

Gloucester Academy

Unit 1

Year 10

Knowledge Organiser

CORE SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Logins:

School email



Username: _____@gloucesteracademy.co.uk

Password: _____

School computer



Username: _____

Password: _____

sparx.co.uk



Username: _____

Password: _____

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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.

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. Each of these are expected to take up to 1 hour.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
Knowledge Organiser in your practice book 30 minutes	Science & Maths	English Language & English Literature	Choice 1 _____	Choice 2 _____	Choice 3 _____	Choice 4 _____
Online session 30 minutes	Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths	

Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

You will get one [sparxmaths.com](https://www.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!

For more information and guidance please go to:

<https://www.gloucesteracademy.com/students/homework-and-revision-guidance/sparx-maths>

Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the reactivity series?	An arrangement of metals in order of reactivity.
2	What is formed when a metal reacts with oxygen?	A metal oxide.
3	What is oxidation?	A reaction in which a substance gains oxygen or loses electrons.
4	What is reduction?	A reaction in which a substance loses oxygen or gains electrons.
5	What is the scientific name for burning in oxygen?	Combustion
6	Explain what happens when a metal reacts with water.	A metal hydroxide and hydrogen gas are produced.
7	A metal reacts with an acid and fizzing is observed. What does the fizzing show?	It shows that a gas is being produced. The gas is hydrogen.
8	What type of salt is formed when hydrochloric acid reacts with a metal?	A chloride salt.
9	What type of salt is formed when sulfuric acid reacts with a metal?	A sulfate salt.
10	What type of salt is formed when nitric acid reacts with a metal?	A nitrate salt.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the chemical formula for hydrochloric acid?	HCl
2	What is the chemical formula for sulfuric acid?	H ₂ SO ₄
3	What is the chemical formula for nitric acid?	HNO ₃
4	Explain what happens in a displacement reaction.	A more reactive element replaces a less reactive element from one of its compounds.
5	What is a redox reaction?	A reaction in which oxidation and reduction happen at the same time.
6	What is an ore?	A rock containing enough metal or metal compound for it to be extracted economically.
7	Metals lose electrons when they react. What type of ions do they form?	Positive ions (cations).
8	Non-metals gain electrons when they react. What type of ions do they form?	Negative ions (anions).
9	Which piece of laboratory equipment is used to measure a temperature change during a reaction?	A thermometer.
10	A student dissolves copper sulfate in water. Describe the solution using the correct scientific term.	The copper sulfate is aqueous because it is dissolved in water.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the outermost layer of cells in a plant leaf called?	Epidermis
2	Which leaf tissue contains the most chloroplasts?	Palisade mesophyll.
3	Explain how the spongy mesophyll helps gas exchange.	It contains air spaces that allow gases such as carbon dioxide and oxygen to diffuse through the leaf.
4	Which plant tissue transports water and mineral ions from the roots to the leaves?	Xylem
5	Which plant tissue transports dissolved sugars around the plant?	Phloem
6	State one function of the xylem and one function of the phloem.	Xylem transports water and mineral ions. Phloem transports dissolved sugars (products of photosynthesis).
7	Where are plant stem cells found?	In the meristems.
8	What is differentiation?	The process by which an unspecialised cell becomes specialised for a particular function.
9	Name the four main plant organs.	Root, stem, leaf and flower.
10	What is an organ?	A group of different tissues working together to carry out a specific function.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is meant by transpiration?	Transpiration is the evaporation of water from the surfaces of leaf cells and its diffusion out through the stomata.
2	Describe what is meant by the transpiration stream.	The transpiration stream is the continuous movement of water from the roots to the leaves through the xylem.
3	Where are most stomata found on a leaf?	Most stomata are found on the underside of the leaf.
4	Explain the function of guard cells.	Guard cells open and close the stomata to control the movement of gases and water vapour.
5	Define osmosis.	Osmosis is the movement of water molecules from a dilute solution to a more concentrated solution through a partially permeable membrane.
6	What is meant by translocation in plants?	Translocation is the movement of dissolved sugars through the phloem from sources to where they are needed in the plant.
7	Explain what happens during photosynthesis.	Plants use light energy to convert carbon dioxide and water into glucose, releasing oxygen.
8	What substances are transported in the xylem?	The xylem transports water and mineral ions from the roots to the leaves.
9	Explain why the upper epidermis of a leaf is transparent.	It is transparent so that light can pass through to the palisade mesophyll for photosynthesis.
10	Name the apparatus used to investigate transpiration and state what it measures.	A potometer is used. It measures the rate of water uptake by a plant, which is used to estimate the rate of transpiration.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is meant by density?	Density is the mass of a substance in a given volume.
2	Which state of matter has the highest density, and why?	Solids have the highest density because their particles are closely packed together.
3	What is the SI unit for volume?	Cubic metres (m ³).
4	Write the equation used to calculate the volume of a cube	Volume = length × width × height.
5	Write the equation used to calculate the volume of a cylinder.	Volume = $\pi r^2 h$, where r is the radius and h is the height.
6	Describe the arrangement of particles in a solid.	The particles are closely packed together in a regular arrangement and can only vibrate about fixed positions.
7	Describe the arrangement and movement of particles in a liquid.	The particles are close together but can move past each other, allowing the liquid to flow.
8	Describe the arrangement and movement of particles in a gas.	The particles are far apart and move rapidly in random directions.
9	Which state of matter has the greatest kinetic energy?	Gases have the greatest kinetic energy.
10	What is meant by the term internal energy?	Internal energy is the total energy of the particles in a substance. It is the sum of their kinetic energy and potential energy.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Describe two symptoms of Tobacco Mosaic Virus (TMV) infection in plants.	Leaves become mottled or discoloured (mosaic pattern) and become wrinkled or distorted.
2	State two symptoms of malaria in humans.	Repeated fever and, if untreated, it can be fatal.
3	What is an insecticide and why is it used?	An insecticide is a chemical that kills insects. It is used to reduce the number of insect pests or disease-carrying insects.
4	Explain the function of cilia in the human respiratory system.	Cilia move mucus containing trapped pathogens out of the airways towards the throat.
5	What is the function of mucus in the respiratory system?	Mucus traps pathogens and dust, preventing them from reaching the lungs.
6	Explain how hydrochloric acid helps to protect the body from disease.	Hydrochloric acid in the stomach kills many pathogens that are swallowed with food.
7	Describe how the skin acts as a defence against pathogens.	The skin forms a physical barrier that prevents pathogens from entering the body.
8	What is the vector that spreads malaria?	The mosquito.
9	Suggest one way a government can reduce the spread of malaria by controlling mosquitoes.	Drain areas of standing water (swamps) to reduce mosquito breeding sites.
10	Explain how sleeping under mosquito nets helps prevent malaria.	Mosquito nets reduce mosquito bites, preventing mosquitoes from transmitting the malaria pathogen.

Maths Knowledge Organiser - Monday

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{8}{9}$ as a fully simplified fraction?	$\frac{2}{3}$
2	Find $\frac{7}{8}$ of 56	49
3	Write $\frac{7}{100}$ as a decimal.	0.7
4	Write $\frac{4}{50}$ as a percentage.	8%
5	When adding and subtracting fractions what must we always do first?	Make the denominators the same
6	What is $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{6}$ as a fully simplified fraction?	$\frac{23}{30}$
7	Write 70% as a decimal	0.70 OR 0.7
8	Write 0.3% as a decimal	0.003
9	Write 0.39 as a percentage	39%
10	Write 0.125 as a percentage	12.5%

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the general equation of a line	$y = mx + c$
2	How do we calculate the gradient of a line?	Gradient (m) = $\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
3	How do we find the midpoint of a line?	Midpoint = $(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2})$
4	What are the first 10 prime numbers?	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29
5	What are the first 12 square numbers?	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144
6	What are the first 5 cube numbers?	1, 8, 27, 64, 125
7	What is the formula for the area of a rectangle?	Area = base x height OR Area = length x width
8	What is the formula for the area of a triangle?	Area = $\frac{\text{base} \times \text{perpendicular height}}{2}$
9	What is the formula for the area of a parallelogram?	Area = base x perpendicular height
10	What is the formula for the area of a trapezium?	Area = $\frac{\text{sum of parallel sides}}{2} \times \text{perpendicular height}$

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the formula for the area of a circle?	$\text{Area} = \pi \times \text{radius}^2$ OR $\text{Area} = \pi r^2$
2	Solve $3x = 39$. List your steps.	$x = 13$; Steps: Divide both sides by 3
3	Solve $2y - 18 = 22$ List your steps.	$y = 20$ Steps: Add 18 to both sides, divide both sides by 2.
4	What is the volume of a cube with side length 4 cm? Show your work and state the units.	$\text{Volume} = 4 \times 4 \times 4$ $\text{Volume} = 64 \text{ cm}^3$
5	What is the surface area of a cube with side length 3 cm? Show your work and state the units.	Area of one face = $3 \times 3 = 9$ There are 6 faces Surface area = $6 \times 9 = 54 \text{ cm}^2$
6	How do you calculate speed?	$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$
7	What are the standard units for speed? State in both worded and symbol forms (there are 3 we need to know!)	km/h → kilometres/hour m/s → metres/second mph → miles per hour
8	How do you calculate density?	$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$
9	What are the standard units for density? State in both worded and symbol forms (there are 2 we need to know!)	g/cm^3 → grams per cubed centimetre kg/m^3 → kilograms per cubed metre
10	List the first 8 terms of the Fibonacci Sequence. State the rule for finding the next term.	1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21... The next term is the sum of the previous two terms

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What operations are used most commonly to find a total ?	Addition and/or multiplication are most commonly used to find a total
2	What operation is most commonly used to find a difference ?	Subtraction is most commonly used to find a difference
3	What does estimate mean?	To generate a rough answer by rounding the input values
4	What does expand mean?	To remove the brackets by multiplying. The opposite of factorising.
5	What does factorise mean?	To put the brackets back in by dividing each term by the highest common factor. The opposite of expanding
6	What does substitute mean?	To replace the variables (letters) in an algebraic expression with their numerical values
7	What does it mean if two lines are perpendicular ?	Two lines are perpendicular when they meet or intersect at a right angle
8	What does the term bisect mean?	Bisect means to cut or separate in half
9	What piece of equipment do you use to measure angles?	A protractor is used to measure angles
10	The length of a line is 7a. If I bisect it, what is the length of each line segment created? Explain your reasoning.	Bisect means to cut in half, so the new length of each segment will be half of the original length. $7a \div 2 = 3.5a$

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Finish this formula: $\sin(x) = \dots$	$\sin(x) = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$
2	Finish this formula: $\cos(x) = \dots$	$\cos(x) = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$
3	Finish this formula: $\tan(x) = \dots$	$\tan(x) = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$
4	Define the hypotenuse	The hypotenuse is the longest side of a right angle triangle - always the side opposite the right angle
5	I want to increase something by 12%. What is the multiplier? Show your work.	$100 + 12 = 112\%$ $112 \div 100 = 1.12$ The multiplier is 1.12
6	I want to decrease something by 9%. What is the multiplier? Show your work.	$100 - 9 = 91\%$ $91 \div 100 = 0.91$ The multiplier is 0.91
7	What is the mode?	The mode is the value that appears most frequently in a dataset
8	What is the median?	The median is the middle value in a data set that has been arranged in ascending or descending order
9	How do you calculate the mean?	The mean is calculated by adding all numbers in a dataset together and then dividing that sum by the total amount of numbers
10	What is the range?	The range is the biggest value minus the smallest value in a dataset.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Order the following numbers in ascending order: 3, 8, 1, 0, 9, 7	0, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9
2	Order the following numbers in descending order: 382, 283, 238, 823, 832	832, 823, 382, 283, 238
3	Order the following in ascending order: 0.42, 0.4, 0.415, 0.48, 0.469	0.4, 0.415, 0.42, 0.469, 0.48
4	Order the following in ascending order: $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{11}{18}$	$\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{11}{18}$
5	List the first 5 powers of 2	2, 4, 8, 16, 32
6	List the first 5 powers of 3	3, 9, 27, 81, 243
7	State the multiplication law of indices	When multiplying two powers with the same base, add the indices
8	State the division law of indices	When dividing two powers with the same base, subtract the indices
9	Write the following as a power of 3: $(3^5)^4$ Show your work.	$3^{5 \times 4} = 3^{20}$
10	Simplify: $\frac{x^5 \times x^{-2}}{x^3}$. Show your work.	$\frac{x^5 \times x^{-2}}{x^3} = \frac{x^3}{x^3} = 1$

English Literature Knowledge Organiser - Tuesday

Week 1	Piece of Information		Answer
1	What are the stage directions for the lighting before the Inspector arrives?		"pink and intimate"
2	What are the stage directions for the lighting change when the Inspector arrives?		"brighter and harder"
3	What is Mr Birling's opinion on the Titanic and what will not happen in the future?		"unsinkable, absolutely unsinkable" "silly little war scares"
4	What questions do Sheila and Gerald ask each other about their engagement in act 1 and act 3?		"Is it the one you wanted me to have?" "What about this ring?"
5	Before the Inspector arrives, what opinion does Mr Birling give when he is talking about community?		"As if we were all mixed up together, like bees in a hive"
6	What stage directions are used when the Inspector arrives and how is he described physically?		"sharp ring" "massiveness, solidity and purposefulness"
7	What is Sheila's comment about her father's treatment of the women that work for him?		"But these girls aren't cheap labour - they're people"
8	What metaphor does Sheila give to her family to help them understand the Inspector's purpose?		"No, he's giving us the rope – so that we'll hang ourselves"
9	What does Gerald claim about his decision to give Eva/Daisy a place to live?		"I didn't install her there so that I could make love to her"
10	What is Mrs Birling's instruction to the Inspector and Eva Smith about where the blame should be?		"Go and look for the father of the child. It's his responsibility"

Week 2	Piece of Information		Answer
1	What list does the Inspector use to describe Eva's life and situation in act two?		"alone, friendless, almost penniless, desperate"
2	What does Eric state happened the night he first met Eva Smith?		"that state when a chap easily turns nasty - and I threatened to make a row"
3	What metaphor does Eric use when asked about his feelings towards Eva Smith?		"I liked her – she was pretty and a good sport"
4	Before his final speech, what does the Inspector tell the family, specifically targeting Eric?		"used her [...] as if she was an animal, a thing, not a person"
5	What does the Inspector tell the family in his final speech about the suffering of the lower class?		"There are millions and millions and millions of Eva Smiths"
6	What does the Inspector tell the family in his final speech about how society is connected?		"We are members of one body. We are responsible for each other"
7	What does the Inspector tell the family in his final speech about the future of humanity?		"They will be taught it in fire and blood and anguish"
8	What are the stage directions for the opening and after the Inspector leaves which show the impact the Inspector has on the family?		"pleased with themselves" "leaving them staring, subdued and wondering"
9	What does Sheila tell her parents and Gerald at the end and what does Eric echo in her speech?		"It frightens me the way you talk" "It frightens me too"
10	During what years is <i>An Inspector Calls</i> set and performed?		Set in 1912 Performed in Russia in 1945; Britain in 1946

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is Wilfred Owen's 'Exposure' about?	A group of soldiers suffer through the cold weather conditions.
2	What personification is used to describe nature in the opening line of 'Exposure'?	 "merciless iced east winds that knife us"
3	What is the metaphor in the middle of 'Exposure' which highlights the soldiers' loss of life?	 "slowly our ghosts drag home"
4	What is the refrain used throughout 'Exposure' and as the final line to indicate the futility of conflict?	 "but nothing happens"
5	What is Ted Hughes' 'Bayonet Charge' about?	A single soldier goes over the top and questions his purpose
6	What simile from the opening stanza of 'Bayonet Charge' reveals the intense heat and pressure of battle?	 "sweating like molten iron"
7	What simile from 'Bayonet Charge' offers a list of reasons to fight and then dismissed them?	 "King, honour, human dignity, etcetera/ Dropped like luxuries"
8	What is the final line of 'Bayonet Charge' which uses chremamorphism to reveal how soldiers are weaponised?	 "terror's touchy dynamite"
9	What is Alfred Lord Tennyson's 'Charge of the Light Brigade' about?	A group of soldiers ride into a valley of inevitable death
10	What are two metaphors from 'Charge of the Light Brigade' which describe the battlefield?	 "Into the jaws of Death, Into the mouth of Hell"

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the repeated phrase from 'Charge of the Light Brigade' which reveals the soldiers' lack of agency?	 "Theirs not to reason why, Theirs but to do and die"
2	What is the semantic field of heroism in 'Charge of the Light Brigade' used to describe the soldiers?	 "noble" "hero" "glory"
3	What is Carol Ann Duffy's 'War Photographer' about?	A photographer returns home and struggles to process his memories
4	What is the juxtaposing phrase in 'War Photographer' which indicates the speakers' lack of control?	 "spools of suffering set out in ordered rows"
5	What is the oxymoron in 'War Photographer' used to highlight how war leads to suffering?	 "Home again / to ordinary pain"
6	What is the metaphor which highlights the permanent impact of war in 'War Photographer'?	 "blood stained into foreign dust"
7	What is Simon Armitage's 'Remains' about?	A soldier returns home and is haunted by the memory of killing a looter
8	What is the repeated phrase in 'Remains' which indicates a lack of certainty about shooting the looter?	 "sleep, and he's probably armed, possibly not"
9	What is the metaphor in 'Remains' which reveals the permanent impact of the moment of conflict?	 "dug in behind enemy lines"
10	What is the final line of 'Remains' which reveals the speaker's guilt and the responsibility carried?	 "his bloody line in my bloody hands"

Week 8	Piece of Information		Answer
1	What is the simile used to describe Scrooge as fixed and emotionless in stave 1?		"Hard and sharp as flint"
2	What is the simile used to describe Scrooge as having a barrier in stave 1?		"Solitary as an oyster"
3	What is the semantic field from stave 1 to highlight Scrooge's icy personality?		"cold" "froze" "blue" "frosty"
4	What is the rhetorical question Scrooge asks the charity collectors in stave 1?		"Are there no prisons?"
5	What is the blunt statement Scrooge makes about wanting the poor to die?		"Decrease the surplus population"
6	What is Marley's description of what Scrooge will carry in death?		"ponderous chain"
7	What is Marley's metaphor of what his work should have been when he was alive?		"Mankind was my business"
8	What is the Ghost of Christmas Past's question to Scrooge in stave 2?		"Would you so soon put out, with worldly hands, the light I give?"
9	What are the ghost and the narrator's descriptions of Scrooge at school?		"A solitary child, neglected" "A lonely boy [...] near a feeble fire"
10	What is the juxtaposing metaphor giving Scrooge's realisation of what family could offer him?		"a spring-time in the haggard winter of his life"

Week 9	Piece of Information		Answer
1	What are three short descriptions of the Ghost of Christmas Present to create a semantic field?		"open hand" "jolly giant" "glowing torch"
2	What is the simile from Bob and the description of Tim's crutch from the Ghost of Christmas Present?		"as good as gold" "carefully preserved"
3	What is the simile from stave 3 and the metaphor from stave 5 about Scrooge's connection to Fred?		"he begged like a boy to be allowed to stay" "at home in five minutes"
4	What is the list used to present Ignorance and Want as dehumanised and with animal features?		"yellow, meagre, ragged, scowling, wolfish"
5	What is the tricolon used to describe the appearance of the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come in stave 4?		"The phantom slowly, gravely, silently approached"
6	What are the two juxtaposing descriptions of the Scrooge's death and Tiny Tim's death?		"unwatched, unwept, uncared for" "lighted cheerfully"
7	What is the imperative demand from Scrooge to the final ghost when he sees his grave?		"Oh tell me I may sponge away the writing on this stone"
8	What is the simile used by Scrooge to describe feeling like a child again at the start of stave 5?		"as merry as a schoolboy"
9	What is the simile used by Scrooge to describe a sense of freedom at the start of stave 5?		"as light as a feather"
10	What is the description from stave 1 and the imperative from stave 5 to highlight Scrooge's change in warmth?		"like one coal" "make up the fires"

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 Exton and 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.		