



GLOUCESTER
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW
LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 1

Year 9

Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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Homework Guidance:

Knowledge Organiser homework is based on self-quizzing. It is expected that you complete one page of self-quizzing, every day. This should take around 30 minutes. You should not leave blank lines on the page, including in between pieces of information (if you are self-quizzing diagrams, you can use more than one line to copy the diagram into your practice book). The information you self-quiz should be numbered in your practice book with the same numbers used on the Subject Knowledge Organiser. Tutors will check your practice book. They will be looking for a full page of self-quizzing on the correct numbers of the Subject Knowledge Organiser, as well as for purple pen ticks/corrections and good presentation (including your H/W, Title and Date underlined with a ruler). Your writing needs to be neat and legible. If we feel that any of these elements are not up to standard, you will be issued with a same day detention.

A demonstrational video can be found here:

<https://www.gloucesteracademy.com/students/homework-and-revision-guidance/knowledge-organisers>

These are the steps you should follow to complete effective self-quizzing:

look □ repeatedly say aloud □ cover □ write □ check

1. **Identify** the Subject Knowledge Organiser segment for the day from your homework timetable.
2. **Open up your practice book** and on the top line, write 'H/W' in the margin. On the other side of the margin line, write the Title (the subject you are completing) the Week (which week you are completing). Write the Date on the right hand side. Underline everything with a ruler.
3. **Place your Subject Knowledge Organiser segment in front of you.** Start with the first numbered piece of information within the weekly segment. Read and memorise the information - we recommend saying it aloud. Repeat the process several times, until you are confident to write the knowledge point down.
4. **Close your Subject Knowledge Organiser** or cover up the piece of information, and try to recall the knowledge. On the line directly beneath your H/W, Title and Date, write the correct number from the Subject Knowledge Organiser and the piece of information from memory, ensuring there are no blank lines.
5. **Check it and correct any mistakes.** Open up your Subject Knowledge Organiser and look at the piece of information – using a purple pen tick the piece of information in your practice book if you have recalled it correctly (word for word, correctly spelled). If you have incorrectly recalled or missed any part of the information, use your purple pen to put a cross next to that knowledge point.
6. **If you recalled the piece of information incorrectly,** go back to step 3 and **in purple pen,** repeat the process again for the same piece of information (cover up previous attempts in your practice book as well as the piece of information in your Subject Knowledge Organiser). When you have recalled the information correctly, tick the attempt and move on to the next piece of information within the weekly segment.
7. **Repeat the steps above** until you have recalled and written down all pieces of information within the weekly segment. If this has not filled one full page of your practice book, go back to the first piece of information within the weekly segment and repeat the process again, until you have filled an entire page.

Example page

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

1. A cell. This is the simplest unit of a living organism. ✓
2. Cell membrane. This is a ~~partaly~~ partially permeable barrier and controls what goes in and out of the cell. X
2. Cell membrane. This is a partially permeable barrier and controls what goes in and out of the cell. ✓
3. Cytoplasm. This is a jelly-like substance in cells where chemical reactions occur. ✓
4. Nucleus. This contains DNA and controls the cell. ✓
5. Mitochondion. A sub-cellular structure where respiration takes place to make energy. X
5. Mitochondrion. A sub-cellular structure where respiration takes place to make energy. ✓
6. Hypothesis. An idea that explains how or why something happens. ✓
7. Prediction. A statement suggesting what you think will happen in an experiment / investigation. ✓
8. Control variable. The variable that must be kept constant so that it doesn't affect the outcome of the investigation. (variable = something that can change in an experiment). ✓
9. Independent variable. The variable that is changed in an experiment / investigation. (variable = something that can change in an experiment) ✓
10. Dependent variable. The variable that is recorded and measured for each change of the independent variable. (variable = something that can change in an experiment) X
10. Dependent variable. The variable that is measured

Homework Timetable:

You are expected to complete at least 30 minutes of homework in your practice book every day. You are expected to complete Sparx Maths homework which we recommend you split into three sessions, per week.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
Knowledge Organiser in your practice book 30 minutes	Science	MFL	English	History & Maths	Geography	DT/Art/ Drama/R.S/Music
Online session 30 minutes	Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths	

Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

You will get one sparxmaths.com assignment to complete each week. Your homework is made up of personalised questions that will help you develop your learning in maths. This will include topics you have covered within the past week and some older material for you to revise. The homework may include multiple tasks. We suggest you split it into three manageable chunks and complete this every Wednesday, Friday and Monday.

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

Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!

How to log in to Sparx - new students

- Go to sparx.co.uk, click **Log in** and choose **Student login**
- Start typing the name of your school in the **Select Your School** box, making sure you **click on the correct school name** when it comes up. Click **Continue**.
- Click the **New User?** button at the bottom of the box.
- Fill in your **Name and Date of Birth**.
- Click **Submit**. You will be given a username and password - **you must remember it!**
- Click **Finish**. You will be asked to re-enter your username and password. This is to help you remember it.

Now you can log in with your **Username** and **Password** :)

Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

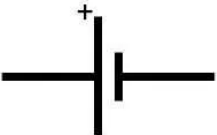
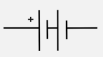
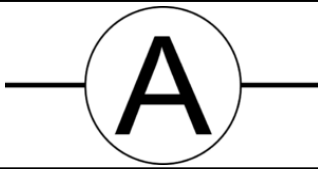
Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Insoluble	Cannot dissolve.
2	Soluble	Can dissolve.
3	Enzyme	Biological catalyst that speeds up chemical reactions without being used up.
4	Bile	Produced by the liver and stored in the gall bladder.
5	Substrate	The molecule on which an enzyme acts.
6	Product	Released from an enzyme.
7	Active site	The region of an enzyme which binds to the substrate.
8	Denatured	A permanent change to an enzyme as a result of extreme pHs or high temperatures.
9	Artery	A blood vessel which carries blood away from the heart.
10	Vein	A blood vessel which brings blood back to the heart.

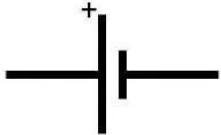
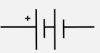
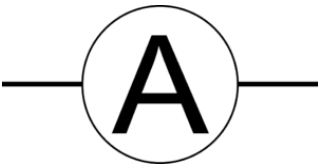
Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Capillary	Blood vessels where gas exchange take place.
2	Atrium	Upper chamber in the heart
3	Ventricle	Lower chamber in the heart
4	Deoxygenated	Without oxygen.
5	Plasma	The liquid part of the blood.
6	Oxygenated	Rich in oxygen.
7	Haemoglobin	The protein in red blood cells which attaches to oxygen.
8	Coronary arteries	Arteries that supply oxygenated blood to the heart.
9	Stent	A wire mesh that holds arteries open.
10	Statins	Medication which lowers blood cholesterol.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heart bypass	An operation to remove blockages from the coronary arteries.
2	Non-communicable	A disease that is not passed from person to person.
3	Malignant	A cancerous tumour that can spread to other parts of the body.
4	Benign	A non-cancerous tumour that does not spread.
5	Risk factor	An aspect of lifestyle that increases the risk of disease developing.
6	Carcinogen	A cancer causing substance.
7	Causation	The act of making something happen.
8	Correlation	An action and an outcome show a similar pattern but the action does not necessarily cause the outcome.
9	Secondary tumour	A tumour that develops when malignant cancer spreads.
10	Smoking	A risk factor which increases the chance of lung cancer.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mixture	More than one substance that are not chemically joined together.
2	Solute	The solid substance that dissolves in a solvent.
3	Solvent	The liquid that a solute dissolves into.
4	Solution	A solute dissolved in a solvent.
5	Insoluble	When a substance does not dissolve.
6	Soluble	When a substance will dissolve.
7	Filtrate	The liquid that passes through the filter paper.
8	Residue	The solid that remains on the filter paper.
9	Filtration	The method used to separate an insoluble solid from a liquid.
10	Evaporation	The method used to separate a dissolved solid from the solvent.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Crystallisation	The method used to separate a dissolved substance from the solvent in a saturated solution.
2	Simple Distillation	The method used to separate the solvent from a solution.
3	Fractional Distillation	The method used to separate mixtures of miscible liquids.
4	Miscible liquids	Liquids that mix together.
5	Immiscible liquids	Liquids that do not mix together.
6	Chromatography	The method to separate mixtures of substances dissolved in a solvent.
7	Saturated	No more solute can dissolve at that temperature.
8	Separating Funnel	Glass container with a tap used to separate immiscible liquids.
9	Compound	Substance made from different elements chemically bonded together.
10	Element	A substance containing only one type of atom.

Week 6 Electrical circuits	Piece of Information	Answer
1		Circuit symbol for a bulb
2		Circuit symbol for a cell.
3		Circuit symbol for a battery.
4		Circuit symbol for a voltmeter to measure potential difference in parallel.
5		Circuit symbol for an ammeter to measure current in series.
6	Atomic Number	Number of protons in an atom.
7	Mass Number	Number of protons + neutrons in an atom.
8	Isotope	Same number of protons, different number of neutrons.
9	Electronic structure	The arrangement of electrons in shells in an atom.
10	Ion	An electrically charged particle containing different numbers of protons and electrons.

Electrical circuits 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1		Circuit symbol for a bulb
2		Circuit symbol for a cell.
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6	Atomic Number	Number of protons in an atom.
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8	Isotope	Same number of protons, different number of neutrons.
9	Electronic structure	The arrangement of electrons in shells in an atom.
10	Ion	An electrically charged particle containing different numbers of protons and electrons.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Independent variable	A factor which is changed.
2	Dependent variable	A factor which is measured.
3	Control variable	A factor kept the same.
4	Rate of reaction	The speed at which a reaction takes place.
5	Gas syringe	Used to measure the volume of gas product made.
6	Mass balance	Used to measure the mass of a substance in grams.
7	Mean	Add up all the values and divide by the number of values.
8	Anomalous result	Does not fit the trend or is not similar to other results.
9	Method	Step by step instructions with values to explain a practical.
10	Reactants	Used up in the chemical reaction

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Independent variable	A factor which is changed.
2	Dependent variable	A factor which is measured.
3	Control variable	A factor kept the same.
4	Rate of reaction	The speed at which a reaction takes place.
5	Gas syringe	Used to measure the volume of gas product made.
6	Mass balance	Used to measure the mass of a substance in grams.
7	Mean	Add up all the values and divide by the number of values.
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9	Method	Step by step instructions with values to explain a practical.
10	Reactants	Used up in the chemical reaction

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Insoluble	Cannot dissolve.
2	Soluble	Can dissolve.
3	Enzyme	Biological catalyst that speeds up chemical reactions without being used up.
4	Bile	Produced by the liver and stored in the gall bladder.
5	Substrate	The molecule on which an enzyme acts.
6	Product	Released from an enzyme.
7	Active site	The region of an enzyme which binds to the substrate.
8	Denatured	A permanent change to an enzyme as a result of extreme pHs or high temperatures.
9	Artery	A blood vessel which carries blood away from the heart.
10	Vein	A blood vessel which brings blood back to the heart.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Capillary	Blood vessels where gas exchange take place.
2	Atrium	Upper chamber in the heart
3	Ventricle	Lower chamber in the heart
4	Deoxygenated	Without oxygen.
5	Plasma	The liquid part of the blood.
6	Oxygenated	Rich in oxygen.
7	Haemoglobin	The protein in red blood cells which attaches to oxygen.
8	Coronary arteries	Arteries that supply oxygenated blood to the heart.
9	Stent	A wire mesh that holds arteries open.
10	Statins	Medication which lowers blood cholesterol.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mixture	More than one substance that are not chemically joined together.
2	Solute	The solid substance that dissolves in a solvent.
3	Solvent	The liquid that a solute dissolves into.
4	Solution	A solute dissolved in a solvent.
5	Insoluble	When a substance does not dissolve.
6	Soluble	When a substance will dissolve.
7	Filtrate	The liquid that passes through the filter paper.
8	Residue	The solid that remains on the filter paper.
9	Filtration	The method used to separate an insoluble solid from a liquid.
10	Evaporation	The method used to separate a dissolved solid from the solvent.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Crystallisation	The method used to separate a dissolved substance from the solvent in a saturated solution.
2	Simple Distillation	The method used to separate the solvent from a solution.
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4	Miscible liquids	Liquids that mix together.
5	Immiscible liquids	Liquids that do not mix together.
6	Chromatography	The method to separate mixtures of substances dissolved in a solvent.
7	Saturated	No more solute can dissolve at that temperature.
8	Separating Funnel	Glass container with a tap used to separate immiscible liquids.
9	Compound	Substance made from different elements chemically bonded together.
10	Element	A substance containing only one type of atom.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Durante la <u>semana</u>	During the <u>week</u>
2	me despierto	I wake up
3	a las seis y cuarto	at quarter past six
4	después	after
5	me visto	I get dressed
6	Los fines de semana	At the weekend
7	me ducho y	I shower and
8	desayuno	I have breakfast
9	a las siete y media	at half past seven
10	luego me maquillo	then I put make up on

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Todos los <u>días</u>	Every <u>day</u>
2	me acuesto	I go to bed
3	a las nueve y media	at half past nine
4	y me levanto	and I get up
5	a las cinco y media	at half past five
6	Normalmente	Normally
7	salgo de <u>casa</u>	I leave my <u>house</u>
8	a las siete menos cuarto	at six forty-five
9	luego	then
10	voy al <u>colegio</u>	I go to <u>school</u>

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	No me encuentro bien	I don't feel well
2	estoy enfermo	I am sick
3	tengo dolor de	I have pain of
4	<u>garganta</u>	the <u>throat</u>
5	desde hace un <u>día</u>	since one <u>day</u> ago
6	Durante la <u>semana</u>	During the <u>week</u>
7	me despierto	I wake up
8	a las seis y cuarto	at quarter past six
9	después	after
10	me visto	I get dressed

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Me he roto	I have broken
2	la <u>rodilla</u>	My <u>knee</u>
3	desde hace una <u>hora</u>	Since one <u>hour</u> ago
4	me duele	It hurts
5	la <u>pierna</u>	my <u>leg</u>
6	Los fines de semana	At the weekend
7	me ducho y	I shower and
8	desayuno	I have breakfast
9	a las siete y media	at half past seven
10	luego me maquillo	then I put make up on

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lo que me preocupa	What worries me
2	es el hambre	is hunger
3	es el cambio climático	is climate change
4	es el medio ambiente	is the environment
5	es la salud	is health
6	Todos los <u>días</u>	Every <u>day</u>
7	me acuesto	I go to bed
8	a las nueve y media	at half past nine
9	y me levanto	and I get up
10	a las cinco y media	at half past five

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lo que <u>más me preocupa</u>	What worries me the most
2	es la polución	is pollution
3	es la violencia	is violence
4	son los animales	are animals
5	en <u>peligro</u> de <u>extinción</u>	in <u>danger</u> of <u>extinction</u>
6	Normalmente	Normally
7	salgo de casa	I leave my house
8	a las siete menos cuarto	at six forty-five
9	luego	then
10	voy al colegio	I go to school

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para salvar el <u>medio ambiente</u>	To save the <u>environment</u>
2	<u>se puede</u>	<u>you can</u>
3	apagar las <u>luces</u>	to turn off the <u>lights</u>
4	<u>hay que</u>	<u>one must</u>
5	limpiar las <u>calles</u>	to clean the <u>streets</u>
6	No me encuentro bien	I don't feel well
7	estoy <u>enfermo</u>	I am <u>sick</u>
8	tengo <u>dolor</u> de	I have <u>pain</u> of
9	<u>garganta</u>	the <u>throat</u>
10	desde hace un <u>día</u>	since one <u>day</u> ago

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para proteger el <u>medio ambiente</u>	To protect the <u>environment</u>
2	se debería	you should
3	actuar ahora	act now
4	se debe	you must
5	comprar <u>productos</u> verdes	buy eco-friendly <u>products</u>
6	Me he roto	I have broken
7	la <u>rodilla</u>	My <u>knee</u>
8	desde hace una <u>hora</u>	Since one <u>hour</u> ago
9	me duele	It hurts
10	la <u>pierna</u>	my <u>leg</u>

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lo que me preocupa	What worries me
2	es el <u>hambre</u>	is <u>hunger</u>
3	es el <u>cambio</u> climático	is climate <u>change</u>
4	es el <u>medio ambiente</u>	is the <u>environment</u>
5	es la <u>salud</u>	is <u>health</u>
6	Lo que más me preocupa	What worries me the most
7	es la <u>polución</u>	is <u>pollution</u>
8	es la <u>violencia</u>	is <u>violence</u>
9	son los <u>animales</u>	are <u>animals</u>
10	en <u>peligro</u> de <u>extinción</u>	in <u>danger</u> of <u>extinction</u>

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para salvar el <u>medio ambiente</u>	To save the <u>environment</u>
2	se puede	you can
3	apagar las <u>luces</u>	to turn off the <u>lights</u>
4	hay que	one must
5	limpiar las <u>calles</u>	to clean the <u>streets</u>
6	Para proteger el <u>medio ambiente</u>	To protect the <u>environment</u>
7	se debería	you should
8	actuar ahora	act now
9	se debe	you must
10	comprar <u>productos</u> verdes	buy eco-friendly <u>products</u>

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	During the <u>week</u>	Durante la <u>semana</u>
2	I wake up	me despierto
3	at quarter past six	a las seis y cuarto
4	after	después
5	I get dressed	me visto
6	At the weekend	Los fines de semana
7	I shower and	me ducho y
8	I have breakfast	desayuno
9	at half past seven	a las siete y media
10	then I put make up on	luego me maquillo

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Every <u>day</u>	Todos los <u>días</u>
2	I go to bed	me acuesto
3	at half past nine	a las nueve y media
4	and I get up	y me levanto
5	at half past five	a las cinco y media
6	Normally	Normalmente
7	I leave my <u>house</u>	salgo de <u>casa</u>
8	at six forty-five	a las siete menos cuarto
9	then	luego
10	I go to <u>school</u>	voy al <u>colegio</u>

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	I don't feel well	No me encuentro bien
2	I am sick	estoy enfermo
3	I have <u>pain</u> of	tengo <u>dolor</u> de
4	the <u>throat</u>	<u>garganta</u>
5	since one <u>day</u> ago	desde hace un <u>día</u>
6	During the <u>week</u>	Durante la <u>semana</u>
7	I wake up	me despierto
8	at quarter past six	a las seis y cuarto
9	after	después
10	I get dressed	me visto

English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	conflict	A serious disagreement or struggle between people, ideas, or groups.
2	power	The ability to influence the behaviour of others or events.
3	justice	The idea that people are to be treated fairly by the law
4	dehumanise	To take away someone's human qualities and treat them as less than human.
5	influence	The power to affect how someone thinks, feels, or behaves.
6	conformity	Changing behaviour or beliefs to fit in with a group.
7	disempower	Make (a person or group) less powerful or confident.
8	fragile	Not strong or sturdy; delicate and vulnerable.
9	guilt	A feeling of responsibility or remorse for some wrong whether real or imagined
10	agency	The ability to make choices and act independently.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
2	simile	Where two things are compared using like or as (as quiet as a mouse)
3	repetition	When a word, phrase or idea is repeated.
4	semantic field	A set of words from a text related in meaning.
5	imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader
6	symbolism	Something in a text which represents something bigger
7	juxtaposition	Two things being placed together which contrast each other
8	zoomorphism	A type of metaphor where something non-animal is given animal features
9	tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
10	irony	Like sarcasm, where the opposite is implied.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	heroism	Great bravery especially when in danger
2	patriotism	Love and loyalty for your country (nationalism)
3	justice	The idea that people are to be treated fairly by the law
4	propaganda	information, often misleading, used to promote a political perspective
5	disillusioned	losing faith in something you had seen as valuable
6	theme	A central idea, such as a bigger issue, at the heart of the text
7	trench warfare	A type of combat in which opposing troops fight from trenches facing each other.
8	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem (glory)
9	comradeship	A feeling of friendliness and unity amongst people
10	play	a script written to be performed in front of an audience

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

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	characterisation	The creation of a fictional person through description of their features
2	setting	The creation of a place or surroundings, including atmosphere
3	conflict	A serious disagreement or struggle between people, ideas, or groups.
4	symbolism	Something in a text which represents something bigger
5	tension	an emotional pressure that makes you feel uncomfortable
6	foreshadowing	a hint or indication of a future event in the text
7	play	a script written to be performed in front of an audience
8	audience	the group of people who view a performance, such as a play
9	stage directions	An instruction written in the script of a play to the actors
10	dramatic irony	when the audience knows something that some of the characters don't know

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	endurance	the ability to suffer through a difficult process (perseverance)
2	juxtaposition	Two things being placed together which contrast each other
3	stoic	When you endure pain or hardship without complaint (endurance)
4	courage	the ability to do something that frightens you (bravery)
5	loyalty	showing form or constant support to someone or something (faithful)
6	futility	A feeling of hopelessness where all possible action is useless (pointlessness)
7	patronise	to appear kind but in reality, be treating someone as if they are stupid (condescend)
8	disillusioned	losing faith in something you had seen as valuable
9	dehumanise	To take away someone's human qualities and treat them as less than human.
10	psychological	affecting the mind; related to a person's mental or emotional state

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	World War 1	1914-1918. Considered one of the most brutal and bloodiest conflicts in history.
2	disillusioned	losing faith in something you had seen as valuable
3	power	The ability to influence the behaviour of others or events.
4	Propaganda	information, often misleading, used to promote a political perspective
5	metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (he was a mouse)
6	personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
7	simile	Where two things are compared using like or as (as quiet as a mouse)
8	repetition	When a word, phrase or idea is repeated.
9	semantic field	A set of words from a text related in meaning.
10	imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	reality	The state of things as they actually exist, as opposed to an idealistic idea of them
2	influence	The power to affect how someone thinks, feels, or behaves.
3	fragile	Not strong or sturdy; delicate and vulnerable.
4	expendable	Of little significance, and therefore able to be abandoned or destroyed.
5	metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (he was a mouse)
6	symbolism	Something in a text which represents something bigger
7	juxtaposition	Two things being placed together which contrast each other
8	zoomorphism	A type of metaphor where something non-animal is given animal features
9	tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
10	irony	Like sarcasm, where the opposite is implied.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	heroism	Great bravery especially when in danger
2	patriotism	Love and loyalty for your country (nationalism)
3	justice	The idea that people are to be treated fairly by the law
4	Propaganda	information, often misleading, used to promote a political perspective
5	conflict	A serious disagreement or struggle between people, ideas, or groups.
6	characterisation	The creation of a fictional person through description of their features
7	setting	The creation of a place or surroundings, including atmosphere
8	influence	The power to affect how someone thinks, feels, or behaves.
9	dehumanise	To take away someone's human qualities and treat them as less than human.
10	tension	an emotional pressure that makes you feel uncomfortable

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	expendable	Of little significance, and therefore able to be abandoned or destroyed.
2	trench warfare	A type of combat in which opposing troops fight from trenches facing each other.
3	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem (glory)
4	comradeship	A feeling of friendliness and unity amongst people
5	patronise	to appear kind but in reality, be treating someone as if they are stupid (condescend)
6	foreshadowing	a hint or indication of a future event in the text
7	play	a script written to be performed in front of an audience
8	audience	the group of people who view a performance, such as a play
9	stage directions	An instruction written in the script of a play to the actors
10	dramatic irony	when the audience knows something that some of the characters don't know

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	endurance	the ability to suffer through a difficult process (perseverance)
2	conformity	Changing behaviour or beliefs to fit in with a group.
3	stoic	When you endure pain or hardship without complaint (endurance)
4	courage	the ability to do something that frightens you (bravery)
5	loyalty	showing form or constant support to someone or something (faithful)
6	World War 1	1914-1918. Considered one of the most brutal and bloodiest conflicts in history.
7	guilt	A feeling of responsibility or remorse for some wrong whether real or imagined
8	disempower	Make (a person or group) less powerful or confident.
9	agency	The ability to make choices and act independently.
10	metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (he was a mouse)

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	futility	A feeling of hopelessness where all possible action is useless (pointlessness)
2	irony	Like sarcasm, where the opposite is implied.
3	conformity	Changing behaviour or beliefs to fit in with a group.
4	heroism	Great bravery especially when in danger
5	psychological	affecting the mind; related to a person's mental or emotional state
6	guilt	A feeling of responsibility or remorse for some wrong whether real or imagined
7	disempower	Make (a person or group) less powerful or confident.
8	vulnerable	Exposed to danger or harm and likely to be hurt
9	naivety	Lack of experience, wisdom or judgement (innocence)
10	patronise	to appear kind but in reality, be treating someone as if they are stupid (condescend)

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
2	simile	Where two things are compared using like or as (as quiet as a mouse)
3	repetition	When a word, phrase or idea is repeated.
4	semantic field	A set of words from a text related in meaning.
5	imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader
6	fragile	Not strong or sturdy; delicate and vulnerable.
7	agency	The ability to make choices and act independently.
8	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem (glory)
9	comradeship	A feeling of friendliness and unity amongst people
10	theme	A central idea, such as a bigger issue, at the heart of the text

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the term for causes which go back many years or decades?	Long-term causes.
2	What is the term for causes which happen recently, within weeks or months?	Short-term causes.
3	What is the term for when people think their country is better than others?	Nationalism.
4	What is the term for when countries spend money on huge armies to use aggressively?	Militarism.
5	What is the term for the desire to build empires?	Imperialism.
6	What is the term for when two countries formally agree to work together?	Alliance.
7	Who was part of the Triple Entente?	Britain, France and Russia.
8	Who was part of the Triple Alliance?	Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
9	Who was assassinated on 28th June 1914?	Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
10	How did the government influence public opinion about World War One?	Propaganda.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What law meant that any man aged 18 to 41 could be forced to join the army?	Conscription.
2	What did soldiers create in battlefields to protect themselves?	Trenches.
3	What was the area between two trenches known as?	No man's land.
4	What condition did many soldiers have after fighting in the trenches?	Shell shock.
5	What was Henry Farr found guilty of?	Cowardice.
6	Who helped to create mobile X-ray machines?	Marie Curie.
7	What is the name of the technique to heal damaged skin?	Skin graft.
8	What was introduced in Britain to combat food shortages?	Rationing.
9	What law gave the government the power to do whatever necessary to win?	Defence of the Realm Act.
10	Who abdicated the German throne in 1918?	Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the term for a ceasefire in a war?	Armistice.
2	Which organisation had women replace men in farming?	Women's Land Army.
3	What were soldiers who ran away from the war charged with?	Desertion.
4	Which movement shamed men into joining World War One?	White Feather Campaign.
5	What did rival towns create to show how patriotic they were?	Pals battalions.
6	What is the term for when people think their country is better than others?	Nationalism.
7	What did soldiers create in battlefields to protect themselves?	Trenches.
8	What was introduced in Britain to combat food shortages?	Rationing.
9	What is the term for when two countries formally agree to work together?	Alliance.
10	Who was assassinated on 28th June 1914?	Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the symbol of remembrance for World War One soldiers?	Poppies.
2	Who were the Big Three leaders at the Paris Peace Conference?	France, Britain and the USA.
3	What document finalised the punishment of Germany in 1919?	Treaty of Versailles.
4	What international organisation was created to settle problems peacefully?	The League of Nations.
5	What did Germany have to pay after World War One?	Reparations.
6	What is the term for a ceasefire in a war?	Armistice.
7	What is the term for when countries spend money on huge armies to use aggressively?	Militarism.
8	What law meant that any man aged 18 to 41 could be forced to join the army?	Conscription.
9	What is the term for causes which happen recently, within weeks or months?	Short-term causes.
10	Who was part of the Triple Entente?	Britain, France and Russia.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the name of the nine day strike in a range of industries, 1926?	General Strike.
2	What company was set up to provide entertainment in the 1920s?	The BBC.
3	What were fashionable young ladies of the 1920s known as?	Flappers.
4	What is the term for the 1920s social and economic prosperity?	The Roaring Twenties.
5	What did high unemployment rates and poor pay cause?	Strikes.
6	What document finalised the punishment of Germany in 1919?	Treaty of Versailles.
7	What international organisation was created to settle problems peacefully?	The League of Nations.
8	Which organisation had women replace men in farming?	Women's Land Army.
9	What is the term for when two countries formally agree to work together?	Alliance.
10	What is the term for causes which go back many years or decades?	Long-term causes.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the name for Irish people who wanted to remain part of the United Kingdom?	Unionists.
2	Which group aimed to use force to drive the British out of Ireland?	IRA.
3	Which part of Ireland remained in the United Kingdom?	Northern Ireland.
4	Which financial crisis led to American banks going bankrupt?	The Wall Street Crash.
5	What is the period in history when American businesses and individuals struggled financially?	The Great Depression.
6	What was the name of the nine day strike in a range of industries, 1926?	General Strike.
7	What is the term for the 1920s social and economic prosperity?	The Roaring Twenties.
8	Who were the Big Three leaders at the Paris Peace Conference?	France, Britain and the USA.
9	What condition did many soldiers have after fighting in the trenches?	Shell shock.
10	What was the area between two trenches known as?	No man's land.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the term for a person who takes complete control of political power?	Dictator.
2	What is the system of power where people vote for representatives in government?	Democracy.
3	Who created the ideology of communism?	Marx and Engels.
4	Which country was the first to adopt communism?	Russia.
5	Who abdicated the Russian throne in 1917?	Tsar Nicholas II.
6	What did Germany have to pay after World War One?	Reparations.
7	What did high unemployment rates and poor pay cause?	Strikes.
8	Which movement shamed men into joining World War One?	White Feather Campaign.
9	What did rival towns create to show how patriotic they were?	Pals battalions.
10	Who helped to create mobile X-ray machines?	Marie Curie.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which political ideology has the state own everything such as houses?	Communism.
2	Who formed the Fascist Party in Italy?	Benito Mussolini.
3	Which political ideology claims that a country is stronger if everyone works together?	Fascism.
4	Which type of government did Britain, France and the USA have in the 1920s?	Democratic.
5	Which type of government did Italy, Spain and the USSR have in the 1920s?	Dictatorship.
6	Who was part of the Triple Alliance?	Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
7	What is the term for a person who takes complete control of political power?	Dictator.
8	Which financial crisis led to American banks going bankrupt?	The Wall Street Crash.
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8	What were fashionable young ladies of the 1920s known as?	Flappers.
9	What were soldiers who ran away from the war charged with?	Desertion.
10	What is the name of the technique to heal damaged skin?	Skin graft.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the name for Irish people who wanted to remain part of the United Kingdom?	Unionists.
2	Which type of government did Italy, Spain and the USSR have in the 1920s?	Dictatorship.
3	Who formed the Fascist Party in Italy?	Benito Mussolini.
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5	Which movement shamed men into joining World War One?	White Feather Campaign.
6	What law meant that any man aged 18 to 41 could be forced to join the army?	Conscription.
7	How did the Government restrict information seen by the public in World War One?	Censorship
8	What company was set up to provide entertainment in the 1920s?	The BBC.
9	Which financial crisis led to American banks going bankrupt?	The Wall Street Crash.
10	What is the symbol of remembrance for World War One soldiers?	Poppies.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who was part of the Triple Alliance?	Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
2	Which political ideology has the state own everything such as houses?	Communism.
3	What is the term for the desire to build empires?	Imperialism.
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Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the term for when countries spend money on huge armies to use aggressively?	Militarism.
2	What condition did many soldiers have after fighting in the trenches?	Shell shock.
3	What is the term for the 1920s social and economic prosperity?	The Roaring Twenties.
4	What is the system of power where people vote for representatives in government?	Democracy.
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Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
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9	What document finalised the punishment of Germany in 1919?	Treaty of Versailles.
10	Which financial crisis led to American banks going bankrupt?	The Wall Street Crash.

Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Multiplier	A decimal you multiply an amount by to increase/decrease an amount by a percentage or to find the percentage of an amount
2	Numerator	Top number in a fraction
3	Denominator	Bottom number in a fraction
4	1, 2, 4, 5, 20, 25, 50, 100	The factors of 100
5	Divide the amount by 10	How to find 10% of an amount
6	Divide the amount by 100	How to find 1% of an amount
7	Divide the amount by 2	How to find 50% of an amount
8	Divide the amount by 4	How to find 25% of an amount
9	$\frac{\text{Percentage}}{100}$	How to find the multiplier for a percentage of an amount
10	$\frac{100 + \text{Percentage}}{100}$	How to find the multiplier for a percentage increase
	$\frac{100 - \text{Percentage}}{100}$	How to find the multiplier for a percentage decrease

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Interest	Amount of money paid to you by a bank when you invest savings with them or the amount of money you pay to a bank when you take out a loan.
2	Growth	When an amount increases/goes up
3	Decay or Depreciation	When an amount decreases/goes down
4	Percentage (%)	A number or ratio that can be expressed as a fraction of 100
5	Multiply by 100	How to convert from a decimal to a percentage
6	Divide by 100	How to convert from a percentage to a decimal
7	$\frac{1}{2}$	The fraction (in its simplest form) that is equivalent to 50%
8	$\frac{1}{4}$	The fraction (in its simplest form) that is equivalent to 25%
9	$\frac{3}{4}$	The fraction (in its simplest form) that is equivalent to 75%
10	Reciprocal	1 divided by a number generates the...

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Probability	Likelihood of an event happening, given as percentages, fractions or decimals
2	Frequency	The number of times something is happening. This is an integer.
3	Frequency Tree Diagram	Visual way of representing frequencies after being broken down.
4	Probability of event x number of trials	Formula for expected number of outcomes
5	$\frac{\text{Number of desired outcomes}}{\text{Total number of outcomes}}$	Formula for experimental probability or relative frequency
6	Increase the number of trials	How to improve the reliability of a calculated experimental probability or relative frequency
7	Biased	When the probabilities of outcomes are not equal
8	Indices	The superscript that appears after a number or letter indicating that the base number has been multiplied by itself this many times (singular = index)
9	Ordinary Form	Number in whole number or decimal form
10	Standard Form	A number between 1 and 10 multiplied by a power of 10 with index form

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Inequality	A way of comparing two expressions that are not strictly equal, using the symbols: $<$, $>$, $\leq$ or $\geq$
2	Coefficient	The number that is in front of the variable. The variable is being multiplied by this.
3	Inverse	An operation, value or function that reverses the effect of another (e.g. addition and subtraction or multiplication and division)
4	Quadratic	Algebraic expression where the highest power of the variable is 2
5	Factorise	Identify the highest common factor from an algebraic expression, place outside brackets and make it equivalent to the original expression.
6	Solutions/roots	Where the quadratic equation intersects the x-axis
7	Parabola	The shape of a quadratic graph
8	1	The number of lines of symmetry in a quadratic graph
9	$ax^2 + bx + c$	The generalised form of a quadratic
10	$(x + 8)(x + 1)$	The factorised form of $x^2 + 9x + 8$

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Difference of two squares	$x^2 - 25$ is an example of this form of quadratic equation
2	$(x + 5)(x - 5)$	The factorised form of $x^2 - 25$
3	Formulae	A statement linking two or more variables
4	Subject	Variable that needs to stand by itself after rearranging a formula
5	Solve	To find an unknown value or set of values that satisfies an equation or inequality making it mathematically true
6	Bisector	A line halving another line or angle in size
7	Perpendicular	Lines meeting in a 90 degree/right angle
8	Construction Lines	The lines/arcs drawn as a method to get the desired outcome
9	Circumference	Perimeter of a circle
10	$A = \pi r^2$	Formula for the area of a circle

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Inverse and balance method	The method used to solve an equation
2	Arc	Part of the circumference of a circle
3	$C = \pi d$ $C = 2\pi r$	Formulae for the circumference of a circle
4	Sector	Part of the area of a circle restricted by two radii and an arc
5	Cylinder	3D shape that is a prism with a cross-section of a circle
6	Surface Area	The total area of the surface of a 3D shape.
7	Volume	Space inside of a 3D shape.
8	$\frac{\theta}{360} \times 2\pi r$ $\frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi d$	Formulae for an arc length
9	$\frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$	Formula for the area of a sector
10	$\pi r^2 \times length$	Formula for volume of a cylinder

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$	Formula for surface area
2	Multiplier	A decimal you multiply by to increase/decrease a number by a percentage or find the percentage of an amount
3	Numerator	Top number in a fraction
4	Denominator	Bottom number in a fraction
5	1, 2, 4, 5, 20, 25, 50, 100	The factors of 100
6	Divide the amount by 10	How to find 10% of an amount
7	Interest	Amount of money paid to you by a bank when you invest savings with them or the amount of money you pay to a bank when you take out a loan.
8	Growth	When an amount increases/goes up
9	Decay or Depreciation	When an amount decreases/goes down
10	Percentage (%)	A number or ratio that can be expressed as a fraction of 100

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Divide the amount by 100	How to find 1% of an amount
2	Divide the amount by 2	How to find 50% of an amount
3	Divide the amount by 4	How to find 25% of an amount
4	$\frac{Percentage}{100}$	How to find the multiplier for a percentage of an amount
5	$\frac{100 + Percentage}{100}$	How to find the multiplier for a percentage increase
6	$\frac{100 - Percentage}{100}$	How to find the multiplier for a percentage decrease
7	$\frac{1}{4}$	The fraction (in its simplest form) that is equivalent to 25%
8	$\frac{3}{4}$	The fraction (in its simplest form) that is equivalent to 75%
9	Reciprocal	1 divided by a number generates the...
10	$\frac{1}{2}$	The fraction (in its simplest form) that is equivalent to 50%

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Probability	Likelihood of an event happening, given as percentages, fractions or decimals
2	Frequency	The number of times something is happening. This is an integer.
3	Frequency Tree Diagram	Visual way of representing frequencies after being broken down.
4	Probability of event x number of trials	Formula for expected number of outcomes
5	$\frac{\text{Number of desired outcomes}}{\text{Total number of outcomes}}$	Formula for experimental probability or relative frequency
6	Inequality	A way of comparing two expressions that are not strictly equal, using the symbols: <, >, ≤ or ≥
7	Coefficient	The number that is in front of the variable. The variable is being multiplied by this.
8	Inverse	An operation, value or function that reverses the effect of another (e.g. addition and subtraction or multiplication and division)
9	Quadratic	Algebraic expression where the highest power of the variable is 2
10	Factorise	Identify the highest common factor from an algebraic expression, place outside brackets and make it equivalent to the original expression.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Increase the number of trials	How to improve the reliability of a calculated experimental probability or relative frequency
2	Biased	When the probabilities of outcomes are not equal
3	Indices	The superscript that appears after a number or letter indicating that the base number has been multiplied by itself this many times (singular = index)
4	Ordinary Form	Number in whole number or decimal form
5	Standard Form	A number between 1 and 10 multiplied by a power of 10 with index form
6	Solutions/roots	Where the quadratic equation intersects the x-axis
7	Parabola	The shape of a quadratic graph
8	1	The number of lines of symmetry in a quadratic graph
9	$ax^2 + bx + c$	The generalised form of a quadratic
10	$(x + 8)(x + 1)$	The factorised form of $x^2 + 9x + 8$

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Difference of two squares	$x^2 - 25$ is an example of this form of quadratic equation
2	$(x + 5)(x - 5)$	The factorised form of $x^2 - 25$
3	Formulae	A statement linking two or more variables
4	Subject	Variable that needs to stand by itself after rearranging a formula
5	Solve	To find an unknown value or set of values that satisfies an equation or inequality making it mathematically true
6	Inverse and balance	The method to solve an equation
7	Arc	Part of the circumference of a circle
8	$C = \pi d$ $C = 2\pi r$	Formulae for the circumference of a circle
9	Sector	Part of the area of a circle restricted by two radii and an arc
10	Cylinder	3D shape that is a prism with a cross-section of a circle

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bisector	A line halving a line or angle in size
2	Perpendicular	Lines meeting in a 90 degree/right angle
3	Construction Lines	The lines/arcs drawn as a method to get the the desired outcome
4	Circumference	Perimeter of a circle
5	$A = \pi r^2$	Formulae for the area of a circle
6	Surface Area	The total area of the surface of a 3D shape.
7	Volume	Space inside of a 3D shape.
8	$\frac{\theta}{360} \times 2\pi r$ $\frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi d$	Formulae for an arc length
9	$\frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$	Formula for the area of a sector
10	$\pi r^2 \times length$	Formula for volume of a cylinder

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$	Formula for surface area
2	Quadratic	Algebraic expression where the highest power of the variable is 2
3	Factorise	Identify the highest common factor from an algebraic expression, place outside brackets and make it equivalent to the original expression.
4	Solutions/roots	Where the quadratic equation intersects the x-axis
5	Parabola	The shape of a quadratic graph
6	$ax^2 + bx + c$	The generalised form of a quadratic
7	$(x + 8)(x + 1)$	The factorised form of $x^2 + 9x + 8$
8	$\frac{Percentage}{100}$	How to find the multiplier for a percentage of an amount
9	$\frac{100 + Percentage}{100}$	How to find the multiplier for a percentage increase
10	$\frac{100 - Percentage}{100}$	How to find the multiplier for a percentage decrease

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Resource	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	Industry	The growth of factories.
5	Manufacturing	The turning of raw materials into products.
6	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
7	Surplus	When supply of a resource exceeds demand.
8	Deficit	When demand for a resource exceeds supply.
9	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
10	High pressure	Sinking air

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Low pressure	Rising air.
2	Dam	A concrete wall that stops the flow of water.
3	Hydro-electric power	The generation of electricity using flowing water.
4	Tourism	The commercial activity of travelling for pleasure.
5	Multiplier effect	The “snowballing” effect of economic activity.
6	Arid biome climate	Areas with low rainfall and high temperatures.
7	Arid biome location	Found 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator.
8	Enhanced greenhouse effect	Human activity increasing the natural warming of the earth.
9	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
10	Reservoir	A man-made lake.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Arid biome climate	Areas with low rainfall and high temperatures.
2	Arid biome location	Found 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator.
3	Enhanced greenhouse effect	Human activity increasing the natural warming of the earth.
4	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
5	Reservoir	A man-made lake.
6	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
7	Supply	The amount of a resource available.
8	Demand	The amount of a resource that is needed.
9	Industry	The growth of factories.
10	Manufacturing	The turning of raw materials into products.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded.
2	Desalination	The process of removing salt from water.
3	Water transfer	The movement of water from an area of water surplus to an area of water deficit.
4	Water conservation	The practice of reducing the amount of water used by using it more efficiently
5	Grey water	Relatively clean waste water from baths, sinks and other appliances.
6	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
7	Surplus	When supply of a resource exceeds demand.
8	Deficit	When demand for a resource exceeds supply.
9	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
10	High pressure	Sinking air

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Xeriscaping	The process of landscaping and gardening in a way that limits the need for irrigation.
2	Irrigation	The artificial watering of land.
3	Stakeholder	A person or group of people who have an invested interest in a place.
4	Climate	The average weather over 30 years.
5	Geology	This is the study of the earth's structure.
6	Low pressure	Rising air.
7	Dam	A concrete wall that stops the flow of water.
8	Hydro-electric power	The generation of electricity using flowing water.
9	Tourism	The commercial activity of travelling for pleasure.
10	Multiplier effect	The "snowballing" effect of economic activity.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fossil fuels	Energy formed in the geological past e.g. coal, oil and gas.
2	Energy reserves	This is an energy resource that has been discovered.
3	Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.
4	Export	To sell goods and services to other countries
5	Import	To buy goods and services to other countries
6	Arid biome climate	Areas with low rainfall and high temperatures.
7	Arid biome location	Found 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator.
8	Enhanced greenhouse effect	Human activity increasing the natural warming of the earth.
9	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
10	Reservoir	A man-made lake.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.
2	Conflict	A disagreement between people, groups of people or countries.
3	Monarchy	A form of government where the sovereign head of state (monarch) is at the head.
4	Economic monoculture	Where a country's economy is mainly built upon one resource.
5	Finite	Something that will run out.
6	Arid biome climate	Areas with low rainfall and high temperatures.
7	Arid biome location	Found 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator.
8	Enhanced greenhouse effect	Human activity increasing the natural warming of the earth.
9	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
10	Reservoir	A man-made lake.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fluctuating prices	When prices are going up and down.
2	Infrastructure	The organisation of structures and facilities such as buildings, roads and power supplies.
3	Diversify	To change or increase the variety.
4	Vision 2030	A project in Saudi Arabia to diversify its economy by focusing on tourism, renewables and enterprises.
5	Renewable energy	This is energy from a source that will not run out e.g. solar energy.
6	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded.
7	Desalination	The process of removing salt from water.
8	Water transfer	The movement of water from an area of water surplus to an area of water deficit.
9	Water conservation	The practice of reducing the amount of water used by using it more efficiently
10	Grey water	Relatively clean waste water from baths, sinks and other appliances.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Xeriscaping	The process of landscaping and gardening in a way that limits the need for irrigation.
2	Irrigation	The artificial watering of land.
3	Stakeholder	A person or group of people who have an invested interest in a place.
4	Climate	The average weather over 30 years.
5	Geology	This is the study of the earth's structure.
6	Fossil fuels	Energy formed in the geological past e.g. coal, oil and gas.
7	Energy reserves	This is an energy resource that has been discovered.
8	Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.
9	Export	To sell goods and services to other countries
10	Import	To buy goods and services to other countries

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.
2	Conflict	A disagreement between people, groups of people or countries.
3	Monarchy	A form of government where the sovereign head of state (monarch) is at the head.
4	Economic monoculture	Where a country's economy is mainly built upon one resource.
5	Finite	Something that will run out.
6	Fluctuating prices	When prices are going up and down.
7	Infrastructure	The organisation of structures and facilities such as buildings, roads and power supplies.
8	Diversify	To change or increase the variety.
9	Vision 2030	A project in Saudi Arabia to diversify its economy by focusing on tourism, renewables and enterprises.
10	Renewable energy	This is energy from a source that will not run out e.g. solar energy.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
2	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
3	Demand	The amount of a resource that is needed.
4	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services.
5	Manufacturing	The turning of raw materials into products.
6	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
7	Tourism	The commercial activity of travelling for pleasure.
8	Deficit	When demand for a resource exceeds supply.
9	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded.
10	High pressure	Sinking air

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Supply	The amount of a resource available.
2	Water conservation	The practice of reducing the amount of water used by using it more efficiently
3	Arid biome location	Found 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator.
4	Industry	The growth of factories.
5	Drought	A prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall.
6	Xeriscaping	The process of landscaping and gardening in a way that limits the need for irrigation.
7	Climate	The average weather over 30 years.
8	Surplus	When supply of a resource exceeds demand.
9	Import	To buy goods and services to other countries
10	Dam	A concrete wall that stops the flow of water.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Low pressure	Rising air.
2	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
3	Hydro-electric power	The generation of electricity using flowing water.
4	Monarchy	A form of government where the sovereign head of state (monarch) is at the head.
5	Multiplier effect	The “snowballing” effect of economic activity.
6	Arid biome climate	Areas with low rainfall and high temperatures.
7	Infrastructure	The organisation of structures and facilities such as buildings, roads and power supplies.
8	Enhanced greenhouse effect	Human activity increasing the natural warming of the earth.
9	Vision 2030	A project in Saudi Arabia to diversify its economy by focusing on tourism, renewables and enterprises.
10	Reservoir	A man-made lake.

Food, Art, Drama, Music & RS Knowledge Organisers

Religious Studies

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Subjective	These are ideas based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes, or opinions.
2	Objective	These are ideas not influenced by personal feelings, tastes, or opinions. They exist as a fact.
3	Morality	This is the belief that some behaviour is right and acceptable and that other behaviour is wrong.
4	Quality of life	This is how good or comfortable someone's life is.
5	Right to die	This is the belief that a human being should be able to control their own death.
6	Sanctity of life	This is the belief that all life is special; life is created by God.
7	Vegetarian	This is a person who does not eat meat or fish, and sometimes other animal products, especially for moral, religious, or health reasons.
8	Values	These are a person's principles; the code of conduct, behaviour and beliefs, that they choose to live by.
9	Sue Ryder Hospice	This is an example of a place where someone who is dying, usually from an incurable disease, goes to receive specialised end of life care.
10	'You knit me together in my mother's womb.'	This is a quote from the Holy Bible, Psalms 139. It talks about how a life is created and is precious to God.

Music

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Jukebox Musical	a musical that features hit songs of a popular music group or genre. Like Mamma Mia or Little Shop of Horrors.
2	Opera	a dramatic work in one or more acts, set to music for singers and instrumentalists.
3	Overture	The opening piece of music before the opening of the musical, introducing the themes of the entire musical.
4	Operetta	A short opera normally light and humorous in tone.
5	Pit Band	The orchestra that plays with a musical theatre production often in front or under the stage.
6	Tritone	The distance between two notes of 6 semitones i.e. C to F#
7	Motif	A theme associated with a character.
8	Action Song	This song moves the plot forward.
9	Entr'acte	The opening piece of music before the second act.
10	Through-Sung Musical	A musical that has constant singing all the way through the show.

Drama

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Interpretation	The act of analysing and presenting the meaning, emotion and intention behind a script.
2	Direct address	Characters acknowledge and talk to the audience, often asking for their advice.
3	Corpsing	Breaking character on stage through laughing or loss of concentration.
4	Exploration	The process of actively investigating and experimenting with an extract.
5	Rehearsal	The practice and refinement phase where actors develop and polish their performance
6	The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Nighttime	A play that offers a unique perspective on the human experience, exploring the challenges and triumphs of a young man navigating a complex world
7	Motivation	What drives a character to act in a certain way or make specific decisions.
8	Prompt	A person or a cue that helps an actor remember their next line.
9	Multi role	Actors play more than one part.
10	Characterisation	The process of developing and portraying a believable character

Art

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Portraiture	The art of creating a likeness to a person
2	Portfolio	A collection of artworks
3	Assessment Objectives	The objectives which GCSE Art is assessed by
4	Develop	When you take a visual idea and alter it into a new piece
5	Observational drawing	Drawing objects that are directly in front of you
6	Present	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created
7	Experiment	To take risks with new materials
8	Texture	How a surface looks or feels e.g fluffy, rough or smooth.
9	Tonal shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions
10	Realism	Creating an accurate likeness to the real thing

Food

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Macronutrient	A type of food that is required in large amounts in the diet.
2	Micronutrient	A type of food that is required in small amounts in the diet.
3	Protein	Required for growth and repair e.g. meat and fish
4	Carbohydrate	Required for energy e.g. rice, pasta and starchy vegetables.
5	Fat	Required for insulation and protection e.g. butter and olive oil.
6	Vitamin	Organic compound essential for health.
7	Mineral	Inorganic substance essential for health.
8	Dietary Fibre	Indigestible part of a plant that passes through the digestive system without being absorbed.
9	Excess	Too much of something.
10	Deficiency	Not enough of something.

DT

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hacksaw	A saw with a fine-toothed blade for cutting metal
2	Safety Goggles	Protective eyewear to protect the eyes from hazards
3	Screwdriver	Tool with a flat or Phillips head for turning screws
4	Hammer	Tool for driving nails and applying impact force
5	Pliers	Hand tool with jaws for gripping, bending, and cutting
6	Allen Key	L-shaped tool for turning hexagonal socket screws
7	Chisel	Cutting tool with a sharp blade for shaping and carving
8	Hand Saw	Manual saw for cutting wood and other materials
9	Mallet	Hammer-like tool with a large, soft head for striking
10	File	Tool with abrasive surface for shaping and smoothing surfaces

Religious Studies

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Abortion	This is the deliberate expulsion of the foetus from the womb with the intention to destroy it.
2	Pro-choice	These are pressure groups which campaign for the rights of women to decide what happens to their own body.
3	Pro-life	These are pressure groups which campaign for the rights of all human life as created equal regardless of size, level of development, education, and degree of dependency
4	Euthanasia	This is known as a mercy killing, the ending of life for someone who is terminally ill.
5	Hospice	This is a place that cares for the dying usually from an incurable disease.
6	Genesis	This is the first book of the Holy Bible. It means origin, beginning.
7	The Ten Commandments	These are a set of Biblical laws given to Moses, a leader of the Jewish people, relating to ethics and worship in Judaism and Christianity.
8	Ensoulment	This is the Muslim belief about the moment at which a human or other being gains a soul.
9	Conception	This is when the sperm fertilises the female egg so allowing pregnancy.
10	Assisted suicide	This is when a patient in the final stages of a terminal illness receives help to end their life, usually by taking lethal drugs provided by a doctor.

Music

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Minor Seventh	The distance between two notes of 10 semitones I.e. C to B-flat
2	Duet	Two people singing together
3	Interval	A difference in pitch between two sounds.
4	Chorus Number	A whole cast song that sums up the scene going on.
5	Underscore	Is background music that supports and enhances the emotional tone of the scene
6	Parlando	delivered or performed in a style suggestive of speech. used as a direction in music.
7	Patter song	A fast song with fast-paced lyric delivery. Often having clever wordplay and rapid articulation.
8	Stephen Sondheim	American composer and lyricist who wrote Into the Woods, Sweeney Todd and Company.
9	Sara Bareilles	Female musical theatre composer of waitress.
10	Andrew Lloyd Webber	Writer of musicals such as Evita, Cats, Phantom of the Opera and Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat.

Drama

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monologue	A speech made by one character, either to another character or to the audience.
2	Duologue	A section of dialogue which only involves two actors.
3	Split Stage	When the performance space is split into different areas representing different places or times.
4	Episodic Structure	When the chronology of a performance is mixed up.
5	Proxemics	The use of the physical space between the actors on stage to convey meaning to the audience.
6	Facial expressions	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.
7	Physical Skills	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience. (convey = to communicate or share)
8	Stage Directions	Instructions in the script telling actors how to move, speak, or behave.
9	Script Annotation	Marking the script with notes about delivery, pauses, emotion, or movement.
10	Evaluation	Considering what has gone well and what could be improved about a performance piece.

Art

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sitter	The person/people within an artwork
2	Frame	To position visually within a fixed boundary
3	Depict	To show/present in an artwork
4	Bust	The portrayal of a person's head and shoulders
5	Renaissance	A period of art famous in European history
6	Contemporary	The art of today (21st century)
7	Sketch	A brief and basic drawing
8	Muse	A person who serves as an inspiration to an artist
9	Foreshortening	To show an object as closer than it is
10	Gallery	A building or room for the exhibition of art

Food

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hygienic	The practice of keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent disease.
2	Microorganisms	Tiny forms of life that can only be seen under a microscope which include bacteria, fungi and yeast.
3	Bacteria	Microscopic single-celled organisms without a nucleus.
4	Hazard	Something that causes danger or risk.
5	Contaminate	Make a food unsafe to eat by allowing it to come into contact with microorganisms.
6	Food poisoning	An illness caused by microorganisms contaminating food.
7	Cross contamination	How bacteria are spread from one source onto food.
8	Mould	Microorganisms related to mushrooms
9	Pathogen	Something that causes illness
10	Toxin	Another name for poison.

DT

Week 12	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 oxidation or other chemical reactions.
10	Compressive strength	The capacity of a material to withstand loads without deforming.

Religious Studies

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Subjective	These are ideas based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes, or opinions.
2	Objective	These are ideas not influenced by personal feelings, tastes, or opinions. They exist as a fact.
3	Morality	This is the belief that some behaviour is right and acceptable and that other behaviour is wrong.
4	Quality of life	This is how good or comfortable someone's life is.
5	Sanctity of life	This is the belief that all life is special; life is created by God.
6	Sue Ryder Hospice	This is an example of a place where someone who is dying, usually from an incurable disease, goes to receive specialised end of life care.
7	'You knit me together in my mother's womb.'	This is a quote from the Holy Bible, Psalms 139. It talks about how a life is created and is precious to God.
8	The Ten Commandments	These are a set of Biblical laws given to Moses, a leader of the Jewish people, relating to ethics and worship in Judaism and Christianity.
9	Ensoulment	This is the Muslim belief about the moment at which a human or other being gains a soul.
10	Euthanasia	This is known as a mercy killing, the ending of life for someone who is terminally ill.

Character Education

Our vision

Character Education will help you to develop your confidence, compassion, and enable you to contribute effectively to society, be a successful learner and a responsible citizen. By focusing on these character challenges you will also develop self esteem and a better understanding and respect for others, as well as an awareness of wider spiritual and cultural issues. The challenges and experiences listed below will ensure you are able to climb your own personal mountain to the very best universities and professions.

How to earn and record your badges

- For each badge you complete you will need to have them signed off by a member of staff.
- Remember for some of your badges you will need to provide evidence.
- Miss Blick will then present you with your badge on completion.
- You will update your main Character booklet each week in tutor time.
- You will need to achieve each badge before being awarded the next, for example; you cannot achieve gold if you have not completed the bronze or silver in that badge category.

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

Ambition				
Badge	Badge Level	You must...	Achieved?	Staff Signature
Culture <i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are working outside of your comfort zone.</i>	Bronze	Perform your creative talent at school.		
	Silver	Take part in three different events within the following: school drama performance, dance performance, art exhibition, orchestra/ band or a sporting tournament.		
	Gold	Take part in ten or more different events listed above.		
Academia <i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are exploring opportunities available to you after Gloucester Academy.</i>	Bronze	Attend 3 external Higher Academic Events (careers lectures/college/sixth form/university visit).		
	Silver	Visit a Russell Group University.		
	Gold	Successfully secure an offer at a sixth form or college to complete A-Levels / Apprenticeship.		
Futures <i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are climbing your own personal mountain to the very best universities and professions.</i>	Bronze	Take part in a one-to-one interview with a career's advisor.		
	Silver	To produce a high-quality CV checked by SLT/Careers adviser.		
	Gold	To secure a professional work experience placement.		
Literacy <i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are expanding your vocabulary.</i>	Bronze	To read 25 books and complete book reviews.		
	Silver	To read 50 books and complete book reviews.		
	Gold	To read 150 books and complete book reviews.		

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

Excellence				
Badge	Badge Level	You must...	Achieved ?	Staff Signature
Sport <i>This is a demonstration of excellence because you are representing your school.</i>	Bronze	Play in 10 competitive sports matches or competitions for the school team.		
	Silver	Play in 25 competitive sports matches or competitions for the school team.		
	Gold	Play in a competitive sports match or competition regionally or nationally.		
Community <i>This is a demonstration of excellence because you are helping others.</i>	Bronze	Be an active member of an in-school community for one unit; GA prep, an enrichment activity or homework support.		
	Silver	Write and propose a new community project to key stakeholders.		
	Gold	Organise and deliver a community project event.		
Leadership <i>This is a demonstration of excellence because you are being a role model to others.</i>	Bronze	Be on the student leadership team (sports captain, Character representative, mentor or ambassador).		
	Silver	Have impacted change or improvement as a leader (provide evidence of what you have achieved).		
	Gold	Create and lead your own leadership event.		
Adventure <i>This is a demonstration of excellence because you have challenged yourself.</i>	Bronze	Complete a school residential / Outdoor Adventure Activity.		
	Silver	Complete the Duke of Edinburgh BRONZE Award.		
	Gold	Complete the Duke of Edinburgh SILVER Award or Ten Tors challenge.		

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

Pride				
Badge	Badge Level	You must...	Achieved ?	Staff Signature
Charity <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have helped others.</i>	Bronze	Volunteer 10 hours to the local community or charity.		
	Silver	Organise a charity event and raise more than £100.		
	Gold	Organise a charity event and raise more than £500.		
Commitment <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have dedicated time and effort to something you enjoy.</i>	Bronze	Visit one of the following; art gallery, theatre, museum, concert, ballet, or similar. Or have 100% attendance at an enrichment activity for a unit.		
	Silver	Visit two different places from the above list. Or have 100% attendance at two different enrichment activities for two units.		
	Gold	Visit five of the following; art gallery, theatre, museum, concert, ballet, or similar. Or have 100% attendance at three different enrichment activities for three units.		
Environment <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you are making the world more eco friendly.</i>	Bronze	Take part in an event which improves your school environment.		
	Silver	Organise an event which improves your local environment.		
	Gold	Contribute to a national event, or movement which aims to improve the environment.		
Diversity <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have celebrated all things that make us unique.</i>	Bronze	Take part in one event; assembly or festival which celebrates diversity (race, religion, LGBTQI+).		
	Silver	Take part in two events that celebrate two different types of diversity.		
	Gold	Organise an event, festival or assembly which celebrates diversity.		