.
10	What is layering?	When materials are placed on top of each other for effect.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a colour swatch?	The process of exploring the quality of colour when wet and dry.
2	What is taking risks in art?	To make decisions and experiment where the outcome is unknown.
3	What is the composition of an artwork?	It is the layout and arrangement of elements within an artwork.
4	What is the golden ratio?	Mathematical proportion used for aesthetic effect.
5	What is an easel?	An upright support, used by artists to hold a painting while working on it.
6	What is a contour drawing?	The basis of a drawing. It is the outline of a form and without the shading.
7	What is abstract art?	Art that is non representational - often linked to music.
8	What is decorative art?	Artwork that focuses on detail, shape and pattern to make it look more beautiful.
9	What is form?	The three-dimensional shape or structure of an object or human.
10	What is expressive art?	Art that uses mark-making and colour to symbolise emotions or movement.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a contact sheet?	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session.
2	What is photo resolution?	The number of pixels in any given digital photo or piece of work.
3	What is focal point?	The area in which your eye is first drawn to within an artwork.
4	What is photoshop?	A digital piece of software (app) used to manipulate and adjust photographs.
5	What is meant by the term view point, in art?	The position of the viewer to the subject.
6	What is analyse?	To examine methodically and in detail, in order to explain and interpret it.
7	What is interpret?	The explanation of the possible meaning of a piece of art.
8	What is scale?	The size of an artwork or objects in an artwork in relation to the human body.
9	What is genre?	A style or category of art.
10	What is an art mind map?	A visual exploration of ideas surrounding a chosen topic.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the difference between shape and form?	A shape is two-dimensional (flat), while a form is three-dimensional or appears to have depth.
2	Why do artists create artist studies?	Artist studies help students understand an artist's techniques, ideas, materials, and influences, and inspire their own work.
3	What is annotation?	Annotation is written explanation that describes, analyses and evaluates artwork.
4	What are complementary colours?	Colours that are opposite to each other on the colour wheel, and are used to create a strong contrast.
5	What are harmonious colours?	Colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel, and blend easily.
6	What is contrast in art?	The difference between two elements, such as light and dark, rough and smooth, or complementary colours.
7	What does evaluate mean in an art sketchbook?	To evaluate mean to reflect on your work by explaining what went well, what could be improved, and how you will develop your ideas further.
8	How can line quality affect drawing?	Using varied line thickness, pressure, and direction can create texture, movement, emphasis, and depth.
9	Why is adding detail important in a drawing?	It makes the drawing more realistic and demonstrates close observation and technical skill.
10	Why should you consider lighting in photography?	Lighting affects mood, highlights details and creates shadows.

Child Development Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define growth.	An increase in size and mass.
2	Define proportion.	The extent of something compared to something else.
3	Define consistent.	Remaining the same over time.
4	Define circumference.	The distance around something, such as a baby's head.
5	State the three aspects measured on a baby.	Size/height, mass/weight, and head circumference.
6	State the three main areas of the body that grow quickly in young children.	Skeleton/bones, muscles, and brain.
7	State the age range when children grow rapidly.	From birth to 5 years old.
8	Describe what happens to a baby's bones as they grow.	The bones harden and some small sections fuse together to make larger bones.
9	State three ways a child's growth can be measured.	Weighing the child, measuring length/height, and measuring head circumference.
10	State three reasons why it is important to measure growth.	To check growth is consistent, to check development is as expected, and to identify any issues early.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State the five systems used for measuring growth.	Centile charts, PCHR/Red Book, 2-year-old's check, NCMP, and parents'/carers' own records.
2	Define centile charts.	Charts used by health professionals to follow a child's growth over time.
3	State when measurements are carried out on babies.	As soon as babies are born and then at regular intervals.
4	State where growth measurement results are recorded.	In the Red Book/PCHR and on centile charts.
5	Describe how a baby's length is measured.	The baby lies flat on a long board while the health professional measures their length.
6	Describe how a baby's weight is measured.	The baby is placed on their back on the scales and the result is recorded.
7	Describe how a baby's head circumference is measured.	A measuring tape is gently wrapped around the baby's head, usually repeated three times for accuracy.
8	Define Personal Child Health Record, or PCHR.	A record where information about a child's growth and development is stored.
9	State three types of information recorded in a PCHR.	Weight, height, vaccinations, illnesses, accidents, or medicines.
10	State two pieces of information parents/carers can add to the Red Book.	Illnesses and accidents.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define the 2-year health check.	A health check for children around the age of 2 years.
2	State four things checked at the 2-year health check.	Healthy eating, keeping active, keeping safe, and oral hygiene.
3	State what the ASQ-3 is used for before the 2-year health check.	It gathers information about the child's development before the check.
4	Define the National Child Measurement Programme, or NCMP.	A national programme to measure the height and weight of children aged 4 to 5 years.
5	State three health professionals involved in measuring and monitoring growth.	Midwives, GPs, and health visitors.
6	State two things health visitors do to support growth.	They check growth from 28 days onwards and record information using centile charts in the Red Book.
7	Describe when a GP might become involved in monitoring a child's growth.	If there are identified problems with the child's growth.
8	State two social care workers involved in monitoring growth.	Social worker and family support worker.
9	State three basic needs that social workers may check are being met.	Security, emotional support, love, shelter, clothing, or nutrition.
10	Describe one way social workers support families.	They help families create safe and stable environments for children.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State three early years educators involved in monitoring growth.	Childminder, nursery worker, and key person.
2	Describe one role of an early years educator in monitoring growth.	They may notice if a child has lost or gained weight and raise concerns.
3	State two reasons parents/carers may track their child's growth.	To check the child is growing well and getting the correct nutrients.
4	Define development.	The gaining of new skills and knowledge over time.
5	State the five aspects of development.	Physical, communication and language, cognitive and intellectual, social, and emotional development.
6	Define physical development.	Changes in body structure and function over time, including growth and motor skills.
7	Define communication and language development.	The skills of speaking, listening, and understanding.
8	Define cognitive and intellectual development.	The development of thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making abilities.
9	Define social development.	The development of relationships and learning to interact with others.
10	Define emotional development.	The development of feelings, resilience, independence, bonds, trust, and managing emotions.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define developmental milestones.	Key skills or behaviours that most children can do by a certain age.
2	Define gross motor skills.	Large muscle movements, such as using arms, legs, head, and torso.
3	Define fine motor skills.	Small muscle movements, especially using hands and fingers.
4	State one fact about primitive reflexes in newborn babies.	Newborn babies are born with primitive reflexes that are apparent immediately after birth.
5	State one gross motor skill a child may show between 0 and 3 months.	By 3 months, they may have better head control and hold their head up for several minutes.
6	State one fine motor skill a child may show between 0 and 3 months.	A newborn may clench their fingers around something in their palm.
7	Describe the physical development of a 6-month-old.	They can hold and turn their head, may sit with support, and can reach for toys.
8	State two fine motor skills of a 6-month-old.	They see a toy and reach for it; they hold toys but may drop them often.
9	State two communication or language developments at 6 months.	Babbling and laughing/giggling spontaneously.
10	State one social or emotional development at 6 months.	They start to recognise familiar people and strangers.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Describe the physical development of a 9-month-old.	They have full head control, can sit, can crawl, and may stand while holding on.
2	State one communication or language development at 9 months.	They start more tuneful babbling, such as 'baba,' 'dada,' or 'mama.'
3	State one social or emotional development at 9 months.	They may show fear of strangers or separation anxiety.
4	State two communication or language developments at 12 months.	They may use individual words and understand simple words or two-word instructions.
5	Describe the physical development of a 15-month-old.	They may walk with help, get up and down from lying, grasp crayons, and scribble on paper.
6	State one social or emotional development at 15 months.	They may enjoy being around other children but often still play on their own.
7	State two physical developments at 18 months.	They can walk confidently without support and may start climbing stairs.
8	State one cognitive or social development at 18 months.	They may know their own name or point to body parts when named.
9	State two physical developments at 2 years.	They can usually run and can climb stairs using one foot on each step.
10	State one development expected at 2 years 6 months, 3 years, 4 years, and 5 years.	2 years 6 months: confident climbing stairs; 3 years: uses a tricycle; 4 years: can count to 10; 5 years: can write their own name.

Drama Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define physical skills	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience.
2	What is body language?	Gestures, posture and stance working together to show how a character is feeling.
3	What is facial expression?	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.
4	What is contact in drama?	Moments of touch between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
5	What is stance?	The position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing.
6	What does eye contact demonstrate?	It can demonstrate a connection, or a lack of connection, between characters.
7	What are proxemics?	The use of physical space between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
8	What is gait?	The way a character walks, it can demonstrate a character's personality or status.
9	What is stillness?	A pause in physical action to convey meaning to the audience.
10	What is an entrance?	The moment a character appears in a scene.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What are vocal skills?	The way actors use their voices to convey meaning to the audience.
2	What is tone?	The way actors change the sound of their voice to convey meaning to the audience.
3	What is pace?	The speed at which an actor speaks the lines of a script.
4	What is volume?	How loudly or quietly an actor speaks the lines of a script.
5	What is clarity?	How clearly an actor's lines can be understood by an audience.
6	What is an accent?	A distinctive way of pronouncing language to reflect where a character is from.
7	What is inflection?	The pattern of pitch and tone in the way an actor speaks.
8	What is a pause?	A moment of silence when speaking lines from a script.
9	What is emphasis?	Stressing a particular word or phrase within a script.
10	What is projection?	The use of a strong, loud, and clear voice within a performance space.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What are artistic intentions in a performance?	An explanation of what you set out to achieve through your performance.
2	Why is it important to consider your intended audience?	To understand who the audience will be and how they are likely to respond to the piece.
3	How is symbolism used in drama?	It uses design elements to convey a deeper meaning.
4	What does semiotics involve in a performance?	The use of signs and symbols within a piece to convey a deeper meaning.
5	How is mood created in a performance?	By creating an atmosphere using lighting, set and sound.
6	Why is focus important during a performance?	It helps you stay in character throughout the performance.
7	What does performing with good energy mean?	Performing with enthusiasm and commitment throughout the performance.
8	What is effective characterisation?	The ability to interpret and perform a fully developed character.
9	What is a transition in drama?	The change between two separate scenes in a play.
10	Why is connection important in a performance?	It helps develop a link between yourself, the other performers, and the audience.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define the term historical drama	A play which is set in a historical time period.
2	What is a tragedy?	A genre of play which follows the downfall of the protagonist.
3	Where and when is <i>The Crucible</i> set?	Salem, Massachusetts in 1692
4	Who is the main protagonist in <i>The Crucible</i> ?	John Proctor.
5	Who leads the girls in <i>The Crucible</i> ?	Abigail Williams.
6	Who is John Proctor's wife in <i>The Crucible</i> ?	Elizabeth Proctor.
7	Who is Abigail Williams' uncle in <i>The Crucible</i> ?	Reverend Parris.
8	Who is the visiting witchcraft expert in <i>The Crucible</i> ?	Reverend Hale.
9	How do actors use physical skills in a performance?	By using their bodies to convey meaning to the audience.
10	How is a gesture used in drama?	It is a specific movement made by a part of the body to convey meaning to the audience.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which German theatre practitioner encouraged audiences to think about social and political issues rather than become emotionally absorbed?	Bertolt Brecht.
2	How does a cyclical structure begin and end?	It starts with a dramatic end scene, then goes back to the beginning.
3	What makes an episodic structure different from a linear structure?	It is made up of self-contained scenes which link together but each have their own title and story.
4	During rehearsals, what does refining involve?	Making changes to the performance piece during the rehearsal process.
5	Name four design elements used in a performance.	Costume, sound, set, and lighting.
6	What does the term <i>language</i> refer to in drama?	The choice of vocabulary for a performance piece or character.
7	If an actor forgets a line and makes one up instead, what skill are they using?	Ad-libbing.
8	How can a costume signifier help an audience?	It uses one costume item to represent and identify a character.
9	Why might a director use a soundscape in a performance?	To layer individual sounds together and create a sense of place.
10	What is the purpose of incidental music in a play?	It accompanies the performance to create a certain mood or build tension.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which type of stage lantern produces a beam with a softly defined edge?	A Fresnel spotlight.
2	What is the purpose of a lighting rig?	It is the structure above the stage and wings that holds the stage lanterns.
3	Which piece of equipment controls all the recorded sounds in a performance?	The sound desk.
4	What is the lighting desk used for?	It controls all the lighting effects for a performance.
5	Who is Mary Warren in <i>The Crucible</i> ?	The Proctors' house servant and one of Abigail's friends.
6	How is Betty Parris related to Abigail Williams?	She is Reverend Parris' daughter and Abigail's cousin.
7	Which character is the only surviving daughter of the Putnams?	Ruth Putnam.
8	Who is Abigail Williams' closest friend?	Mercy Lewis.
9	What is Tituba's role in <i>The Crucible</i> ?	She is Reverend Parris' slave.
10	Who is Thomas Putnam?	A local landowner and the father of Ruth Putnam.

Engineering Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What does hardness help a material resist?	Resists deformation from impacts and scratches.
2	How does ductility affect a material's behavior?	Allows materials to stretch without breaking.
3	What does malleability allow a material to do?	Allows materials to be shaped easily.
4	What does conductivity measure in a material?	Measures heat or electricity transfer efficiency.
5	How does environmental degradation affect nature?	Causes damage to natural environments.
6	What happens when a material has elasticity?	Returns to its original shape afterwards.
7	Why is tensile strength important in materials?	Resists stretching forces without breaking.
8	How does toughness help a material?	Absorbs impact energy without breaking.
9	What does corrosive resistance prevent?	Prevents oxidation and rust damage forming.
10	How does compressive strength help materials?	Allows materials to withstand crushing forces.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which property prevents a material from denting?	Hardness prevents dents and surface damage.
2	Which property allows metals to be stretched?	Ductility allows metals to be stretched.
3	Which property lets metals be shaped under pressure?	Malleability allows shaping under pressure.
4	Which property allows electricity to flow efficiently?	Conductivity allows electricity to flow efficiently.
5	Which property describes environmental destruction?	Environmental degradation describes environmental destruction.
6	Which property enables materials to recover shape?	Elasticity enables materials to recover shape.
7	Which property prevents breaking under tension?	Tensile strength prevents breaking under tension.
8	Which property helps absorb sudden shocks?	Toughness helps absorb sudden shocks safely.
9	Which property protects materials from rusting?	Corrosive resistance protects against rusting damage.
10	Which property resists deformation under heavy loads?	Compressive strength resists heavy crushing loads.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Why is hardness useful in materials?	It resists scratches, dents and deformation.
2	Why is tensile strength important in bridges?	Prevents bridges breaking under tension forces.
3	How does ductility affect manufacturing?	Enables metals to be stretched into shapes.
4	How does toughness improve material durability?	Absorbs impacts without cracking or breaking.
5	How does corrosive resistance prevent damage?	Stops oxidation and rust from forming.
6	What does compressive strength prevent in buildings?	Prevents structural failure under heavy loads.
7	What happens when a material lacks elasticity?	It deforms permanently after force applied.
8	What does high conductivity help with?	Transfers heat or electricity efficiently.
9	Why is malleability important in metals?	Allows metals to be shaped easily.
10	What are effects of environmental degradation?	Pollution, habitat loss and environmental damage.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What happens to a material with low hardness?	It deforms and scratches very easily.
2	How does tensile strength improve safety?	Prevents fractures under pulling forces.
3	What does high ductility prevent?	Prevents sudden breakage during stretching.
4	Why is toughness useful in tools?	Absorbs shocks without cracking or breaking.
5	How does corrosive resistance affect lifespan?	Increases durability by preventing corrosion damage.
6	Why is compressive strength crucial for concrete?	Supports heavy loads without crushing.
7	What affects a material's ability to spring back?	Elasticity determines its ability to recover.
8	Why is conductivity important in electronics?	Transfers electricity efficiently through components.
9	How does malleability help metalworkers?	Enables metals to be shaped accurately.
10	What is one major cause of environmental degradation?	Pollution is a major contributing cause.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which property helps bicycle frames resist impacts?	Toughness helps resist impact damage.
2	What property prevents rollercoaster bars bending permanently?	Elasticity allows bars to recover shape.
3	Which property measures resistance to stretching?	Tensile strength measures stretching resistance.
4	What property helps playground chains withstand pulling?	Tensile strength resists pulling forces safely.
5	Which property allows copper phone wires conduct electricity?	Conductivity allows electricity to flow efficiently.
6	What property helps aluminium bicycle frames resist corrosion?	Corrosive resistance prevents rust and corrosion.
7	Which property allows steel sheets forming phone casings?	Malleability allows steel sheets to form.
8	What property helps rubber grips return to shape?	Elasticity returns rubber to original shape.
9	Which property describes resistance to dents?	Hardness resists dents and surface damage.
10	What property allows metals drawn into wires?	Ductility allows metals to form wires.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which material commonly conducts electricity in phones?	Copper commonly conducts electricity in phones.
2	Which material is lightweight for bicycle frames?	Aluminium is lightweight for bicycle frames.
3	Which material is highly corrosion resistant?	Stainless steel has excellent corrosion resistance.
4	Which material is often used for cutting tools?	Tool steel is used for cutting tools.
5	Which material is strong and lightweight?	Titanium is strong and lightweight.
6	Which material is commonly used for playground slides?	HDPE is commonly used for slides.
7	Which material is transparent and impact resistant?	Polycarbonate is transparent and impact resistant.
8	Which material is used for water pipes?	PVC is commonly used for water pipes.
9	Which material creates clear display covers?	Acrylic creates clear display covers.
10	Which material provides grip on handlebars?	Rubber provides comfortable, non-slip grip.

Geography Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
2	Define development gap	The difference between the most and least developed areas.
3	Define GNI	Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within a country and abroad.
4	Define GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
5	Define GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
6	Define birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
7	Define death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
8	Define life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live within a country.
9	Define infant mortality rate	The number of babies that die before their first birthday per 1000 per year in a place.
10	Define access to clean water	The percentage of people that have access to clean, safe water within a country.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define literacy rate	The percentage of a population that can read and write.
2	State an environmental cause of uneven development.	Natural hazards, landlocked countries, climate.
3	State a historical cause of uneven development.	Colonialism
4	State a political cause of uneven development	Corrupt government, civil wars.
5	Define economic migration	This is moving for the purpose of work, usually for higher wages.
6	Define political migration	This is fleeing a country due to war, persecution or other dangers.
7	Define FDI	When one country invests into another.
8	What is our example of FDI?	China investing into Kenya.
9	Define industry	Industry is the growth of factories.
10	What is our example of Industry?	Shell Oil.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define tourism	The commercial organisation of holidays.
2	What is our tourism example?	Brazil.
3	Define aid	A donation.
4	What is our example of aid?	Goat aid funded by Oxfam.
5	What is fairtrade?	A movement to ensure farmers get a fair wage for their work.
6	What is our example of fairtrade?	The coop.
7	Define debt relief	Where HICs cancel the debt owed to them by LICs and NEEs.
8	What is our example of debt relief?	Zambia's debt was cancelled by the G8.
9	Define microfinance	This is a small loan.
10	What is our example of microfinance?	The Grameen Bank.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define intermediate technology	Technology that is suited to the needs, skills and income of the community.
2	What is our example of Intermediate technology?	Sand dams in Kenya.
3	What continent is Nigeria located in?	Africa.
4	Who colonised Nigeria?	Britain.
5	When did Nigeria gain independence?	1960.
6	When did Nigeria gain a stable democratic government?	1999.
7	What are the two main religions in Nigeria?	Christianity and Islam.
8	What are the two biomes in Nigeria?	Tropical rainforest and hot desert.
9	Why is Nollywood important for Nigeria?	It is the 2nd largest film industry in the world.
10	State a reason why Nigeria is regionally important	It is the 3rd largest economy within Africa.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State a reason why Nigeria is globally important.	Nollywood is the 2nd largest film industry in the world.
2	How has Nigeria's industrial structure changed since 1999?	Gone from the primary sector to the secondary sector.
3	What is our example of a TNC in Nigeria?	Shell Oil.
4	Why is the Aduwan Healthcare centre beneficial?	Educates mothers on vaccinations. Provides vaccinations. Reduces infant mortality rate
5	What is our example of a TNC in Nigeria?	Shell Oil.
6	State an environmental problem in Nigeria.	Water pollution Air pollution Deforestation
7	Name a wider world relationship Nigeria has.	United Nations Commonwealth African Union
8	What sector of industry was the UK mainly in before 1750?	Primary sector.
9	When was the industrial revolution in the UK?	1750 - 1900
10	Compare nationalisation and privatisation	Nationalisation (1945 - 1970s) Government bought and ran businesses Privatisation (1990s) Government sold off businesses to independent companies.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define the post-industrial economy	After secondary industry/industrial revolution.
2	What is a cause of the growth of the tertiary sector in the UK?	The development of IT The development of finance
3	Define the UK north south divide	The real and perceived economic differences between the north and south of the UK.
4	What is a difference the north south divide has created in the UK?	The North has lower life expectancy. The North has lower pay. The north has lower house prices. The north has lower GCSE outcomes.
5	Name a strategy to close the north south divide in the UK	HS2 Local enterprise partnerships
6	Name our two examples of rural economies in the UK.	The Outer Hebrides South Cambridgeshire
7	Name our four examples of UK transport infrastructure.	Smart motorways HS2 Liverpool 2 Heathrow airport
8	What is an environmental impact of industry in the UK?	Air pollution Water pollution
9	Name a wider world relationship the UK has.	Commonwealth European Union (EU)
10	When did the UK leave the EU?	2021

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State what PIES stands for.	Physical, Intellectual, Emotional and Social.
2	Define development.	Gaining new skills and abilities.
3	Define characteristic.	Something that is typical of people at a particular age.
4	Define lifestage.	A distinct phase of life that each person passes through.
5	Define holistic development.	Development of the whole person.
6	State two aspects of physical development.	Growth and physical movements. Other examples include puberty and ageing.
7	State four aspects of intellectual development.	Thinking, memory, learning and language.
8	State three aspects of emotional development.	Attachment, independence and self-esteem.
9	State what social development involves.	Developing friendships and relationships.
10	State how many lifestages there are.	There are six lifestages.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State the age range for infancy.	0-2 years.
2	State the age range for early childhood.	3-8 years.
3	State the age range for adolescence.	9-18 years.
4	State the age range for early adulthood.	19-45 years.
5	State the age range for middle adulthood.	45-65 years.
6	State the age range for later adulthood.	65+ years.
7	State what developmental characteristics are used for.	They are used as a guide to track development because everyone is unique.
8	State two physical developments that occur in infancy.	Learning to walk and large amounts of growth.
9	State the main intellectual development in infancy.	Language development, such as learning to talk.
10	State one emotional development in infancy.	Attachments are formed with the main carer.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State one social development in infancy.	Infants are still dependent on parents or main carers.
2	Define gross motor skills.	Whole body movements or large muscle movements, such as using arms and legs.
3	Define fine motor skills.	Small muscle movements, such as movements using hands and fingers.
4	State two examples of gross motor skills in infancy.	Rolling over, lifting the head, crawling, standing with support, running, kicking or jumping.
5	State two examples of fine motor skills in infancy.	Holding a rattle, playing with tower blocks, colouring or turning pages of a book.
6	State when infants start to develop memory.	Around 9 months.
7	Describe one intellectual development that occurs from 12 months in infancy.	Infants develop thinking skills, understanding, words, phrases and simple instructions.
8	State the four areas of emotional development in infancy and early childhood.	Independence, contentment, bonding and attachment, and security.
9	Describe independence in infancy.	Infants are totally dependent on their main carers.
10	Define solitary play.	Playing alone with a carer close by for security and contentment.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State the three main physical developments in early childhood.	Growth, gross motor skills and fine motor skills.
2	State how much children grow on average during early childhood.	Over 30 cm from the start to the end of the lifestage.
3	State three gross motor skills developed in early childhood.	Increased strength, coordination and balance.
4	State two examples of fine motor skills in early childhood.	Colouring inside lines, making detailed models, completing puzzles or feeding themselves.
5	State four aspects of intellectual development.	Creative thinking or abstract thought, memory and recall, problem solving and language development.
6	Define creative thinking or abstract thought.	The ability to think about and imagine things that have not been observed.
7	Define memory and recall.	Storing information, connecting it to what is already known, and recalling it later.
8	Define problem solving.	Using logic to think through problems.
9	State two main intellectual developments in early childhood.	Language and learning skills.
10	State why children in early childhood ask lots of questions.	To satisfy their curiosity.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State four emotional developments in early childhood.	Independence, relationships, attachments, security and contentment.
2	Describe how independence develops in early childhood.	Children have the physical developments to do more for themselves.
3	Define parallel play.	Playing next to other children but being absorbed in their own game.
4	Define social play.	Children playing with each other from around 3 years onwards.
5	State the main physical development in adolescence.	Puberty.
6	Define puberty.	The process towards sexual maturity that prepares adolescents for reproduction.
7	Define primary sexual characteristics.	Characteristics present from birth that mature when sex hormones are released and are essential for reproduction.
8	Define secondary sexual characteristics.	Physical characteristics that show the change from childhood to adulthood and are not necessary for reproduction.
9	State three physical developments in males during adolescence.	Voice deepens, muscles and strength increase, facial hair grows, sperm is produced, pubic and underarm hair grows, or growth spurts occur.
10	State three physical developments in females during adolescence.	Hips widen, fat layers increase, menstruation begins, sexual organs grow, pubic and underarm hair grows, or growth spurts occur.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State two intellectual developments during adolescence.	Complex and abstract thinking develops, and adolescents become better at thinking logically and solving complex problems.
2	State four types of emotional development in adolescence.	Independence, self-esteem and self-image, contentment and security.
3	Describe why self-esteem and self-image are important in adolescence.	Adolescents are dealing with physical changes and working out how they see themselves.
4	State three types of relationships formed in adolescence.	Informal, formal and intimate relationships.
5	Describe how friendships change during adolescence.	Friendships become closer, often with similar interests, and actions can be influenced by peer pressure.
6	State three physical developments in early adulthood.	Peak physical fitness, full height reached and sexual maturity reached.
7	Define sexual maturity.	The capability to reproduce.
8	State two physical changes that occur in middle adulthood.	Greying hair, wrinkles, worse sight or hearing, hair loss, weight gain, reduced muscle strength, reduced mobility, or reduced balance and coordination.
9	Define menopause.	The ceasing of menstruation; after this point women stop being able to get pregnant.
10	State two changes that may happen in later adulthood.	Ageing continues, strength and fitness decline, mobility reduces, memory may decline, or the social circle may reduce due to bereavement.

History Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a dictatorship?	A country ruled by a dictator—one individual with complete power
2	Name one way Hitler was able to establish a dictatorship in Germany?	The Reichstag Fire
3	Who was Marinus Van der Lubbe?	A Dutch communist who started the Reichstag Fire
4	What did the Reichstag Fire Decree do?	It was used to arrest communists
5	What powers did the Enabling Act give to Hitler?	It gave Hitler the power to pass laws without needing the consent of the Reichstag
6	What was the aim of Gleichschaltung?	Bringing Germany into line with Nazi ideas
7	What anti-Semitic laws were introduced in 1933?	Jews could no longer work as lawyers or judges
8	What was the Nazi policy towards trade unions?	The Nazis banned trade unions and arrested their leaders
9	Give the FOUR features of Gleichschaltung	• Anti-Semitic laws • Book burning • The Civil Service Act • The use of terror
10	Why was Ernst Rohm a threat to Hitler?	He was the leader of the SA who criticised Hitler publicly

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the Night of Long Knives?	When Hitler and leading Nazis killed leaders of the SA and made the remaining members swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler
2	What two roles did Hitler combine to become Fuhrer?	President and Chancellor
3	What was the KDF also known as?	Strength Through Joy scheme
4	What was the DAF?	The Nazi organisation for workers that replaced trade unions
5	What was the Strength Through Joy organisation?	It rewarded workers with cheap holiday on cruise ships, theatre tickets, and gym classes
6	Why were the Nazi policies for workers a problem?	Wages did not increase
7	What did the Nazis want women to be like?	Fit and healthy so they could have lots of children
8	How did Nazi policies encourage women to have large families?	They were given marriage loans and celebrated with the Mother Cross
9	How did the Nazis control teachers?	Teachers had to join the Nazi Teachers' League
10	What new subject was added to the Nazi curriculum?	Eugenics-The study of race

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What types of activities did young Germans do in the Hitler Youth?	Boys-learnt to be soldiers. Girls-learnt to be mothers and wives
2	Why did young people attend the Hitler Youth?	Membership was compulsory after 1936
3	Young people were indoctrinated in the Hitler Youth. What does this mean?	Young people were brainwashed into believing Nazi ideas
4	Which groups did the Nazis consider Untermenschen?	Gypsies, Black people, Slavs from Eastern Europe, Jews, Homosexuals and physically and mentally disabled people.
5	What did the Nazi's believe about Jewish people?	Nazis believed the Jews were untermenschen or undesirables
6	How did the Nazis persecute the Jews before 1939?	1935 Nuremberg Laws removed all rights from German Jews and Kristallnacht
7	What Happened In Kristallnacht?	Jewish homes, businesses and synagogues were smashed and burned to the ground
8	What were the Nuremberg Laws?	They removed all rights and freedoms from German Jews
9	Why was there so little opposition to Nazi rule?	The German population was indoctrinated by propaganda
10	Who were the SS?	Hitler's most trusted security force

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What were death camps?	Camps where large numbers of people could be murdered in gas chambers
2	What was Auschwitz?	The largest death camp in Poland where 1.1 million people were murdered
3	What does Collaboration mean?	Working with or for the Nazis and helping them rule
4	What does accommodation mean?	Doing as you were told by the Nazis
5	How did countries collaborate with the Nazis?	Members of the Dutch police force played a leading role in tracking down Jews
6	What did the Reichstag Fire Decree do?	It was used to arrest communists
7	What powers did the Enabling Act give to Hitler?	It gave Hitler the power to pass laws without needing the consent of the Reichstag
8	What was the aim of Gleichschaltung?	Bringing Germany into line with Nazi ideas
9	Give the FOUR features of Gleichschaltung	• Anti-Semitic laws • Book burning • The Civil Service Act • The use of terror
10	What was the Night of Long Knives?	When Hitler and leading Nazis killed leaders of the SA and made the remaining members swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who was Joseph Goebbels?	The Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda
2	How did Goebbels indoctrinate the German people?	Controlled what people read, heard and saw
3	How did Nazi propaganda feature in everyday life?	Everybody had to do the Nazi salute and 'Heil Hitler' greeting.
4	How did the Nazis control the church?	Hitler agreed the Concordat with the Pope and the Nazis set up a new Reich Church for Protestants
5	Which religious leader opposed the Nazi's?	Martin Niemoller set up the Confessional Church which preached against Nazi racial policy
6	What is a war economy?	An economy in which most workers and factories producing goods for the war
7	Who directed the war economy?	Albert Speer
8	How did Speer increase production?	He employed more women, use concentration camp prisoners as workers and had factories focus on producing one thing
9	What types of goods were rationed in Germany?	Food, clothing, shoes, and coal were all rationed
10	Why was Speer not able to conscript women into factory work?	It clashed with Hitler's traditional view of women and most women choose to stay at home

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How did people resist the Nazis during the war?	By telling anti-Nazi jokes, saying 'Good Morning' rather than 'Heil Hitler' and listening to the BBC
2	How did the White Rose resist Nazi rule?	They distributed leaflets criticising Hitler and the war effort
3	What was the July 1944 bomb plot?	It was an attempt to assassinate Hitler led by Colonel von Stauffenberg
4	What is total war?	A war in which the entire population, including all civilians, is involved
5	Why did the Nazis plan Total War?	Russia won the Battle of Stalingrad
6	How did Germany expect people to contribute to Total War?	Ban on unnecessary activities such as the theatre
7	What was the Volkssturm?	A new unit of the German army created to defend Germany itself, most recruits were teenagers or older men who had four days training and wore no uniform
8	By 1942, Nazi Germany occupied most of Europe. What does this mean?	Nazi Germany had invaded and taken over most of Europe
9	What country was occupied in Western Europe?	The Netherlands
10	What country was occupied in Eastern Europe?	Poland

Hospitality and Catering Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	A la carte menu	Which type of menu offers a wide choice of individually priced dishes?
2	Table d'hote menu	Which type of menu offers a choice of 4-5 set dishes for a fixed price?
3	Table service	Which type of food service consists of a waiter taking your order and delivering food to your table.
4	Counter service	What type of service requires you to order and collect your own food from a counter?
5	Fast food restaurant	What type of restaurant sells "quick-to-cook" food, usually served in disposable packaging for dine-in or takeaway?
6	Fine dining restaurant	What type of restaurant serves high-quality food made from fresh ingredients that requires time and chef skill to prepare?
7	Commercial	What do you call a service provider whose primary aim is to make a profit?
8	Silver service	What type of service involves a waiter serving each individual item onto your plate?
9	Gueridon service	What type of service involves food being cooked or flambéed directly at the customer's table?
10	Front of house staff	What is the general term for staff members who deal directly with customers from arrival throughout their stay?

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Concierge	Which front of house staff member assists guests with extra services like booking taxis, securing tickets, or local advice?
2	Valet	Which 5-star hotel staff member assists guests with their luggage and parking their vehicles?
3	Chambermaid/room attendant	Which back of house staff member is responsible for cleaning and preparing rooms for staying guests?
4	Food hygiene rating	What rating system, issued by an Environmental Health Officer (EHO), ranks an establishment's cleanliness, food storage, and preparation?
5	Michelin star	What prestigious rating system grades high-quality restaurants on a scale of 1 to 3 stars?
6	AA Rosette	What quality rating system grades restaurants using a scale of 1 to 5 rosettes?
7	Residential	What type of hospitality establishment allows guests to sleep or stay for the night?
8	Kitchen layout	What term describes the strategic organization and design of kitchen work surfaces, storage, and cooking sections?
9	FIFO	What stock rotation method is used in the industry to ensure older stock is used first to prevent waste?
10	Hot holding	What is the method that is used to keep food warm? Temperature must remain above 63°C

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	A la carte menu	Which type of menu offers a wide choice of individually priced dishes?
2	Table d'hote menu	Which type of menu offers a choice of 4-5 set dishes for a fixed price?
3	Table service	Which type of food service consists of a waiter taking your order and delivering food to your table.
4	Counter service	What type of service requires you to order and collect your own food from a counter?
5	Fast food restaurant	What type of restaurant sells "quick-to-cook" food, usually served in disposable packaging for dine-in or takeaway?
6	Concierge	Which front of house staff member assists guests with extra services like booking taxis, securing tickets, or local advice?
7	Valet	Which 5-star hotel staff member assists guests with their luggage and parking their vehicles?
8	Chambermaid/room attendant	Which back of house staff member is responsible for cleaning and preparing rooms for staying guests?
9	Food hygiene rating	What rating system, issued by an Environmental Health Officer (EHO), ranks an establishment's cleanliness, food storage, and preparation?
10	Michelin Star	What prestigious rating system grades high-quality restaurants on a scale of 1 to 3 stars?

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mineral	What type of micronutrient is a chemical element required by our bodies in small amounts?
2	Vitamin	What type of micronutrient consists of organic compounds needed by the body in small amounts?
3	HAPPI CATS	Which acronym is used to explain the responsibilities of an EHO during an inspection?
4	Obesity	What dangerous health condition is characterised by an excessive accumulation of body fat?
5	CLUBBERS	What acronym is used to explain HOW the hospitality and catering industry can be more environmentally friendly.
6	Pathogenic	What word means "capable of causing disease or illness"?
7	Anaemia	What condition, resulting in a reduced number of red blood cells, is caused by an iron deficiency?
8	Rickets	What disease causes soft, weak bones and is triggered by a deficiency of calcium or Vitamin D?
9	Scurvy	Which disease is caused by a severe deficiency of Vitamin C?
10	Fridge Temperature 0-5°C	What is the safe temperature range for a standard kitchen refrigerator?

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Concierge	Which front of house staff member assists guests with extra services like booking taxis, securing tickets, or local advice?
2	Valet	Which 5-star hotel staff member assists guests with their luggage and parking their vehicles?
3	Chambermaid/room attendant	Which back of house staff member is responsible for cleaning and preparing rooms for staying guests?
4	Food hygiene rating	What rating system, issued by an Environmental Health Officer (EHO), ranks an establishment's cleanliness, food storage, and preparation?
5	Michelin star	What prestigious rating system grades high-quality restaurants on a scale of 1 to 3 stars?
6	AA rosettes	What quality rating system grades restaurants using a scale of 1 to 5 rosettes?
7	Residential	What type of hospitality establishment allows guests to sleep or stay for the night?
8	Kitchen layout	What term describes the strategic organization and design of kitchen work surfaces, storage, and cooking sections?
9	FIFO	What stock rotation method is used in the industry to ensure older stock is used first to prevent waste?
10	Hot holding	What is the method that is used to keep food warm? Temperature must remain above 63°C.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	A la carte menu	Which type of menu offers a wide choice of individually priced dishes?
2	Table d'hote menu	Which type of menu offers a choice of 4-5 set dishes for a fixed price?
3	Table service	Which type of food service consists of a waiter taking your order and delivering food to your table.
4	Counter service	What type of service requires you to order and collect your own food from a counter?
5	Fast food restaurant	What type of restaurant sells "quick-to-cook" food, usually served in disposable packaging for dine-in or takeaway?
6	Fine dining restaurant	What type of restaurant serves high-quality food made from fresh ingredients that requires time and chef skill to prepare?
7	Commercial	What do you call a service provider whose primary aim is to make a profit?
8	Silver service	What type of service involves a waiter serving each individual item onto your plate?
9	Gueridon service	What type of service involves food being cooked or flambéed directly at the customer's table?
10	Front of house staff	What is the general term for staff members who deal directly with customers from arrival throughout their stay?

Sport Science Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define speed.	The maximum rate at which an individual is able to perform a movement. Speed can be calculated as distance divided by time.
2	State the fitness test used to measure speed.	The 30-metre speed test.
3	State the equipment needed for the 30-metre speed test.	Two cones set 30 metres apart, a tape measure and a stopwatch.
4	Describe how to conduct the 30-metre speed test.	The performer uses a flying start, runs as fast as possible for 30 metres, and the time is recorded in seconds.
5	State one advantage of the 30-metre speed test.	It is quick to complete, not very tiring and requires very little equipment.
6	State one disadvantage of the 30-metre speed test.	It can be difficult to start the stopwatch at the correct time, and speed is isolated rather than sport specific.
7	Define agility.	The ability to move and change direction quickly while maintaining control.
8	State the fitness test used to measure agility.	The Illinois Agility Test.
9	State the equipment needed for the Illinois Agility Test.	Cones or markers, a tape measure and a stopwatch.
10	Describe how to conduct the Illinois Agility Test.	The cones are set out, the performer starts lying face down, runs around the cones on the command 'go', and the time is recorded in seconds.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State one advantage of the Illinois Agility Test.	It is simple to set up and conduct and only needs cones, a tape measure and a stopwatch.
2	State one disadvantage of the Illinois Agility Test.	It is not sport specific and there is no equipment to carry, kick or push, or performer to evade.
3	Define cardiovascular endurance.	The ability of the heart and lungs to get oxygen to the working muscles for use by the body.
4	State the fitness test used to measure cardiovascular endurance.	The Multistage Fitness Test, also known as the bleep test.
5	State the equipment needed for the Multistage Fitness Test.	Cones, a tape measure of 20 metres or more, a CD or audio file with the test, and a score sheet.
6	Describe how to conduct the Multistage Fitness Test.	Cones are placed 20 metres apart. The performer runs in time with the bleeps until they cannot keep up, and the score is recorded as the level and bleep reached.
7	State one advantage of the Multistage Fitness Test.	It is a good measure of cardiovascular endurance and lots of participants can complete it at once.
8	State one disadvantage of the Multistage Fitness Test.	It is only valid if the performer works to their maximal effort level, and it is not sport specific.
9	Define muscular endurance.	The ability of the muscle or muscle groups to repeatedly contract or keep working without rest.
10	State the fitness test used to measure muscular endurance.	The one-minute press-up/push-up test.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State the equipment needed for the one-minute press-up test.	A non-slip mat and a stopwatch.
2	Describe how to conduct the one-minute press-up test.	The performer starts in a press-up position, completes full press-ups for one minute, and the number of correct press-ups is recorded.
3	State one advantage of the one-minute press-up test.	It is simple to conduct, needs little equipment and many people can be tested at once.
4	State one disadvantage of the one-minute press-up test.	Press-up technique can be hard to maintain and few sports require repeated contractions that mimic press-ups.
5	Define muscular strength.	The extent to which a muscle or muscle group can contract against resistance.
6	State the fitness test used to measure muscular strength.	The Handgrip Dynamometer Test.
7	State the equipment needed for the Handgrip Dynamometer Test.	A handgrip dynamometer.
8	Describe how to conduct the Handgrip Dynamometer Test.	The performer holds the dynamometer in the dominant hand, keeps the arm at 90 degrees with the elbow touching the body, squeezes with maximal effort and records the score.
9	State one advantage of the Handgrip Dynamometer Test.	It has minimal equipment requirements and can be conducted anywhere.
10	State one disadvantage of the Handgrip Dynamometer Test.	The handgrip dynamometer is a specialist device that may need to be purchased.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define coordination.	The ability to use two or more body parts together smoothly and efficiently.
2	State the fitness test used to measure coordination.	The Wall Toss Test.
3	State the equipment needed for the Wall Toss Test.	A ball, usually a tennis ball, a flat wall, a stopwatch and an observer or partner.
4	Describe how to conduct the Wall Toss Test.	The performer stands 2 metres from the wall, throws the ball at the wall and catches it in the opposite hand for 30 seconds. The number of completed catches is recorded.
5	State one advantage of the Wall Toss Test.	It only requires a ball and a wall and can be completed anywhere with a flat wall.
6	State one disadvantage of the Wall Toss Test.	It is not sport specific and only tests hand-eye coordination.
7	Define reaction time.	The time taken to respond to a stimulus.
8	State the fitness test used to measure reaction time.	The Ruler Drop Test.
9	State the equipment needed for the Ruler Drop Test.	A metre ruler stick.
10	Describe how to conduct the Ruler Drop Test.	One performer holds the ruler vertically and drops it without warning. The person being tested catches it as quickly as possible and the distance is recorded in centimetres.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State one advantage of the Ruler Drop Test.	It is simple to conduct and needs minimal equipment.
2	State one disadvantage of the Ruler Drop Test.	It is not sport specific and relies on the partner following the correct protocol.
3	Define balance.	The ability to maintain the body's centre of mass above the base of support.
4	State the fitness test used to measure balance.	The Standing Stork Test.
5	State the equipment needed for the Standing Stork Test.	A stopwatch.
6	Describe how to conduct the Standing Stork Test.	The performer stands with hands on hips, places one foot against the inside of the knee, raises the heel of the planted foot and holds the position for as long as possible.
7	State one advantage of the Standing Stork Test.	It is simple to set up and conduct and needs little equipment.
8	State one disadvantage of the Standing Stork Test.	Balancing on one leg is not sport specific and it does not measure dynamic balance.
9	Define flexibility.	The range of movement possible at a joint.
10	State the fitness test used to measure flexibility.	The Sit and Reach Test.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State the equipment needed for the Sit and Reach Test.	A sit and reach measurement board or box, and a ruler if the box does not have one built in.
2	Describe how to conduct the Sit and Reach Test.	The performer sits with legs straight, feet flat against the board, reaches forward and pushes the slider as far as possible. The score is recorded in centimetres.
3	State one advantage of the Sit and Reach Test.	It is easy to complete and has minimal equipment requirements.
4	State one disadvantage of the Sit and Reach Test.	A sit and reach board is required and it only measures hamstring and back flexibility.
5	Define power.	The ability to perform strength movements quickly. It can be remembered as strength multiplied by speed.
6	State the fitness test used to measure power.	The Vertical Jump Test.
7	State the equipment needed for the Vertical Jump Test.	A wall ruler or slider and chalk.
8	Describe how to conduct the Vertical Jump Test.	The performer marks their standing reach, applies chalk to their fingertips, jumps as high as possible and marks the wall ruler. The jump height is recorded in centimetres.
9	State one advantage of the Vertical Jump Test.	It is fairly simple to complete and is a good measure of leg power.
10	State one disadvantage of the Vertical Jump Test.	It needs an assistant to record the result and a specialist wall ruler.

Spanish Foundation Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para las vacaciones de mis sueños	For my dream holiday
2	me gustaría ir a Asia	I would like to go to Asia
3	porque se puede	because you can
4	disfrutar la comida típica	enjoy typical food
5	y sacar <u>fotos</u>	and take <u>photos</u>
6	Recomiendo	I recommend
7	las Fallas de Valencia	las Fallas de Valencia
8	es en marzo	it's in March
9	porque es la fiesta más	because it is the most....festival
10	popular y divertida	popular and fun

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hay un <u>espectáculo</u> bonito	There is a beautiful <u>show</u>
2	una batalla divertida	a fun battle
3	donde tiran miles de tomates	where they throw thousands of tomatoes
4	es en <u>agosto</u>	It's in <u>August</u>
5	es una fiesta muy <u>conocida</u>	It's a <u>well known</u> festival
6	El primer día	On the first day
7	vi un <u>edificio</u> antiguo	I saw an old <u>building</u>
8	al día siguiente	the following day
9	nadé en el <u>mar</u> y	I swam in the <u>sea</u> and
10	compré recuerdos	I bought souvenirs

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El verano pasado	Last summer
2	salí	I went out
3	al <u>centro comercial</u>	to the <u>shopping centre</u>
4	con mi <u>novio</u>	With my <u>boyfriend</u>
5	y me encantó	and I loved it
6	La habitación	The room
7	era cómoda y <u>tranquila</u>	was comfortable and <u>peaceful</u>
8	me gustó porque	I liked it because
9	estaba <u>limpia</u> y	It was <u>clean</u> and
10	el desayuno estaba incluido	breakfast was included

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Durante las vacaciones	During the holidays
2	suelo ir al extranjero	I tend to go abroad
3	para hacer turismo	for sightseeing
4	El <u>verano</u> pasado	Last <u>summer</u>
5	fui a a <u>playa</u>	I went to the <u>beach</u>
6	Mi personalidad favorita es	My favourite celebrity is
7	un atleta	an athlete
8	porque	because
9	lucha por la justicia	he/she fights for justice
10	y por la <u>paz</u>	and for <u>peace</u>

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sigo	I follow
2	muchos canales de cocina	lots of cooking channels
3	puesto que	because/since
4	quiero tener inspiración	I want to be inspired
5	y aprender más	and learn more
6	Por lo general	In general
7	me llevo bien con	I get on well with
8	mi mejor amigo	my best friend
9	porque	because
10	es <u>fuerte</u> y responsable	he/she is <u>strong</u> and responsible

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para mi lo más importante	For me the most important thing
2	es mi familia	is my family
3	y mi educación	and my education
4	mi <u>sueño</u> es	my <u>dream</u> is
5	tener éxito	to be successful
6	Mis amigos y yo	My friends and I
7	usamos	use
8	las redes sociales	social media
9	para compartir ideas	to share ideas
10	y chatear en línea	and to chat online

Spanish Higher Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para las vacaciones de mis sueños	For my dream holiday
2	me gustaría ir a Asia	I would like to go to Asia
3	porque se puede	because you can
4	probar la comida típica	try typical food
5	y sacar <u>fotos</u>	and take <u>photos</u>
6	Si quieres divertirte	If you want to have fun
7	hay que ir	you must go
8	a la Tomatina	to the Tomatina
9	porque es la fiesta más	because it is the most....festival
10	popular y divertida	popular and fun

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hay un <u>espectáculo</u> bonito	There is a beautiful <u>show</u>
2	una batalla divertida	a fun battle
3	donde tiran miles de tomates	where they throw thousands of tomatoes
4	es en <u>agosto</u>	It's in <u>August</u>
5	es una fiesta muy <u>conocida</u>	It's a <u>well known</u> festival
6	El primer día	On the first day
7	vi un <u>edificio</u> antiguo	I saw an old <u>building</u>
8	al día siguiente	the following day
9	nadé en el <u>mar</u> y	I swam in the <u>sea</u> and
10	compré recuerdos	I bought souvenirs

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El verano pasado	Last summer
2	nos quedamos	we stayed
3	en un <u>piso</u>	in a <u>flat</u>
4	estaba cerca de la playa	it was near the beach
5	y tenía <u>piscina</u>	And it had a <u>swimming pool</u>
6	La habitación	The room
7	era cómoda y <u>tranquila</u>	was comfortable and <u>peaceful</u>
8	me gustó porque	I liked it because
9	estaba <u>limpia</u> y	It was <u>clean</u> and
10	el desayuno estaba incluido	breakfast was included

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Durante las vacaciones	During the holidays
2	suelo ir al extranjero	I tend to go abroad
3	para hacer turismo	for sightseeing
4	El <u>verano</u> pasado	Last <u>summer</u>
5	fuimos a a <u>playa</u>	we went to the <u>beach</u>
6	Mi personalidad favorita es	My favourite celebrity is
7	un atleta	an athlete
8	porque	because
9	lucha por la justicia	he/she fights for justice
10	y por la <u>paz</u>	and for <u>peace</u>

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sigo	I follow
2	muchos canales de cocina	lots of cooking channels
3	puesto que	because/since
4	quiero tener inspiración	I want to be inspired
5	y aprender más	and learn more
6	Por lo general	In general
7	me llevo bien con	I get on well with
8	mi mejor amigo	my best friend
9	porque	because
10	es <u>fuerte</u> y responsable	he/she is <u>strong</u> and responsible

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para mi lo más importante	For me the most important thing
2	es mi familia	is my family
3	y mi educación	and my education
4	mi <u>sueño</u> es	my <u>dream</u> is
5	tener éxito	to be successful
6	Mis amigos y yo	My friends and I
7	usamos	use
8	las redes sociales	social media
9	para compartir ideas	to share ideas
10	y chatear en línea	and to chat online

RS Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the largest Christian group, based in Rome with the Pope as its leader?	The Roman Catholic Church.
2	What is a branch of the Christian Church that broke away from the Roman Catholic Church?	The Protestant Church.
3	What is the statement of Christian belief from the early church?	The Apostle's Creed.
4	What is the Christian word for unconditional love; the kind of love that Jesus has towards humans?	Agape love.
5	What is the Christian belief that God is 3 in 1: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit?	The Holy Trinity
6	What is the name given to the books about the life of Jesus in the Bible: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. This word also means 'Good News'?	The Gospel.
7	Where in the Holy Bible does it say, 'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.'?	This quote is found in Genesis 1:1, Holy Bible.
8	Where in the Holy Bible did Jesus say, 'I am the resurrection and the life. The one who believes in me will live, even though they die.'	John 11:25
9	What keyword describes God as all-powerful?	Omnipotent
10	Which two titles of Jesus means 'anointed one'?	Messiah in Hebrew and Christ in the Greek.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What quote is found in John 1:14 and links to Jesus' incarnation, the idea that God became a man?	'The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us.' John 1:14
2	What do you call a person who has decided to follow Jesus during their lifetime? It is also the collective name of The Twelve that followed Jesus.	A disciple
3	What word means God in human form?	Incarnation
4	What is the statement of belief used in Christian's service?	Nicene Creed
5	What name is given for the different branches of the Christian church?	Denomination
6	What word describes the physical return of Jesus on the third day after he died?	Resurrection
7	What word describes the saving of the soul from sin?	Salvation
8	What is the form of capital punishment used by the Romans which nails a person to a cross to kill them?	Crucifixion
9	Who were the ruling council of the Jewish people in Israel?	Sanhedrin
10	Where in the Holy Bible did Jesus say, 'I am the way, the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.'?	John 14:6, Holy Bible

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which type of church service, with a set structure to worship, is usually more traditional?	Liturgical worship
2	What is the name given to God's Judgement where the Lamb's Book of Life is opened?	The Great White Throne Judgement
3	Which type of church service has a more informal structure for worship, usually more modern?	Non-liturgical worship
4	Where in the Holy Bible does it say, 'In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.'?	John 1:1, Holy Bible
5	What is a public ceremony, involving water, where a young person or adult declares their faith in Christ by full immersion?	Believer's baptism
6	What is another name for Holy Communion? This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.	Eucharist
7	Which quote found in Genesis 1:2, links to God the Holy Spirit being present at the creation of the universe?	'...the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters.' Genesis 1:2, Holy Bible
8	What word describes God's unconditional love, shown to people who do not deserve it?	Grace
9	What is another name for the Eucharist? This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.	Holy Communion
10	What is the process of making people in conflict friendly again?	Reconciliation

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What word describes God as being fair, rewarding the righteous and punishing evil?	Just
2	What term describes the belief that humans were made in the likeness of God?	Imago (image) Dei (God) = Imago Dei
3	What is the preaching of the Christian faith in order to convert people to that religion?	Evangelism
4	Who is a man who taught the teachings of Jesus - originally Saul of Tarsus before his conversion?	Apostle Paul or Saint Paul was originally known as Saul of Tarsus.
5	What is the Roman Catholic belief of a change in the bread and wine to become the actual body and blood of Christ?	Transubstantiation
6	What is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace known as?	The Sacraments
7	What is the name of a small island in Scotland that has a fourth century monastery used by Christians today as a religious retreat?	Iona, Scotland
8	What is a Roman Catholic place of pilgrimage in France, where they believe miracles of healing can take place?	Lourdes, France
9	State a quote that links to Jesus' resurrection on Easter Sunday. It is found in Mark 16:6	'He is risen! He is not here.' Mark 16:6
10	What is the Protestant Church set up by Henry VIII to be a church of state in England, and rejecting Papal (the Pope's, Roman Catholic) authority?	Church of England

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the land of Israel known as?	The Holy Land
2	What is the action of making amends or putting things right after wrongdoing?	Atonement
3	What is the name of the eastern branch of the Christian Church?	Orthodox Church
4	What is the name of the prayer Jesus prayed, 'Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name, your kingdom come, your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven.'?	The Lord's Prayer
5	Give a quote from the Apostle's Creed regarding resurrection from the dead.	'I believe in ...the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.' Apostle's Creed
6	What is an initiation ceremony carried out by a bishop bestowing the gift of the Holy Spirit?	Confirmation
7	What is the name of a charity working in the developing world, providing emergency and long-term aid?	Christian Aid
8	What is the charity known as Cafod?	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development.
9	What did Jesus tell his disciples to go do in Mark 16:15-16? Quote	"Go into all the world and preach the gospel" and 'Whoever believes and is baptised will be saved.' Mark 16
10	What is the event when Jesus was taken up to heaven on the 40th day after Easter known as?	Ascension

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is another name for the Eucharist mainly used by Roman Catholics ? This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.	The Mass
2	What is the name of the nature miracle that Jesus performs on a boat?	Jesus calms the storm
3	What type of evil is caused by human beings?	Moral evil e.g stealing, lying
4	What type of evil is caused by nature?	Natural evil e.g Hurricane, floods
5	Which Hebrew word can be used when talking about the 'days' of creation?	'Yom' is the Hebrew word meaning 'a period of time.' e.g second, year, millenia
6	What is the name of the parable that Jesus told about a son who took his inheritance, spent it all and returned back to his father to ask for forgiveness?	The Prodigal Son is a parable that shows God's forgiveness to humans.
7	What is the name of the parable that contains two different animals and talks about Judgement Day?	The Parable of the Sheep and Goats. The sheep hear their Master's (Jesus) voice.
8	What does John 3:16 state?	'For God so loved the world that whoever believes in Him shall not perish but have eternal life.' John 3:16
9	What is a rosary?	Roman Catholic prayer beads
10	Who is the forerunner (the one who comes before to prepare the way) to Jesus?	John the Baptist

Media Studies Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is representation?	The way in which the media portrays people and the world around us.
2	What is language?	The codes and conventions media texts apply to communicate meanings.
3	What is an audience?	The people who consume a media product by watching, listening and reading it.
4	What is the media industry?	In charge of producing, distributing and marketing a media text.
5	What is a code?	Tools used to construct meaning in a text.
6	What is a convention?	A widely accepted rule, practice, or norm used to construct a media product.
7	Describe mise-en-scene.	All elements chosen by a producer to be in a shot of a moving image.
8	What is a narrative?	A sequence of events that tell a story.
9	What is a shot?	A single image taken by a camera, or a single take of video footage.
10	What is a symbol?	Indicates, signifies or represents an idea, object or relationship.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What does the OMO CSP advertise?	OMO advertises laundry detergent/washing powder.
2	What do Gender Essentialists believe?	media often presents gender roles as natural and fixed
3	What does CELS stand for?	Camera, Editing, Lighting, Sound
4	What is analysis?	To use media codes and theory to deconstruct the text.
5	What is typography?	The way in which printed words are arranged.
6	What is design?	Decisions concerning a media products style.
7	Define bias.	A prejudice for or against a particular idea, place, group or individual.
8	What is a target audience?	A particular group at which a media text is aimed.
9	What is semiotics?	The study of signs and their connotations.
10	Define the patriarchy	A system or society in which men are all-powerful and women are excluded from positions of influence.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is Tatler magazine known for?	A magazine aimed at the middle class that gossips on those in the higher classes.
2	Explain social grading.	A demographic approach that places consumers on a scale A-E depending on their income and status.
3	Explain binary opposition.	The contrast between two ideas or concepts (e.g. good/evil, male/female)
4	Define convention.	Established rules or shared understandings used in the creation of media products.
5	Define demographics.	The characteristics and make up of a sample of the population (e.g. age, gender, nationality)
6	Define ethnicity.	Refers to a large group of people with a common or shared identity or heritage in terms of culture, religion, language and history.
7	Why is lighting used in editing?	It can add dramatic effect to the text. It can be high key, low key or natural.
8	What is the role of a producer?	To plan, coordinate and create media products.
9	What is a comparison?	To identify similarities and differences between media texts.
10	What is Heat magazine known for?	A tabloid magazine with photos taken by the paparazzi to provide inside information to celebrity lives.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who stars in the Galaxy Chocolate advertisement?	1960s film star Audrey Hepburn who featured in Breakfast at Tiffany's.
2	Explain intertextuality.	The process of including references to any kind of media text within another media text.
3	What is CGI?	Computer generated imagery used in a media product.
4	Explain Propp's narrative theory.	Characters are constructed roles that help move the narrative forward
5	What does ASA regulate?	Adverts through complaints and review of advertising standards codes.
6	What is a brand?	An identity imposed on a product to encourage consumer awareness and loyalty.
7	What is a close up?	A common camera shot that tightly focuses on a person or object.
8	What is a cut?	In post-production, a shot is ended so another can begin.
9	Define diegetic.	Anything that exists in the world of the characters in the story.
10	What is non-diegetic sound?	Sound that is neither on the screen or features in the "world of the film" (e.g. sounds effects, background music)

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who does NHS Represent target?	The global majority to encourage them to donate blood.
2	What is click-bait?	Eye-catching web content or headlines designed to entice the viewer to click on a link.
3	How are texts edited?	Techniques involving arranging, revising and/or removing written, audio or video content for the audience.
4	Define a frame.	The amount of information in a scene revealed to the audience by the choice of camera shot.
5	What is a hierarchy?	A system with different levels based on importance.
6	What is a preferred reading of a text?	The interpretation producers intend audiences to have.
7	What is SFX?	Special effects that are applied in post-production.
8	What is stereotyping?	The reduction of a social group to a limited set of characteristics or pre-conceived ideas.
9	What makes an audience active?	Contributing, participating or creating their own meanings.
10	Define genre.	Shared characteristics, conventions and expectations between media texts.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How do audiences consume media?	Watching, listening and reading.
2	What is a denotation?	The literal or surface meaning of a sign or media product.
3	Define ellipsis.	Omission of a period of time.
4	What is distribution?	The ways in which media products are made available to audiences either physically or online.
5	What are ethics?	Moral principles that are upheld in broadcast media, film and the Internet.
6	What does feminist theory state?	A belief that women and men should be given equal rights, but that society is currently structured so that women are not equal to men.
7	What is a flashback?	A scene in a moving image that is set in an earlier time than the main story.
8	What is a passive audience?	An audience that is directly influenced in how they think or behave by the media.
9	Explain Stuart Hall's Reception Theory.	Audiences actively interpret texts in different ways
10	What does Uses and Gratifications suggest about an audience?	audiences actively choose texts to fulfil specific needs

Music Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Accent	Emphasise a note so that it sounds louder than others.
2	Articulation	Means how to play or sing a note.
3	Bend	Guitarists can use their fingers to bend the string from one note to
4	Glissando	A dramatic slide between a wide range of notes. For example, running the fingers along the strings of a harp.
5	Legato	Perform the notes smoothly. Notes sound connected to each other. A smooth articulation between two notes is called a Slur.
6	Marcato	To give forceful strength to a note.
7	Pause	Where music is held for a brief duration. Also known as a fermata.
8	Pizzicato	Perform the notes by punching them with the fingers.
9	Portamento	A smooth slide between two notes. Used frequently by singers.
10	Staccato	Performed short and briefly. Notes sound detached from each other.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tenuto	To give strength with a little hold.
2	Vibrato	A slight "wobbling" of the pitch of a note for expression. An important vocal technique as well as for instruments.
3	Crescendo	Gradually getting louder
4	Diminuendo	Gradually getting quieter/ softer
5	Dynamics	Refer to how loud or soft music is played.
6	Forte (f)	Loud
7	Fortissimo (ff)	Very Loud
8	Mezzo-forte (mf)	Moderately Loud
9	Mezzo-piano (mp)	Moderately Quiet/ Soft
10	Pianissimo (pp)	Very quiet/ soft

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Piano (p)	Quiet/ Soft
2	Arpeggio	playing the individual notes of a chord one after another
3	Cadence	a movement between two chords at the end of a phrase
4	Chord Progression	a sequence of chords put together
5	Chordal Inversion	Rearranging the order of their individual notes of a chord.
6	Chromatic	movement using steps including notes that are not in the key
7	Diatonic	Music that uses only chords that belong to the key.
8	Dominant	the fifth chord (V) of a key
9	Harmonic rhythm	the rate at which the chords change in a piece
10	Harmony	How chords are used in a piece of music.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Imperfect Cadence	The cliffhanger one. Chord I to chord V.
2	Interrupted Cadence	The hidden twist one. Chord V to chord vi.
3	Interval	The distance between any two notes.
4	Modulation	When the harmony shifts to a new key
5	Parallel Motion	Two or more parts moving in the same direction with the same interval.
6	Passing Note	notes which link chord tones
7	Perfect Cadence	The strongest one. Chord V to chord I
8	Plagal Cadence	The amen one. Chord IV to chord I.
9	Power Chords	A Chord using only the 1st and 5th scale degree; no 3rd.
10	Primary triads	chords I IV and V in a key

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Scale/ Mode	A group of notes which a melody is based on E.g. Major, minor, blues, chromatic, dorian.
2	Scalic	When a section of a melody moves along using notes in scale order
3	Seventh	adding the 7th degree of the scale to a triad
4	Sforzando	A type of strong accent. The note should be played with a sudden, strong emphasis.
5	Tonic	the first chord (I) in a key
6	Brass instruments	A section of instruments in the orchestra is made from a yellow metal; often made up of Trumpets, Trombones, French Horns and Tuba.
7	Instrumentation	The arrangement of instruments in a piece of music.
8	Orchestra	A music ensemble made up of 4 sections; Strings, Woodwind, Brass and Percussion. This ensemble is held together by a conductor.
9	Percussion instruments	A section of instruments in the orchestra that you can hit, shake or scrape. A piano is a percussion instrument.
10	Strings instruments	A section of instruments in the orchestra that have strings attached to the instruments; often made up of Violin, Viola, Cello and Double Bass.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Whole Tone Scale	A scale consisting entirely of intervals of a whole tone, with no semitones.
2	Hook/ riff	A memorable repeated melodic idea designed to catch the ear of the listener.
3	Imitation	repeat a melodic idea in another instrument
4	Leaps	any movement that is larger than a skip
5	Melodic Inversion	Turn the melodic idea upside down
6	Melody	The main "tune" of a piece of music.
7	Motif	A fragment of a melody.
8	Ostinato	constant repetition of a melodic idea
9	Phrase	A Longer Melodic idea. Musical "sentences" are constructed from phrases.
10	Pitch	How high or low a note is

Psychology Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is memory?	Memory is the ability to encode, store, and retrieve information.
2	What does encoding mean?	Encoding is the process of changing information into a form that can be stored in memory.
3	What is memory retrieval?	Retrieval is the final stage of memory- it is the process of accessing stored information.
4	What is the Multi-Store Model ?	The Multi-Store Model is where information moves from sensory memory to short-term memory into long-term memory.
5	What is Coding ?	Coding is the process of representing information in a form that can be stored in memory.
6	What is Acoustic Coding ?	Acoustic coding is encoding information according to how it sounds.
7	What is Visual Coding ?	Visual coding is encoding information according to how it looks.
8	What is Semantic Coding ?	Semantic coding is encoding information according to its meaning.
9	What is short-term memory (STM) ?	STM is a temporary memory store- it holds a small amount of information for a brief period.
10	What is long-term memory (LTM)?	LTM is the permanent memory store-it stores information for extended periods

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is 'storage'?	Storage is a memory process.
2	What is Chunking ?	Chunking is the process of organising information into larger, meaningful groups to improve memory.
3	What is Rehearsal ?	Rehearsal is the repetition of information to help retain it in memory.
4	What is Maintenance Rehearsal ?	Maintenance rehearsal is the simple repetition of information to keep it active in short-term memory.
5	What is sensory memory?	Sensory memory is the first memory store; It briefly holds information received through the senses.
6	What does capacity mean?	Capacity refers to how much information a memory store can contain.
7	What does duration mean?	Duration refers to how long information remains in a memory store.
8	What is Serial Position Effect?	The serial position effect is the tendency to recall the first and last items in a list better than those in the middle.
9	What is the Primacy Effect ?	The primacy effect is the improved recall of items presented at the beginning of a list.
10	What is the Recency Effect?	The recency effect is the improved recall of items presented at the end of a list.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is interference?	When one memory affects another memory, making it harder to remember
2	What is retroactive interference?	When new information makes it harder to remember old information.
3	What is proactive interference?	When old information makes it harder to remember new information.
4	What is a cue?	A reminder or trigger that helps you recall a memory.
5	What is context-dependent forgetting?	Forgetting because you are in a different place from where you learned the information.
6	What is state-dependent forgetting?	Forgetting because your mood or physical state is different from when you learned the information
7	What is reconstruction?	Rebuilding a memory using stored information and guesses, which can make it inaccurate.
8	What is eyewitness testimony?	A witness's memory of an event or crime, used as evidence.
9	What is a leading question?	A question that suggests or influences a particular answer
10	What is a memory process?	The stages of memory: encoding, storage, and retrieval.

Week 7	New Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a research method?	A way psychologists collect information to study behaviour.
2	What is an experiment?	A research method used to test if one variable causes changes in another.
3	What is a hypothesis?	A prediction that can be tested in an experiment.
4	What is the independent variable (IV)?	The variable that the researcher changes.
5	What is the dependent variable (DV)?	The variable that is measured.
6	What is an extraneous variable?	A variable that could affect the results if it is not controlled.
7	What is a control variable?	A variable that is kept the same to make the test fair.
8	What is a laboratory experiment?	An experiment carried out in a controlled environment.
9	What is a field experiment?	An experiment carried out in a real-life setting.
10	What is a natural experiment?	An experiment where the independent variable happens naturally and is not controlled by the researcher.

Week 8	New Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is an observation?	A research method where behaviour is watched and recorded.
2	What is a naturalistic observation?	An observation carried out in a person's normal environment.
3	What is a controlled observation?	An observation carried out in a controlled setting where conditions are kept the same.
4	What is a questionnaire?	A set of written questions used to collect information from people.
5	What is an interview?	A research method where a researcher asks questions directly to a participant.
6	What is a case study?	A detailed investigation of one person or a small group.
7	What is primary data?	Information collected directly by the researcher.
8	What is secondary data?	Information that has already been collected by someone else.
9	What is quantitative data?	Data that is in the form of numbers.
10	What is qualitative data?	Data that is descriptive and uses words rather than numbers.

Week 9 w/c	New Piece of Information	Answer
1	Why is a sample used in psychology?	Easier and quicker to study a small group than the whole population.
2	Why is the population important?	Because it is the whole group that the researcher wants to study
3	Why is random sampling used?	To give everyone in the population an equal chance of being chosen.
4	Why is opportunity sampling used?	Quick and easy to use people who are available.
5	Why is volunteer sampling used?	People choose to take part themselves.
6	Why is reliability important in research?	Means the results can be repeated and are consistent.
7	Why is validity important in research?	Shows the research measures what it is supposed to measure.
8	Why are ethics important in psychology?	To protect the rights, safety, and wellbeing of participants.
9	Why is informed consent needed?	So participants know what the study involves before agreeing to take part.
10	Why is a debrief given after a study?	To explain the purpose of the study and answer any questions participants have.