



GLOUCESTER
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW
LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 1

Year 8

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	Anaerobic respiration	A process which releases very little energy when glucose reacts WITHOUT OXYGEN.
2	Lactic acid	A waste product of anaerobic respiration in animals.
3	Glucose → Lactic acid	The word equation for anaerobic respiration in animals.
4	Fermentation	The process of anaerobic respiration in plants and yeast.
5	Glucose → Carbon dioxide + Ethanol	The word equation for anaerobic respiration in plants and yeast.
6	Ribs	A set of bones which surround the lungs to form a ribcage.
7	Intercostal muscles	Contract to cause the ribcage to move upwards and outwards for inhalation.
8	Diaphragm	A muscle that sits underneath the ribcage.
9	Trachea	A tube lined with cartilage which leads from the mouth to the lungs.
10	Alveoli	Small air sacs where gas exchange takes place.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ribs	A set of bones which surround the lungs to form a ribcage.
2	Intercostal muscles	Contract to cause the ribcage to move upwards and outwards for inhalation.
3	Diaphragm	A muscle that sits underneath the ribcage.
4	Trachea	A tube lined with cartilage which leads from the mouth to the lungs.
5	Alveoli	Small air sacs where gas exchange takes place.
6	Anaerobic respiration	A process which releases very little energy when glucose reacts WITHOUT OXYGEN.
7	Lactic acid	A waste product of anaerobic respiration in animals.
8	Glucose → Lactic acid	The word equation for anaerobic respiration in animals.
9	Fermentation	The process of anaerobic respiration in plants and yeast.
10	Glucose → Carbon dioxide + Ethanol	The word equation for anaerobic respiration in plants and yeast.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Breathing	A mechanical process for how we get oxygen into our lungs.
2	Carbon dioxide + water	Products of aerobic respiration.
3	Aerobic respiration	A process which releases energy when glucose reacts with oxygen.
4	Mitochondria	Site of aerobic respiration.
5	Cytoplasm	Jelly-like substance where chemical reactions take place.
6	Anaerobic respiration	A process which releases very little energy when glucose reacts WITHOUT OXYGEN.
7	Lactic acid	A waste product of anaerobic respiration in animals.
8	Glucose → Lactic acid	The word equation for anaerobic respiration in animals.
9	Fermentation	The process of anaerobic respiration in plants and yeast.
10	Glucose → Carbon dioxide + Ethanol	The word equation for anaerobic respiration in plants and yeast.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Coulomb	Unit of electrical charge.
2	Current	Rate of flow of charge.
3	Ammeter	Used to measure current in series
4	Amps	Unit for current.
5	$Q = I \times t$	Equation to calculate the charge using Charge = Current x Time
6	Series circuit	Only 1 path for the current to flow.
7	Parallel circuit	More than 1 path for the current to flow, it can split and rejoin.
8	Solenoid	Coil of wire
9	Electromagnet	A solenoid with an iron core
10	Mean	Add up the values and divide by the number of values

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Series circuit	Only 1 path for the current to flow.
2	Parallel circuit	More than 1 path for the current to flow, it can split and rejoin.
3	Solenoid	Coil of wire
4	Electromagnet	A solenoid with an iron core
5	Mean	Add up the values and divide by the number of values
6	Coulomb	Unit of electrical charge.
7	Current	Rate of flow of charge.
8	Ammeter	Used to measure current in series
9	Amps	Unit for current.
10	$Q = I \times t$	Equation to calculate the charge using Charge = Current x Time

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cell Wall	Made of cellulose to provide extra support.
2	Vacuole	Storage of cell sap e.g. water and minerals. Keeps the cell rigid.
3	Chloroplast	Site of photosynthesis.
4	Magnification	How much an image is enlarged.
5	Resolution	The ability to see two points as two points without blurring into one.
6	Root hair cell	A plant cell which absorbs water from the soil.
7	Xylem cell	A plant cell which transports water & minerals up to the leaves.
8	Phloem cell	A plant cell which transports sugars up and down the plant.
9	Light microscope	Microscopes that allow light to pass through them.
10	Electron microscope	Microscopes which use beams of electrons to pass through them.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Root hair cell	A plant cell which absorbs water from the soil.
2	Xylem cell	A plant cell which transports water & minerals up to the leaves.
3	Phloem cell	A plant cell which transports sugars up and down the plant.
4	Light microscope	Microscopes that allow light to pass through them.
5	Electron microscope	Microscopes which use beams of electrons to pass through them.
6	Cell Wall	Made of cellulose to provide extra support.
7	Vacuole	Storage of cell sap e.g. water and minerals. Keeps the cell rigid.
8	Chloroplast	Site of photosynthesis.
9	Magnification	How much an image is enlarged.
10	Resolution	The ability to see two points as two points without blurring into one.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Atom	The building block of an element, it cannot be chemically broken down.
2	Element	A substance made of one type of atom.
3	Compound	Atoms of more than one element chemically bonded together.
4	Metal	Elements on the left hand side of the periodic table.
5	Non-metal	Elements on the right hand side of the periodic table.
6	Matter	Anything that takes up space and has mass.
7	Ionic bond	Attraction between positive and negative ions.
8	Molecule	Particle made from atoms joined together by covalent bonds.
9	Metallic bond	A bond that occurs in metals only.
10	Covalent bond	A bond that forms between nonmetals only.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Matter	Anything that takes up space and has mass.
2	Ionic bond	Attraction between positive and negative ions.
3	Molecule	Particle made from atoms joined together by covalent bonds.
4	Metallic bond	A bond that occurs in metals only.
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6	Atom	The building block of an element, it cannot be chemically broken down.
7	Element	A substance made of one type of atom.
8	Compound	Atoms of more than one element chemically bonded together.
9	Metal	Elements on the left hand side of the periodic table.
10	Non-metal	Elements on the right hand side of the periodic table.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ribs	A set of bones which surround the lungs to form a ribcage.
2	Intercostal muscles	Contract to cause the ribcage to move upwards and outwards for inhalation.
3	Diaphragm	A muscle that sits underneath the ribcage.
4	Trachea	A tube lined with cartilage which leads from the mouth to the lungs.
5	Alveoli	Small air sacs where gas exchange takes place.
6	Artery	Blood vessel which carries blood away from the heart.
7	Vein	Blood vessel which brings blood back to the heart
8	Capillary	Blood vessel adapted for gas exchange.
9	Diffusion	Movement of particles from a high to a low concentration.
10	Organ system	Organs are organised into organ systems.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Artery	Blood vessel which carries blood away from the heart.
2	Vein	Blood vessel which brings blood back to the heart
3	Capillary	Blood vessel adapted for gas exchange.
4	Diffusion	Movement of particles from a high to a low concentration.
5	Organ system	Organs are organised into organ systems.
6	Ribs	A set of bones which surround the lungs to form a ribcage.
7	Intercostal muscles	Contract to cause the ribcage to move upwards and outwards for inhalation.
8	Diaphragm	A muscle that sits underneath the ribcage.
9	Trachea	A tube lined with cartilage which leads from the mouth to the lungs.
10	Alveoli	Small air sacs where gas exchange takes place.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acids	A substance with a value of 0-6 on the pH scale.
2	Alkalis	A substance with a value of 8-14 on the pH scale.
3	Neutral	A substance with a pH of 7.
4	pH scale	A scale from 0-14 that shows acidic a substance is.
5	Aqueous solution	A solution made of water with other substances dissolved.
6	pH meter	A device which gives a precise numerical value for pH
7	Indicator	A substance which will change colour depending on the pH.
8	Universal Indicator	An indicator which produces red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple colours.
9	Litmus	Damp paper which turns red in solutions which are acidic and blue in substances which are alkaline.
10	Neutralisation	A reaction between an acid and alkali to make a salt and water.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	pH meter	A device which gives a precise numerical value for pH
2	Indicator	A substance which will change colour depending on the pH.
3	Universal Indicator	An indicator which produces red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple colours.
4	Litmus	Damp paper which turns red in solutions which are acidic and blue in substances which are alkaline.
5	Neutralisation	A reaction between an acid and alkali to make a salt and water.
6	Acids	A substance with a value of 0-6 on the pH scale.
7	Alkalis	A substance with a value of 8-14 on the pH scale.
8	Neutral	A substance with a pH of 7.
9	pH scale	A scale from 0-14 that shows acidic a substance is.
10	Aqueous solution	A solution made of water with other substances dissolved.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mi mejor <u>amigo</u>	My best <u>friend</u>
2	se llama Sam	is called Sam
3	Él tiene trece <u>años</u>	He is thirteen <u>years</u> old
4	y tiene los <u>ojos</u> azules	and he has blue <u>eyes</u>
5	y el <u>pelo</u> rubio	and blonde <u>hair</u>
6	Mi <u>novia</u>	My <u>girlfriend</u>
7	tiene los <u>ojos</u> marrones	has brown <u>eyes</u>
8	y el <u>pelo</u> largo y moreno	and long dark <u>hair</u>
9	Es alta e <u>hija</u> única	She is tall and an only <u>child</u>
10	Es discapacitada	She is disabled

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mi <u>hermano</u> mayor	My older <u>brother</u>
2	tiene dieciocho <u>años</u>	is eighteen <u>years</u> old
3	Él es bajo y pelirrojo	He is short and ginger (-haired)
4	y es muy activo	and he is very active
5	Es más social que yo	He is more social than me
6	Mi <u>hermana</u> menor	My younger <u>sister</u>
7	tiene quince <u>años</u>	is fifteen <u>years</u> old
8	Ella es demasiado fuerte	She is too strong
9	Ella es menos	She is less
10	trabajadora que yo	hard-working than me

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Por lo general	In general
2	me llevo bien con	I get on well with
3	mis <u>padres</u>	my <u>parents</u>
4	dado que	given that
5	ellos son habladores	they are chatty
6	Mi mejor <u>amigo</u>	My best <u>friend</u>
7	se llama Sam	is called Sam
8	Él tiene trece <u>años</u>	He is thirteen <u>years</u> old
9	y tiene los <u>ojos</u> azules	and he has blue <u>eyes</u>
10	y el <u>pelo</u> rubio	and blonde <u>hair</u>

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mi <u>modelo</u> (a seguir) es	My <u>role model</u> is
2	mi <u>madrastra</u>	my <u>step mum</u>
3	dado que siempre	given that always
4	ella me ayuda	she helps me
5	y nunca me da miedo	and she never scares me
6	Mi <u>novia</u>	My <u>girlfriend</u>
7	tiene los <u>ojos</u> marrones	has brown <u>eyes</u>
8	y el <u>pelo</u> largo y moreno	and long dark <u>hair</u>
9	Es alta e <u>hija</u> única	She is tall and an only <u>child</u>
10	Es discapacitada	She is disabled

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	En mi <u>casa</u>	At <u>home</u>
2	para el <u>desayuno</u>	for <u>breakfast</u>
3	como	I eat
4	<u>pan</u>	<u>bread</u>
5	Generalmente	Usually
6	Mi <u>hermano</u> mayor	My older <u>brother</u>
7	tiene dieciocho <u>años</u>	is eighteen <u>years</u> old
8	Él es bajo y pelirrojo	He is short and ginger (-haired)
9	y es muy activo	and he is very active
10	Es más social que yo	He is more social than me

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	para el <u>almuerzo</u>	for <u>lunch</u>
2	tomo	I have (take)
3	un <u>bocadillo</u> de <u>jamón</u>	a <u>ham sandwich</u>
4	y bebo	and I drink
5	<u>zum</u> de <u>naranja</u>	<u>orange juice</u>
6	Mi <u>hermana</u> menor	My younger <u>sister</u>
7	tiene quince <u>años</u>	is fifteen <u>years</u> old
8	Ella es demasiado fuerte	She is too strong
9	Ella es menos	She is less
10	trabajadora que yo	hard-working than me

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para llevar una <u>vida</u> sana	To lead a healthy <u>lifestyle</u>
2	cocinamos	we cook
3	<u>pescado</u> , <u>arroz</u>	<u>fish</u> , <u>rice</u>
4	y <u>verduras</u>	and <u>vegetables</u>
5	por la <u>noche</u>	in the <u>evening</u>
6	Por lo general	In general
7	me llevo bien con	I get on well with
8	mis <u>padres</u>	my <u>parents</u>
9	dado que	given that
10	ellos son habladores	they are chatty

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para estar en <u>forma</u>	To stay in <u>shape</u>
2	suelo comer	I tend to eat
3	<u>fruta</u> y <u>verduras</u>	<u>fruit</u> and <u>vegetables</u>
4	y trato de	and I try
5	dormir bien	to sleep well
6	Mi <u>modelo</u> (a seguir) es	My <u>role model</u> is
7	mi <u>madrastra</u>	my <u>step mum</u>
8	dado que siempre	given that always
9	ella me ayuda	she helps me
10	y nunca me da miedo	and she never scares me

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	En mi <u>casa</u>	At <u>home</u>
2	para el <u>desayuno</u>	for <u>breakfast</u>
3	como	I eat
4	<u>pan</u>	<u>bread</u>
5	Generalmente	Usually
6	para el <u>almuerzo</u>	for <u>lunch</u>
7	tomo	I have (take)
8	un <u>bocadillo</u> de <u>jamón</u>	a <u>ham sandwich</u>
9	y bebo	and I drink
10	<u>zum</u> de <u>naranja</u>	<u>orange juice</u>

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para llevar una <u>vida</u> sana	To lead a healthy <u>lifestyle</u>
2	cocinamos	we cook
3	<u>pescado, arroz</u>	<u>fish, rice</u>
4	y <u>verduras</u>	and <u>vegetables</u>
5	por la <u>noche</u>	in the <u>evening</u>
6	Para estar en <u>forma</u>	To stay in <u>shape</u>
7	suelo comer	I tend to eat
8	<u>fruta y verduras</u>	<u>fruit and vegetables</u>
9	y trato de	and I try
10	dormir bien	to sleep well

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	My best <u>friend</u>	Mi mejor <u>amigo</u>
2	is called Sam	se llama Sam
3	He is thirteen <u>years</u> old	Él tiene trece <u>años</u>
4	and he has blue <u>eyes</u>	y tiene los <u>ojos</u> azules
5	and blonde <u>hair</u>	y el <u>pelo</u> rubio
6	My <u>girlfriend</u>	Mi <u>novia</u>
7	has brown <u>eyes</u>	tiene los <u>ojos</u> marrones
8	and long dark <u>hair</u>	y el <u>pelo</u> largo y moreno
9	She is tall and an only child	Es alta e <u>hija</u> única
10	She is disabled	Es discapacitada

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	My older <u>brother</u>	Mi <u>hermano</u> mayor
2	is eighteen <u>years</u> old	tiene dieciocho <u>años</u>
3	He is short and ginger (-haired)	Él es bajo y pelirrojo
4	and he is very active	y es muy activo
5	He is more social than me	Es más social que yo
6	My younger <u>sister</u>	Mi <u>hermana</u> menor
7	is fifteen <u>years</u> old	tiene quince <u>años</u>
8	She is too strong	Ella es demasiado fuerte
9	She is less	Ella es menos
10	hard-working than me	trabajadora que yo

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	In general	Por lo general
2	I get on well with	me llevo bien con
3	my <u>parents</u>	mis <u>padres</u>
4	given that	dado que
5	they are chatty	ellos son habladores
6	My best <u>friend</u>	Mi mejor <u>amigo</u>
7	is called Sam	se llama Sam
8	He is thirteen <u>years</u> old	Él tiene trece <u>años</u>
9	and he has blue <u>eyes</u>	y tiene los <u>ojos</u> azules
10	and blonde <u>hair</u>	y el <u>pelo</u> rubio

English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	morality	The principles that indicate what is right and wrong, bad and good
2	relationships	The way in which people are connected to and interact with one another.
3	innocence	Lacking life experience or knowledge of the world
4	chaos	A state of disorder and confusion, where nothing is under control
5	impulsive	To act or do something without planning or thinking
6	vulnerable	An exposed area or weakness.
7	villainous	Guilty of wicked or criminal behaviour, an immoral character
8	secrecy	The act of keeping information hidden from others.
9	order	A state of calm and stability, where everything is under control
10	division	The act or state of being separated or in conflict.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	structure	The way a text is ordered; for example the order in which events occur
2	characterisation	The creation of a fictional person through description of their features
3	setting	The creation of a place or surroundings, also shown through its atmosphere
4	tension	an emotional pressure that makes you feel uncomfortable
5	introducing	An idea or character is first shown.
6	focusing	Our attention is aimed somewhere.
7	building	When an idea/tension is increased.
8	developing	An earlier point is extended.
9	changing	A shift is created for an event/idea.
10	concluding	Ideas/ events are drawn to a close.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong.
2	humanity	This refers to the human race, which includes everyone on Earth.
3	atmosphere	The mode or tone set by the writer.
4	climax	The most intense or decisive point.
5	dialogue	The lines spoken by characters.
6	flashback	(Analepsis) Presents past events.
7	flash-forward	(Prolepsis) Presents future events.
8	foreshadowing	Hints what is to come(can mislead).
9	motif	A recurring element in a story.
10	spotlight	Emphasis is placed on something.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	menacing	suggesting the presence of danger (threatening)
2	ominous	giving the worrying impression something bad will happen (gloomy)
3	grotesque	Something that is very ugly and disgusting, perhaps distorted
4	perturbed	feeling anxiety of concern (unsettled)
5	desolate	uninhabited or giving the impression of emptiness (bare)
6	sinister	something harmful or evil is likely to happen (alarming)
7	atmospheric	Creating a particular mood or tone
8	haunted	Visited by a ghost; tormented by a memory or something in the mind
9	isolated	Far away from other places, buildings, or people
10	foreboding	An advance warning or feeling of something bad about to happen

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	shift	A switch or change of focus.
2	mystery	a hidden or unexplained thing
3	relationships	The way in which people are connected to and interact with one another.
4	morality	The principles that indicate what is right and wrong, bad and good
5	order	A state of calm and stability, where everything is under control
6	psyche	A term to describe the human soul, body or mind.
7	supernatural	Events or things that cannot be explained by nature or science and that are assumed to come from beyond, or to originate from otherworldly forces.
8	division	The act or state of being separated or in conflict.
9	madness	Gothic writers were fascinated with the psychological exploration of the mind and what made people become psychologically disturbed.
10	pathetic fallacy	A literary device that attributes human qualities and emotions to inanimate objects of nature.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gothic fiction	A genre characterised by mystery, fear of the unknown, and terror.
2	narrative	A description of a series of connected events, or a story
3	haunted	Visited by a ghost; tormented by a memory or something in the mind
4	atmospheric	Creating a particular mood or tone
5	characterisation	The creation of a fictional person through description of their features
6	narrative voice	Narrative voice is the perspective the story is told from.
7	1st person	Told from a character's perspective (I).
8	2nd person	Directed to the reader (you).
9	3rd person	the story is told by an external narrator who is not a character in the story.
10	chaos	A state of disorder and confusion, where nothing is under control

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	structure	The way a text is ordered; for example the order in which events occur
2	characterisation	The creation of a fictional person through description of their features
3	setting	The creation of a place or surroundings, also shown through its atmosphere
4	tension	an emotional pressure that makes you feel uncomfortable
5	dialogue	The lines spoken by characters.
6	flashback	Presents past events.
7	flash-forward	Presents future events.
8	foreshadowing	Hints what is to come (can mislead).
9	motif	A recurring element in a story.
10	spotlight	Emphasis is placed on something.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	introducing	An idea or character is first shown.
2	focusing	Our attention is aimed somewhere.
3	building	When an idea/tension is increased.
4	developing	An earlier point is extended.
5	changing	A shift is created for an event/idea.
6	concluding	Ideas/ events are drawn to a close.
7	morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong.
8	humanity	This refers to the human race, which includes everyone on Earth.
9	atmosphere	The mode or tone set by the writer.
10	climax	The most intense or decisive point.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	narrative	A description of a series of connected events, or a story
2	innocence	Lacking life experience or knowledge of the world
3	villainous	Guilty of wicked or criminal behaviour, an immoral character
4	sinister	something harmful or evil is likely to happen (alarming)
5	narrative voice	Narrative voice is the perspective the story is told from.
6	1st person	Told from a character's perspective (I).
7	structure	The way a text is ordered; for example the order in which events occur
8	secrecy	The act of keeping information hidden from others.
9	vulnerable	An exposed area or weakness.
10	mystery	a hidden or unexplained thing

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gothic fiction	A genre characterised by mystery, fear of the unknown, and terror.
2	2nd person	Directed to the reader (you).
3	isolated	Far away from other places, buildings, or people
4	3rd person	the story is told by an external narrator who is not a character in the story.
5	psyche	A term to describe the human soul, body or mind.
6	supernatural	Events or things that cannot be explained by nature or science and that are assumed to come from beyond, or to originate from otherworldly forces.
7	foreboding	an advance warning or feeling of something bad about to happen
8	madness	Gothic writers were fascinated with the psychological exploration of the mind and what made people become psychologically disturbed.
9	pathetic fallacy	A literary device that attributes human qualities and emotions to inanimate objects of nature.
10	shift	A switch or change of focus.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	menacing	suggesting the presence of danger (threatening)
2	ominous	giving the worrying impression something bad will happen (gloomy)
3	grotesque	Something that is very ugly and disgusting, perhaps distorted
4	perturbed	feeling anxiety of concern (unsettled)
5	desolate	uninhabited or giving the impression of emptiness (bare)
6	flashback	Presents past events.
7	flash-forward	Presents future events.
8	foreshadowing	Hints what is to come (can mislead).
9	motif	A recurring element in a story.
10	spotlight	Emphasis is placed on something.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	sinister	something harmful or evil is likely to happen (alarming)
2	apocalyptic	describing the complete destruction of the world (catastrophic)
3	obscured	when something is hidden or covered (concealed)
4	isolated	Far away from other places, buildings, or people
5	haunted	visited by a ghost; tormented by a memory or something in the mind
6	morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong.
7	humanity	This refers to the human race, which includes everyone on Earth.
8	atmosphere	The mode or tone set by the writer.
9	climax	The most intense or decisive point.
10	dialogue	The lines spoken by characters.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	structure	The way a text is ordered; for example the order in which events occur
2	characterisation	The creation of a fictional person through description of their features
3	setting	The creation of a place or surroundings, also shown through its atmosphere
4	tension	an emotional pressure that makes you feel uncomfortable
5	shift	A switch or change of focus.
6	impulsive	To act or do something without planning or thinking
7	mystery	a hidden or unexplained thing
8	apocalyptic	describing the complete destruction of the world (catastrophic)
9	obscured	when something is hidden or covered (concealed)
10	psyche	A term to describe the human soul, body or mind.

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who was the first Stuart monarch?	James I
2	This is the UK legislative body, made up of the House of Commons and House of Lords	Parliament
3	What is the name of the plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament?	The Gunpowder Plot
4	When was the Gunpowder Plot?	5th November 1605
5	Who was the leader of the Gunpowder Plot?	Guy Fawkes
6	This is the punishment for treason that Guy Fawkes and the plotters suffered. It involves being hanged, stretched, and cut into pieces.	Hanged, drawn, and quartered.
7	What is the name for the practice of using magic for evil purposes?	Witchcraft
8	A small animal, usually a toad or cat, that would suck the blood of a witch at night.	Familiar
9	He re-discovered the Americas in 1492.	Christopher Columbus
10	What is the name for a group of people that inhabited a place first?	Indigenous people

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	These are the indigenous people of the Americas.	American Indians
2	What is the name for a conflict where two or more sides fight within the same country?	Civil War
3	These were supporters of Parliament during the Civil War.	Parliamentarians
4	These were supporters of King Charles I during the Civil War	Royalists
5	What was the tax that Charles I introduced in 1627 that was hated by the English population?	Ship Tax
6	This was the common name for supporters of Parliament, due to their round haircuts.	Roundheads
7	This was the common name for supporters of Charles I, due to their use of horses.	Cavaliers
8	This person's job was to stand at the front of an army and hold a 5 metre long pike.	Pikeman
9	This was someone who held a large gun which was fired using a match.	Musketeer
10	What was the name of the Parliamentary army created by Oliver Cromwell?	New Model Army

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	He was the MP for Cambridgeshire and a leading Parliamentarian during the Civil War.	Oliver Cromwell
2	He was the commander of the New Model Army.	Thomas Fairfax
3	What is the name for someone who betrays their country?	Traitor
4	How was King Charles I executed?	He was beheaded
5	When was King Charles I executed?	30th January 1649
6	Who was the first Stuart monarch?	James I
7	This is the UK legislative body, made up of the House of Commons and House of Lords	Parliament
8	What is the name of the plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament?	The Gunpowder Plot
9	When was the Gunpowder Plot?	5th November 1605
10	Who was the leader of the Gunpowder Plot?	Guy Fawkes

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the name for somebody that dies for the cause that they believe in?	Martyr
2	This means a country without a monarchy.	Republic
3	What is the name for the period of time where England was a republic, ruled by Cromwell?	Interregnum
4	What was the title given to Oliver Cromwell after Charles I's execution?	Lord Protector
5	Who was the son of Charles I and the monarch restored to the throne?	Charles II
6	This is the punishment for treason that Guy Fawkes and the plotters suffered. It involves being hanged, stretched, and cut into pieces.	Hanged, drawn, and quartered.
7	What is the name for the practice of using magic for evil purposes?	Witchcraft
8	A small animal, usually a toad or cat, that would suck the blood of a witch at night.	Familiar
9	He re-discovered the Americas in 1492.	Christopher Columbus
10	What is the name for a group of people that inhabited a place first?	Indigenous people

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	This means to return something to its past self. In particular, bringing back the English monarchy.	Restoration
2	What was the nickname given to Charles II?	The Merry Monarch
3	This is the epidemic of Bubonic Plague that struck England in 1665.	The Great Plague
4	What caused the Great Plague to spread?	Fleas that live on rats
5	What is the name for the bacteria that cause bubonic plague?	Yersinia Pestis
6	These are the indigenous people of the Americas.	American Indians
7	What is the name for a conflict where two or more sides fight within the same country?	Civil War
8	These were supporters of Parliament during the Civil War.	Parliamentarians
9	These were supporters of King Charles I during the Civil War	Royalists
10	What was the tax that Charles I introduced in 1627 that was hated by the English population?	Ship Tax

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	This is the belief that disease was spread by "bad air"	Miasma
2	He was a London MP that wrote about the impact of the plague on London.	Samuel Pepys
3	What is the name for the document that kept track of who had died, and how they died.	Bill of Mortality
4	In what year was the Great Fire of London?	1666
5	How long did the Great Fire burn for?	4 days
6	This was the common name for supporters of Parliament, due to their round haircuts.	Roundheads
7	This was the common name for supporters of Charles I, due to their use of horses.	Cavaliers
8	This person's job was to stand at the front of an army and hold a 5 metre long pike.	Pikeman
9	This was someone who held a large gun which was fired using a match.	Musketeer
10	What was the name of the Parliamentary army created by Oliver Cromwell?	New Model Army

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What did Charles II order the army to do during the Great Fire?	Blow up houses
2	The job of somebody that designs buildings and cities.	Architect
3	This is evidence from the time that tells us about a period in history. This can include: pictures, diaries, posters, letters etc.	Source
4	This is somebody's opinion about a historical event and can include: diaries, articles, films, letters etc.	Interpretation
5	What is the name for thinking deeply about a historical question?	Enquiry
6	He was the MP for Cambridgeshire and a leading Parliamentarian during the Civil War.	Oliver Cromwell
7	He was the commander of the New Model Army.	Thomas Fairfax
8	What is the name for someone who betrays their country?	Traitor
9	How was King Charles I executed?	He was beheaded
10	When was King Charles I executed?	30th January 1649

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who took the throne after Charles II's death?	James II
2	A series of new laws that King William and Queen Mary had to agree to.	Bill of Rights
3	When did the Glorious Revolution take place?	1688
4	Which law stated that the King or Queen must always be a Protestant?	1701 Act of Settlement
5	Which law combined England, Scotland, and Wales into one country?	1707 Act of Union
6	What is the name for somebody that dies for the cause that they believe in?	Martyr
7	This means a country without a monarchy.	Republic
8	What is the name for the period of time where England was a republic, ruled by Cromwell?	Interregnum
9	What was the title given to Oliver Cromwell after Charles I's execution?	Lord Protector
10	Who was the son of Charles I and the monarch restored to the throne?	Charles II

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
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Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What did Charles II order the army to do during the Great Fire?	Blow up houses
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Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	This is the UK legislative body, made up of the House of Commons and House of Lords	Parliament
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7	These were supporters of King Charles I during the Civil War	Royalists
8	He was the MP for Cambridgeshire and a leading Parliamentarian during the Civil War.	Oliver Cromwell
9	He was the commander of the New Model Army.	Thomas Fairfax
10	What is the name for somebody that dies for the cause that they believe in?	Martyr

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the name for the period of time where England was a republic, ruled by Cromwell?	Interregnum
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Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
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7	A small animal, usually a toad or cat, that would suck the blood of a witch at night.	Familiar
8	These were supporters of Parliament during the Civil War.	Parliamentarians
9	These were supporters of King Charles I during the Civil War	Royalists
10	What was the tax that Charles I introduced in 1627 that was hated by the English population?	Ship Tax

Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Percentage (%)	A number or ratio that can be expressed as a fraction of 100. It represents a proportional value out of a whole.
2	Multiplier	A decimal you multiply an amount by to increase/decrease this amount by a percentage or to find the percentage of an amount
3	Value Added Tax (VAT)	A tax added on to items that you buy, usually 20%
4	Change	To increase or decrease
5	Increase	To become or make greater in size or amount
6	Decrease	To become or make smaller in size or amount
7	Profit	The positive difference between the amount earned and the amount spent
8	Loss	The negative difference between the amount earned and the amount spent
9	1, 2, 4, 5, 20, 25, 50, 100	The factors of 100
10	Divide the amount by 10	How to find 10% of an amount

Week 2	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	$\frac{\text{Percentage}}{100}$	How to find the multiplier for a percentage of an amount
5	$\frac{100 + \text{Percentage}}{100}$	How to find the multiplier for a percentage increase
6	$\frac{100 - \text{Percentage}}{100}$	How to find the multiplier for a percentage decrease
7	Addition and/or Multiplication	Operations most often used to find a total
8	Subtraction	The operation most often used to find a difference
9	100p	The number of pence in £1
10	Divide by 100	How to convert from pence to pounds

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Multiply by 100	How to convert from pounds to pence
2	2 decimal places (dp)	The number of decimal places monetary values should be written to
3	Subtraction	The operation most often used to find a monetary "change"
4	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)
5	Base	The number or variable being multiplied by itself
6	Simplify	Writing an expression, fraction, or equation into a shorter, less complicated form without changing its overall value
7	Algebraic	Relating to, involving, or according to the laws of algebra
8	Factor	A number that divides into the given number without a remainder
9	a	The value of a^1
10	1	The value of a^0

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	a^{m+n}	The multiplication law for indices: $a^m \times a^n =$
2	a^{m-n}	The division law for indices: $a^m \div a^n =$
3	$\frac{1}{a^m}$	The negative index law: $a^{-m} =$
4	a^2	$a \times a$
5	a^5	$a \times a \times a \times a \times a$
6	Equation	A mathematical statement that shows that two mathematical expressions are equal
7	Expression	An expression is a combination of numbers, variables, and operators (like add, subtract, multiply and divide) that represents a value.
8	Variable	A quantity that can be changed and is not a fixed constant. Often represented by a letter
9	Operation	A mathematical process. The most common are add, subtract, multiply and divide (+, -, ×, ÷)
10	Inverse	An operation, value or function that reverses the effect of another (e.g. addition and subtraction or multiplication and division)

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Solve	To find the value of the unknown variable
2	Sequence	An ordered list of numbers or objects
3	Substitution	Replacing the variables (letters) in an algebraic expression with their numerical values
4	Negative Number	A value less than zero
5	A Term	A number or pattern in a sequence
6	Arithmetic Sequence	The type of sequence where the common difference remains the same
7	Term-to-term rule	Addition or subtraction when moving from a term in a sequence to the next
8	Nth Term	The rule for generating a sequence
9	Ratio	The relationship in quantity, amount, or size between two or more items
10	Fraction	A part of a whole. Made up of two parts; numerator and a denominator

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Numerator	The top number in a fraction
2	Denominator	The bottom number in a fraction
3	Equivalent	Having the same value
4	Decimals	A number that has a decimal point followed by digits that shows the fractional part
5	Interpret	To explain the meaning of the question
6	Scale	The relationship between the actual figure and its model
7	Proportion	To show how quantities and amounts are related to each other using multiplicative reasoning
8	Integer	Any whole number, positive, negative or 0
9	Parts	The name given to sections of a ratio
10	Length	How far/long from one point to another

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	10mm	The number of millimetres (mm) in 1 centimetre (cm)
2	100cm	The number of centimetres (cm) in 1 metre (m)
3	1000m	The number of metres (m) in 1 kilometre (km)
4	Percentage (%)	A number or ratio that can be expressed as a fraction of 100. It represents a proportional value out of a whole.
5	Multiplier	A decimal you multiply an amount by to increase/decrease this amount by a percentage or to find the percentage of an amount
6	Value Added Tax (VAT)	A tax added on to items that you buy, usually 20%
7	Change	To increase or decrease
8	Increase	To become or make greater in size or amount
9	Divide the amount by 100	How to find 1% of an amount
10	Divide the amount by 2	How to find 50% of an amount

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Decrease	Become or make smaller in size or amount
2	Profit	The positive difference between the amount earned and the amount spent
3	Loss	The negative difference between the amount earned and the amount spent
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	$\frac{100 - \text{Percentage}}{100}$	How to find the multiplier for a percentage decrease
7	Addition and/or Multiplication	Operations most often used to find a total
8	Subtraction	The operation most often used to find a difference
9	100p	The number of pence in £1
10	Divide by 100	How to convert from pence to pounds

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Multiply by 100	How to convert from pounds to pence
2	2 decimal places (dp)	The number of decimal places monetary values should be written to
3	Subtraction	The operation most often used to find a monetary "change"
4	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)
5	Base	The number or variable being multiplied by itself
6	a^2	$a \times a$
7	a^5	$a \times a \times a \times a \times a$
8	Equation	A mathematical statement that shows that two mathematical expressions are equal
9	Expression	An expression is a combination of numbers, variables, and operators (like add, subtract, multiply and divide) that represents a value.
10	Variable	A quantity that can be changed and is not a fixed constant. Often represented by a letter

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	a^{m+n}	The multiplication law for indices: $a^m \times a^n =$
2	a^{m-n}	The division law for indices: $a^m \div a^n =$
3	$\frac{1}{a^m}$	The negative index law: $a^{-m} =$
4	Operation	A mathematical process. The most common are add, subtract, multiply and divide (+, -, ×, ÷)
5	Inverse	An operation, value or function that reverses the effect of another (e.g. addition and subtraction or multiplication and division)
6	Solve	To find the value of the unknown variable
7	Sequence	An ordered list of numbers or objects
8	Substitution	Replacing the variables (letters) in an algebraic expression with their numerical values
9	Negative Number	A value less than zero
10	A Term	A number or pattern in a sequence

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Arithmetic Sequence	The type of sequence where the common difference remains the same
2	Term-to-term rule	Addition or subtraction when moving from a term in a sequence to the next
3	Nth Term	The rule for generating a sequence
4	Ratio	The relationship in quantity, amount, or size between two or more items
5	Fraction	A part of a whole. Made up of two parts; numerator and a denominator
6	Numerator	The top number in a fraction
7	Denominator	The bottom number in a fraction
8	Equivalent	Having the same value
9	Decimals	A number that has a decimal point followed by digits that shows the fractional part
10	Interpret	To explain the meaning of the question

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Scale	The relationship between the actual figure and its model
2	Proportion	To show how quantities and amounts are related to each other using multiplicative reasoning
3	Integer	Any whole number, positive, negative or 0
4	Parts	The name given to sections of a ratio
5	Length	How far/long from one point to another
6	10mm	The number of millimetres (mm) in 1 centimetre (cm)
7	100cm	The number of centimetres (cm) in 1 metre (m)
8	1000m	The number of metres (m) in 1 kilometre (km)
9	1, 2, 4, 5, 20, 25, 50, 100	The factors of 100
10	Divide the amount by 10	How to find 10% of an amount

Week 13	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	$\frac{\text{Percentage}}{100}$	How to find the multiplier for a percentage of an amount
5	$\frac{100 + \text{Percentage}}{100}$	How to find the multiplier for a percentage increase
6	$\frac{100 - \text{Percentage}}{100}$	How to find the multiplier for a percentage decrease
7	Numerator	The top number in a fraction
8	Denominator	The bottom number in a fraction
9	Equivalent	Having the same value
10	Multiplier	A decimal you multiply an amount by to increase/decrease an amount by a percentage or find the percentage of an amount

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
2	Quality of life	A measure of happiness and healthiness.
3	HIC	A high income country that has a GDP per Capita of over \$12,056 per year.
4	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
5	LIC	A low income country that has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
6	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
7	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
8	Investment	Putting money into something.
9	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
10	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Infant mortality rate	The number of babies that die before their first birthday per 1000 per year in a place.
2	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live within a country.
3	Literacy rate	The percentage of a population that can read and write.
4	Primary sector	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground.
5	Secondary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.
6	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services.
7	Quaternary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in IT and research.
8	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
9	Slavery	The activity of owning another person who is forced to work.
10	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.
2	Trade surplus	When a country has made a profit as its exports are greater than its imports.
3	Trade deficit	When a country is in debt as its imports are greater than its exports.
4	Climate	The average weather over 30 years.
5	Natural hazard	A natural event that threatens people or property.
6	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
7	Quality of life	A measure of happiness and healthiness.
8	HIC	A high income country that has a GDP per Capita of over \$12,056 per year.
9	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
10	LIC	A low income country that has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Landlocked	When a country has no border with the ocean.
2	Kenya location	The east coast of Africa.
3	Plantations	An area of land where crops are grown.
4	Corrupt government	When the government uses its income for its own personal gain.
5	Democracy	This describes when a government allows it's population to vote for their leaders.
6	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
7	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
8	Investment	Putting money into something.
9	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
10	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Infrastructure	The organisation of structures and facilities such as buildings, roads and power supplies.
2	Tourism	The commercial activity of travelling for pleasure.
3	Disposable income	Income left after taxes and bills.
4	Multiplier effect	The "snowballing" effect of economic activity.
5	Safari	An expedition to observe animals in their natural habitat.
6	Infant mortality rate	The number of babies that die before their first birthday per 1000 per year in a place.
7	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live within a country.
8	Literacy rate	The percentage of a population that can read and write.
9	Primary sector	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground.
10	Secondary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Maasai Mara	This is a large national game reserve in Kenya.
2	Visa	A document that indicates a person is allowed to enter, stay or leave a country.
3	Landing fee	A charge that airports impose on aircraft using their facilities to land.
4	Natural Leakage	The act of income leaving the host country and returning to the country who owns the company.
5	Thailand location	Southeast Asia.
6	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services.
7	Quaternary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in IT and research.
8	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
9	Slavery	The activity of owning another person who is forced to work.
10	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Development gap	The difference between the richest and poorest people within an area.
2	Industralisation	This is the growth of the secondary industry.
3	Rural	Area of countryside.
4	Urban	A built up area e.g. town or city.
5	Squatter settlements	This is an area of poor quality, often illegal housing that has limited to no access to running water, electricity and sanitation.
6	Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.
7	Trade surplus	When a country has made a profit as its exports are greater than its imports.
8	Trade deficit	When a country is in debt as its imports are greater than its exports.
9	Climate	The average weather over 30 years.
10	Natural hazard	A natural event that threatens people or property.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sanitation	Having access to clean drinking water and sewage disposal.
2	Pro poor tourism	A scheme in Thailand that aims to increase the number of tourists within areas of poverty.
3	Welfare card scheme	A government scheme that allows citizens who meet requirements to gain support.
4	Crop monoculture	This is growing only one type of crop.
5	Crop diversification	This is when a country expands the crops that are grown to have a greater variety to increase income.
6	Landlocked	When a country has no border with the ocean.
7	Kenya location	The east coast of Africa.
8	Plantations	An area of land where crops are grown.
9	Corrupt government	When the government uses its income for its own personal gain.
10	Democracy	This describes when a government allows it's population to vote for their leaders.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Infrastructure	The organisation of structures and facilities such as buildings, roads and power supplies.
2	Tourism	The commercial activity of travelling for pleasure.
3	Disposable income	Income left after taxes and bills.
4	Multiplier effect	The "snowballing" effect of economic activity.
5	Safari	An expedition to observe animals in their natural habitat.
6	Maasai Mara	This is a large national game reserve in Kenya.
7	Visa	A document that indicates a person is allowed to enter, stay or leave a country.
8	Landing fee	A charge that airports impose on aircraft using their facilities to land.
9	Natural Leakage	The act of income leaving the host country and returning to the country who owns the company.
10	Thailand location	Southeast Asia.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Development gap	The difference between the richest and poorest people within an area.
2	Industrialisation	This is the growth of the secondary industry.
3	Rural	Area of countryside.
4	Urban	A built up area e.g. town or city.
5	Squatter settlements	This is an area of poor quality, often illegal housing that has limited to no access to running water, electricity and sanitation.
6	Sanitation	Having access to clean drinking water and sewage disposal.
7	Pro poor tourism	A scheme in Thailand that aims to increase the number of tourists within areas of poverty.
8	Welfare card scheme	A government scheme that allows citizens who meet requirements to gain support.
9	Crop monoculture	This is growing only one type of crop.
10	Crop diversification	This is when a country expands the crops that are grown to have a greater variety to increase income.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
2	Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.
3	HIC	A high income country that has a GDP per Capita of over \$12,056 per year.
4	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services.
5	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
6	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
7	Multiplier effect	The “snowballing” effect of economic activity.
8	Visa	A document that indicates a person is allowed to enter, stay or leave a country.
9	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
10	Slavery	The activity of owning another person who is forced to work.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trade surplus	When a country has made a profit as its exports are greater than its imports.
2	Quality of life	A measure of happiness and healthiness.
3	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live within a country.
4	Tourism	The commercial activity of travelling for pleasure.
5	Secondary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.
6	Democracy	This describes when a government allows it's population to vote for their leaders.
7	Natural Leakage	The act of income leaving the host country and returning to the country who owns the company.
8	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
9	Plantations	An area of land where crops are grown.
10	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Investment	Putting money into something.
2	Natural hazard	A natural event that threatens people or property.
3	Infant mortality rate	The number of babies that die before their first birthday per 1000 per year in a place.
4	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
5	Primary sector	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground.
6	Trade deficit	When a country is in debt as its imports are greater than its exports.
7	Quaternary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in IT and research.
8	LIC	A low income country that has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
9	Landlocked	When a country has no border with the ocean.
10	Literacy rate	The percentage of a population that can read and write.

Food, Art, Drama, Music & RS Knowledge Organisers

Religious Studies

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rituals	These are a series of actions that link people together in their beliefs, practices (how they act) and values.
2	NRM	This is known as alternative spirituality or a New Religious Movement. It is a religious or spiritual group that has modern origin.
3	Cult	These are usually small groups of people having beliefs or practices, especially relating to religion, that are regarded by others as strange or sinister or as imposing excessive control over members.
4	Mormon	This is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a religion founded in the US in 1830 by Joseph Smith Jr.
5	Joseph Smith	This is the religious leader who founded the Mormon Church in 1830. He was born in 1805 and died in 1844.
6	Aetherius Society	This is a NRM founded by George King in the mid-1950s. King claimed contact was made with extra-terrestrial intelligences, to whom he referred to as 'Cosmic Masters'.
7	Extra-terrestrials (ETs)	This is often referred to as alien life. It is life that may occur outside Earth and which did not originate on Earth.
8	Illuminati	This is the name given to several secret societies, both real and fictitious.
9	Adam Weishaupt	This is the founder of the Bavarian Illuminati, an Enlightenment-era secret society founded on 1 May 1776.
10	The Age of Enlightenment	This was a European intellectual movement of the late 17th and 18th centuries focusing on reason and science.

Music

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Agogo	A percussion instrument that has two, small bells at two different pitches.
2	Texture	Is what we call the different layers and parts of a musical piece and how they fit together.
3	Saron	A Gamelan instrument which has seven bronze bars placed on top of a resonating frame. It is played by hitting the bars with a mallet.
4	Samba	A South American style of dance music.
5	Calypso	An afro-caribbean tradition of music found in Trinidad and Tobago.
6	Sitar	A large, long-necked guitar used to play the melody and a drone. Used frequently in Indian Classical music.
7	Steel Drums	An old oil drum with different tuned dents on top to create different tones.
8	Tambura	A small guitar that has four to six metal strings, frequently used in Indian Classical music as an accompaniment.
9	Tabla	A pair of drums, one small high pitch drum and one large low-sounding drum.
10	Claves	A pair of wooden sticks that produce a ringing sound when one hits the other.

Drama

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Absurd	Something that seems strange, illogical, or does not make sense.
2	Meaninglessness	The belief that life may not have a clear purpose or explanation.
3	Repetition	Repeating words, actions, or events. This is a common feature of Absurdist plays.
4	Illogical	Something that does not follow normal rules of reasoning or common sense.
5	Existentialism	A philosophy that explores questions about human existence, freedom, and the purpose of life.
6	Symbolism	Using objects, characters, or actions to represent deeper ideas or meanings.
7	Subtext	The hidden thoughts, feelings, or meanings beneath what a character actually says.
8	Dark Comedy	Humour that comes from serious, strange, or uncomfortable situations.
9	Stage Left	The left hand side of a performance space, from the actors point of view.
10	Stage Right	The right hand side of a performance space, from the actors point of view.

Art

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monochromatic	Artwork that only has only one colour.
2	Artist Study	The act of recreating a well known artwork.
3	Architecture	The complex design or structure of a building.
4	Technique	The way an artist uses tools and materials to create their work
5	Perspective	A drawing from a certain viewpoint.
6	Media	The materials which an artist has used.
7	Stylised	An image that is recognisable, but simplified or abstracted.
8	Symmetric	Opposite sides are the same.
9	Mark-Making	Creating a series of lines or patterns to create texture or tone.
10	Symbolism	Representing meaning or ideas through colour/form/line.

Food

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cross contamination	The transferring of bacteria from one surface to another e.g. raw chicken to salad.
2	Food miles	The distance food travels before it reaches your plate e.g. travel by boat, air, road or rail.
3	Carbon footprint	The amount of CO ₂ released into the atmosphere because of a person's activities.
4	Lactose intolerant	A digestive problem where the body is unable to digest a type of sugar mainly found in milk and dairy products.
5	Fairtrade	Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the farmers.
6	Carbon emissions	The release of carbon into the atmosphere.
7	Protein	A nutrient needed in the body for growth and repair. It's found in foods such as eggs, nuts, beans, fish and meat.
8	Mould	A soft, green or grey growth that develops on old food.
9	E.Coli	An infectious food poisoning bacteria that is spread through contaminated food or water, or from other infected people or animals.
10	Salmonella	A food poisoning bacteria commonly found in undercooked poultry (e.g chicken) and eggs. It can cause cramps, vomiting, and diarrhoea.

Religious Studies

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	New World Order	This refers to a new period of history showing dramatic change in political thought and power.
2	AI	This is technology that helps computers and machines to simulate (behave like) human intelligence
3	Moses	Is an Old Testament Prophet in the Holy Bible who wrote about how the Jewish people made an idol or statue known as the Golden Calf, instead of worshipping the one, true God- Yahweh.
4	Atheist	This is a person who does not believe in a God, gods or the supernatural e.g., Ghosts.
5	Agnostic	This is a person who believes there is not enough evidence to say whether a God or gods exists or not.
6	Theist	This is a person who believes in the existence of God or gods.
7	New Atheism	This is the idea that supports the view that superstition, religion and irrationalism should not simply be tolerated.
8	Richard Dawkins	This person is a British evolutionary biologist and author who is also an outspoken atheist .
9	Humanism	This is a belief system which does not include God, but sees as central the morally good behaviour of human beings.
10	The one and only life and world	This is the Humanist belief about human life, welfare and happiness.

Music

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Doumbek	A goblet-shaped drum that plays the main rhythmic idea in music from the Middle East.
2	Raga	Is a scale that has between 5 or 8 notes - each scale represents a different time of day or season, used in Indian Classical music.
3	Surdo	A large bass drum that plays the lower parts in a Samba Percussion band.
4	Caixa	A Brazilian snare drum, often playing the driving patterns in a Samba Band.
5	Cuica	A Brazilian drum that has a large pitch range. The pitch is changed through changing the amount of tension placed on the head of the drum.
6	Cross Rhythm	Two or more rhythms played at the same time but with conflicting accents often with different beats.
7	Dotted Notes	Increase the length of a note but half its value
8	Hemiola	Rhythm pattern where two groups of three beats feel like three groups of two.
9	Polyrhythm	Two or more different rhythms with the same beat played at the same time.
10	Syncopation	Moving the emphasis of the beat from strong to weak or the spaces in between.

Drama

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Theatre of the Absurd	A theatrical movement in the 50s and 60s, seeking to represent the absurdity of human existence through unconventional dramatic techniques.
2	Samuel Beckett	Considered a central figure in the Theatre of the Absurd
3	Rehearsal	The process of practising a piece of drama multiple times to ensure each performer is fully prepared for the performance.
4	Blocking	The process of positioning the actors on stage and planning their movements to maintain good sightlines for the audience.
5	Nonsense Language	Words or conversations that don't seem to make sense – used to show confusion or lack of communication.
6	Minimalism	Using very simple sets, props, and costumes to keep focus on the message and characters.
7	Upstage	The area of the performance space furthest away from the audience.
8	Downstage	The area of the performance space closest to the audience.
9	Cyclical Structure	A narrative where the ending mirrors or directly connects back to the beginning, creating a sense of circularity
10	Surrealism	A style that mixes dream-like or unreal images to show the absurdity of life.

Art

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Two-Dimensional	A flat, geometric form.
2	Three-Dimensional	An object that appears to have length, width and height.
3	Culture	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.
4	Mixed media	A variety of materials used in one artwork.
5	Surface	The uppermost layer of something.
6	Texture	How a surface looks or feels e.g fluffy, rough or smooth.
7	Experiment	To use relevant and purposeful skills to explore outcomes.
8	Urban Landscape	An artwork where the subject is a city, industrial area, or similar.
9	Abstracted	An image that is recognised, but is simplified.
10	Concept	An idea which informs your artwork.

Food

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colander	Used to drain vegetables, pasta etc.
2	Peel	To remove the outer covering or skin from a fruit or vegetable e.g. carrot, apple or onion.
3	Teaspoon	.A small spoon used in cooking that holds 5g.
4	Tablespoon	.A large spoon used in cooking that holds 15g
5	Dessert spoon	A spoon used for eating that holds 10g.
6	Millilitres	A unit of volume used to measure small amounts of liquid.
7	Whisk	A piece of kitchen equipment used to add air to a mixture E.g. eggs, cream or butter.
8	Sieve	A piece of equipment used for separating lumps from dry ingredients E.g. flour.
9	Dairy	A group of foods containing or made from milk E.g. butter, cheese, yoghurt.
10	Five-a-day	The five portions of fruit and vegetables that people are recommended to eat every day as part of a healthy diet.

Religious Studies

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mormon	This is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a religion founded in the US in 1830 by Joseph Smith Jr.
2	Joseph Smith	This is the religious leader who founded the Mormon Church in 1830. He was born in 1805 and died in 1844.
3	Illuminati	This is the name given to several secret societies, both real and fictitious.
4	Adam Weishaupt	This is the founder of the Bavarian Illuminati, an Enlightenment-era secret society founded on 1 May 1776.
5	Theist	This is a person who believes in the existence of God or gods.
6	Atheist	This is a person who does not believe in a God, gods or the supernatural e.g., Ghosts.
7	Aetherius Society	This is a NRM founded by George King in the mid-1950s. King claimed contact was made with extra-terrestrial intelligences, to whom he referred to as 'Cosmic Masters'.
8	Extra-terrestrials (ETs)	This is often referred to as alien life. It is life that may occur outside Earth and which did not originate on Earth.
9	New World Order	This refers to a new period of history showing dramatic change in political thought and power.
10	AI	This is technology that helps computers and machines to simulate (behave like) human intelligence

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.		