



GLOUCESTER
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW
LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 1

Year 7

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** :)

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Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Kinetic energy store	Energy stored In moving objects.
2	Thermal energy store	Associated with hot/cold objects.
3	Gravitational potential energy store	When an object is raised.
4	Elastic potential energy store	In stretched or compressed objects.
5	Chemical potential energy store	In food, batteries, muscles and fuel.
6	Dissipated	Spread out to the surroundings.
7	System	When an object or group of objects interact.
8	Law of Conservation of Energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed, it can only be transferred.
9	Joule	Unit for energy.
10	Electrical	An energy transfer when charge flows.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dissipated	Spread out to the surroundings.
2	System	When an object or group of objects interact.
3	Law of Conservation of Energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed, it can only be transferred.
4	Joule	Unit for energy.
5	Electrical	An energy transfer when charge flows.
6	Kinetic energy store	Energy stored In moving objects.
7	Thermal energy store	Associated with hot/cold objects.
8	Gravitational potential energy store	When an object is raised.
9	Elastic potential energy store	In stretched or compressed objects.
10	Chemical potential energy store	In food, batteries, muscles and fuel.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Melting	When a solid turns into a liquid.
2	Boiling	When a liquid turns into a gas.
3	Evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas below the boiling point. Particles escape from the surface.
4	Condensing	When a gas is cooled and turns back into a liquid.
5	Freezing	When a liquid turns back into a solid.
6	Gas	Particles are far apart moving in all random directions and can be compressed.
7	Fluids	Liquids and Gases.
8	Solids, liquids and gases.	The three states of matter.
9	Solid	Particles held in fixed positions with strong forces, cannot be compressed.
10	Liquid	Particles are close together but arranged randomly and able to move/flow.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gas	Particles are far apart moving in all random directions and can be compressed.
2	Fluids	Liquids and Gases.
3	Solids, liquids and gases.	The three states of matter.
4	Solid	Particles held in fixed positions with strong forces, cannot be compressed.
5	Liquid	Particles are close together but arranged randomly and able to move/flow.
6	Melting	When a solid turns into a liquid.
7	Boiling	When a liquid turns into a gas.
8	Evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas below the boiling point. Particles escape from the surface.
9	Condensing	When a gas is cooled and turns back into a liquid.
10	Freezing	When a liquid turns back into a solid.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Producer	A green plant at the start of every food chain.
2	Primary consumer	Animals that eat plants.
3	Secondary consumer	Animals that eat primary consumers.
4	Omnivore	Eats both plants and animals.
5	Food web	Several food chains connected together.
6	Adaptation	Characteristics or behaviours to help a species survive in its habitat.
7	Population	The number of the same species, in the same area.
8	Community	The number of different species in the same area.
9	Endangered	So few individuals of a species left.
10	Extinct	No more individuals of a species alive.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Adaptation	Characteristics or behaviours to help a species survive in its habitat.
2	Population	The number of the same species, in the same area.
3	Community	The number of different species in the same area.
4	Endangered	So few individuals of a species left.
5	Extinct	No more individuals of a species alive.
6	Producer	A green plant at the start of every food chain.
7	Primary consumer	Animals that eat plants.
8	Secondary consumer	Animals that eat primary consumers.
9	Omnivore	Eats both plants and animals.
10	Adaptation	Characteristics or behaviours to help a species survive in its habitat.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Test Tube	Glassware to hold small volumes of liquid.
2	Boiling Tube	Glassware to hold larger volumes of liquid.
3	Beaker	Storing and pouring liquids.
4	Conical flask	Swirling and mixing chemicals.
5	Measuring Cylinder	Measuring volumes of liquid.
6	Funnel	Pouring without spilling.
7	Pipette	Measuring small volumes of liquid.
8	Spatula	Picking up a small mass of solid.
9	Glass rod	For stirring.
10	Stand, clamp and boss	For holding equipment in place.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
2	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.
3	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation
4	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
5	Experience and scientific ideas	Are used to inform predictions
6	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or controlled
10	Precaution	A measure taken to prevent harm

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Test Tube	Glassware to hold small volumes of liquid.
2	Boiling Tube	Glassware to hold larger volumes of liquid.
3	Beaker	Storing and pouring liquids.
4	Conical flask	Swirling and mixing chemicals.
5	Measuring Cylinder	Measuring volumes of liquid.
6	Funnel	Pouring without spilling.
7	Pipette	Measuring small volumes of liquid.
8	Spatula	Picking up a small mass of solid.
9	Glass rod	For stirring.
10	Stand, clamp and boss	For holding equipment in place.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
2	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.
3	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation
4	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
5	Experience and scientific ideas	Are used to inform predictions
6	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or controlled
10	Precaution	A measure taken to prevent harm

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mass	The amount of material in an object.
2	Weight	The force of gravity pulling down on an object.
3	Gravity	A force which pulls objects downwards.
4	Newton Meter	A device used to measure force.
5	Newton	The unit for force.
6	Extension	How much an object has changed length to its original length.
7	Elastic limit	When an object has been stretched beyond its limit and will not go back to its original size or shape.
8	Friction	A contact force when two objects touch each other. Always in the opposite direction to movement.
9	Lubrication	Oil or wax that creates a smooth sliding layer to reduce friction.
10	Air resistance	AKA drag, a force that opposes movement in the air.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Action force	When an object exerts a force on another object.
2	Reaction force	An equal and opposite force.
3	Compress	Can be squashed.
4	Elastic behaviour	Can return to its original size or shape after a force is removed.
5	Brittle	When an object breaks with a small force.
6	Mass	The amount of material in an object.
7	Weight	The force of gravity pulling down on an object.
8	Gravity	A force which pulls objects downwards.
9	Newton Meter	A device used to measure force.
10	Newton	The unit for force.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Terminal velocity	When an object reaches a steady speed.
2	Streamlined	A narrow smooth shape that reduces air resistance or water resistance.
3	Balanced forces	When opposite forces are equal.
4	Unbalanced forces	When one force is larger than the other.
5	$s = v \times t$	Distance travelled = speed x time
6	Linear	A straight section of a graph.
7	Non-linear	A curved section of a graph.
8	Positive correlation	One variable increases as the other variable increases. Upward trend in plots.
9	Negative correlation	If one variable increases as the other variable decreases. Downwards trend in plots.
10	Anomaly	A piece of data which does not fit with the rest of the data set on the line of best fit.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	¡Buenos días!	Good morning!
2	¿ <u>Cómo</u> estás?	<u>How</u> are you?
3	<u>Muy bien</u> , gracias	<u>Very well</u> , thank you
4	Hasta luego	See you later
5	Adiós	Goodbye
6	Buenas tardes	Good afternoon
7	Quiero presentarme	I would like to introduce myself
8	Me llamo ...	I call myself ... (I am called ...)
9	y tengo once <u>años</u>	and I am eleven <u>years</u> old
10	Hasta <u>mañana</u>	See you <u>tomorrow</u>

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mi nombre es ...	My name is ...
2	y tengo doce <u>años</u>	and I am twelve <u>years</u> old
3	Mi <u>cumpleaños</u> es	My <u>birthday</u> is
4	el dos de <u>enero</u>	the second of <u>January</u>
5	Que tengas un buen <u>día</u>	Have a good <u>day</u>
6	(yo) vivo en Londres	I live in London
7	(yo) nací en Barcelona	I was born in Barcelona
8	(yo) soy de Buenos Aires	I am from Buenos Aires
9	(yo) soy argentino/argentina	I am Argentinian
10	Hasta pronto	See you soon

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	En mi <u>familia</u> hay yo	In my family there is me
2	mi <u>padre</u> y mi madrastra	my <u>dad</u> and my stepmum
3	y mis dos <u>hermanos</u>	and my two <u>brothers</u>
4	<u>También</u> (nosotros) tenemos	<u>Also</u> we have
5	un <u>perro</u> negro	a black <u>dog</u>
6	¡Buenos días!	Good morning!
7	¿ <u>Cómo</u> estás?	<u>How</u> are you?
8	<u>Muy bien</u> , gracias	<u>Very well</u> , thank you
9	Hasta luego	See you later
10	Adiós	Goodbye

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	(Yo) diría que	I would say that
2	me gusta	I like
3	mi <u>madre</u>	my <u>mum</u>
4	dado que (ella) es	because she is
5	realmente <u>simpática</u>	really <u>kind</u>
6	Buenas tardes	Good afternoon
7	Quiero presentarme	I would like to introduce myself
8	Me llamo ...	I call myself ... (I am called ...)
9	y tengo once <u>años</u>	and I am eleven <u>years</u> old
10	Hasta <u>mañana</u>	See you <u>tomorrow</u>

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	En mi opinión	In my opinion
2	me encanta	I love
3	mis <u>abuelos</u>	my <u>grandparents</u>
4	porque (ellos) son	because they are
5	bastante <u>divertidos</u>	quite <u>fun</u>
6	Mi nombre es ...	My name is ...
7	y tengo doce <u>años</u>	and I am twelve <u>years</u> old
8	Mi <u>cumpleaños</u> es	My <u>birthday</u> is
9	el dos de <u>enero</u>	the second of <u>January</u>
10	Que tengas un buen <u>día</u>	Have a good <u>day</u>

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Durante mi tiempo <u>libre</u>	During my <u>free time</u>
2	juego al baloncesto	I play basketball
3	con mi <u>hermano</u>	with my <u>brother</u>
4	y a veces	and sometimes
5	hago <u>ciclismo</u> solo	I do <u>cycling</u> alone
6	(yo) vivo en Londres	I live in London
7	(yo) nací en Barcelona	I was born in Barcelona
8	(yo) soy de Buenos Aires	I am from Buenos Aires
9	(yo) soy argentino/argentina	I am Argentinian
10	Hasta pronto	See you soon

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ayer	Yesterday
2	jugué al vóleibol	I played volleyball
3	y el fin de semana <u>pasado</u>	and <u>last</u> weekend
4	hice baile	I did dancing
5	con mi <u>madre</u>	with my <u>mum</u>
6	En mi <u>familia</u> hay yo	In my family there is me
7	mi <u>padre</u> y mi madrastra	my <u>dad</u> and my stepmum
8	y mis dos <u>hermanos</u>	and my two <u>brothers</u>
9	<u>También</u> (nosotros) tenemos	<u>Also</u> we have
10	un <u>perro</u> negro	a black <u>dog</u>

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El fin de semana <u>próximo</u>	<u>Next</u> weekend
2	voy a hacer ejercicio	I am going to do exercise
3	y el año <u>próximo</u>	and <u>next</u> year
4	me gustaría jugar	I would like to play
5	al hockey sobre <u>hielo</u>	<u>ice</u> hockey
6	(Yo) diría que	I would say that
7	me gusta	I like
8	mi <u>madre</u>	my <u>mum</u>
9	dado que (ella) es	because she is
10	realmente <u>simpática</u>	really <u>kind</u>

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	En mi opinión	In my opinion
2	me encanta	I love
3	mis <u>abuelos</u>	my <u>grandparents</u>
4	porque (ellos) son	because they are
5	bastante <u>divertidos</u>	quite <u>fun</u>
6	Durante mi tiempo <u>libre</u>	During my <u>free</u> time
7	juego al baloncesto	I play basketball
8	con mi <u>hermano</u>	with my <u>brother</u>
9	y a veces	and sometimes
10	hago <u>ciclismo</u> solo	I do <u>cycling</u> alone

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ayer	Yesterday
2	jugué al vóleibol	I played volleyball
3	y el fin de semana <u>pasado</u>	and <u>last</u> weekend
4	hice baile	I did dancing
5	con mi <u>madre</u>	with my <u>mum</u>
6	El fin de semana <u>próximo</u>	<u>Next</u> weekend
7	voy a hacer ejercicio	I am going to do exercise
8	y el año <u>próximo</u>	and <u>next</u> year
9	me gustaría jugar	I would like to play
10	al hockey sobre <u>hielo</u>	<u>ice</u> hockey

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Good morning!	¡Buenos días!
2	<u>How</u> are you?	¿ <u>Cómo</u> estás?
3	<u>Very well</u> , thank you	<u>Muy bien</u> , gracias
4	See you later	Hasta luego
5	Goodbye	Adiós
6	Good afternoon	Buenas tardes
7	I would like to introduce myself	Quiero presentarme
8	I call myself ... (I am called ...)	Me llamo ...
9	and I am eleven <u>years</u> old	y tengo once <u>años</u>
10	See you <u>tomorrow</u>	Hasta <u>mañana</u>

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	My name is ...	Mi nombre es ...
2	and I am twelve <u>years</u> old	y tengo doce <u>años</u>
3	My <u>birthday is</u>	Mi <u>cumpleaños es</u>
4	the second of <u>January</u>	el dos de <u>enero</u>
5	Have a good <u>day</u>	Que tengas un buen <u>día</u>
6	I live in London	(yo) vivo en Londres
7	I was born in Barcelona	(yo) nací en Barcelona
8	I am from Buenos Aires	(yo) soy de Buenos Aires
9	I am Argentinian	(yo) soy argentino/argentina
10	See you soon	Hasta pronto

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	In my family there is me	En mi <u>familia</u> hay yo
2	my <u>dad</u> and my stepmum	mi <u>padre</u> y mi madrastra
3	and my two <u>brothers</u>	y mis dos <u>hermanos</u>
4	<u>Also</u> we have	<u>También</u> (nosotros) tenemos
5	a black <u>dog</u>	un <u>perro</u> negro
6	Good morning!	¡Buenos días!
7	<u>How</u> are you?	¿ <u>Cómo</u> estás?
8	<u>Very well</u> , thank you	<u>Muy bien</u> , gracias
9	See you later	Hasta luego
10	Goodbye	Adiós

English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	explicit information	information that is clearly stated
2	implicit information	information that is implied or suggested
3	connotation	Ideas, associations, or images that come to mind beyond a text's literal meaning.
4	inference	A conclusion the reader reaches based on the evidence of the text
5	fiction	A story that is made up, rather than true or factual
6	non-fiction	Writing that is true and factual, rather than made up
7	Protagonist	The leading character in a film, novel, story, poem or song. They can be both a hero and an anti-hero.
8	Antagonist	A person who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something, often the protagonist
9	Setting	The creation of a place or surroundings, also shown through its atmosphere
10	Characterisation	The creation of a fictional character, through description of their features

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	morality	The principles that indicate what is right and wrong, bad and good
2	hero	A character in a story with heroic qualities such as bravery and idealism
3	villain	A character whose evil actions and motives are key to the plot
4	anti-hero	A character who lacks heroic qualities and often instead has a dark side
5	innocence	Lacking life experience or knowledge of the world
6	naivety	Showing a lack of wisdom or judgement of situations or other people
7	chaos	A state of disorder and confusion, where nothing is under control
8	order	A state of calm and stability, where everything is under control
9	democracy	A system where everyone has a fair vote and say
10	society	A group of individuals living together in an organised way

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	leadership	Having the ability to guide and influence other people
2	civilization	An advanced and developed stage of a group of humans
3	authority	the power to give orders, make decisions and ensure obedience
4	community	a group of people living in the same place who are considered a unit
5	savagery	the condition of being uncivilised, and therefore being fierce or cruel
6	primitive	relating to the early stages of human development
7	vulnerable	exposed to danger or harm and likely to be hurt
8	individuality	the qualities that make a person or thing different from others
9	responsibility	a duty to deal with or take care of something or someone
10	instinct	a pattern of behaviour within a living thing, often a natural reaction

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	nobility	having or showing high moral principles
2	honour	being recognised and respected for having good qualities
3	bravery	showing mental or moral strength in the face of danger or difficulty
4	duty	something you must do for legal or moral reasons
5	division	a difference or disagreement between two groups
6	tension	a feeling of nervousness before an important or difficult event
7	impulses	a sudden strong wish or desire to do something
8	malevolent	having or showing a wish to do evil to others
9	hubris	extreme pride or self-confidence in oneself
10	deceitful	being dishonest and misleading others

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	desire	a strong feeling of wanting something or wishing something to happen
2	status	the rank or social position that someone has
3	isolation	the process or feeling of being separated from others
4	destruction	the action of something being damaged and destroyed
5	innate	an aspect you are born with or that is natural and cannot be changed
6	utopia	an imagined place or state in which everything is perfect
7	anarchy	a state of disorder due to a lack of authority or organisation
8	symbol	An image, icon or object used to represent ideas, feelings or concepts
9	enemy	A person or group that is opposed to or against another person/group
10	sacrifice	the act of giving up or losing something in order to gain something else

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	explicit information	information that is clearly stated
2	implicit information	information that is implied or suggested
3	connotation	Ideas, associations, or images that come to mind beyond a text's literal meaning
4	inference	A conclusion the reader reaches based on the evidence of the text
5	fiction	A story that is made up, rather than true or factual
6	morality	The principles that indicate what is right and wrong, bad and good
7	hero	A character in a story with heroic qualities such as bravery and idealism
8	villain	A character whose evil actions and motives are key to the plot
9	anti-hero	A character who lacks heroic qualities and often instead has a dark side
10	innocence	Lacking life experience or knowledge of the world

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	non-fiction	Writing that is true and factual, rather than made up
2	Protagonist	The leading character in a film, novel, story, poem or song. They can be both a hero and an anti-hero
3	Antagonist	A person who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something, often the protagonist.
4	setting	The creation of a place or surroundings, also shown through its atmosphere
5	Characterisation	The creation of a fictional character, through description of their features
6	naivety	Showing a lack of wisdom or judgement of situations or other people
7	chaos	A state of disorder and confusion, where nothing is under control
8	order	A state of calm and stability, where everything is under control
9	democracy	A system where everyone has a fair vote and say
10	society	A group of individuals living together in an organised way

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	leadership	Having the ability to guide and influence other people
2	civilization	An advanced and developed stage of a group of humans
3	authority	the power to give orders, make decisions and ensure obedience
4	community	a group of people living in the same place who are considered a unit
5	savagery	the condition of being uncivilised, and therefore being fierce or cruel
6	nobility	having or showing high moral principles
7	honour	being recognised and respected for having good qualities
8	bravery	showing mental or moral strength in the face of danger or difficulty
9	duty	something you must do for legal or moral reasons
10	division	a difference or disagreement between two groups

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	primitive	relating to the early stages of human development
2	vulnerable	exposed to danger or harm and likely to be hurt
3	individuality	the qualities that make a person or thing different from others
4	responsibility	a duty to deal with or take care of something or someone
5	instinct	a pattern of behaviour within a living thing, often a natural reaction or impulse
6	tension	a feeling of nervousness before an important or difficult event.
7	impulses	a sudden strong wish or desire to do something
8	malevolent	having or showing a wish to do evil to others
9	hubris	extreme pride or self-confidence in oneself
10	deceitful	being dishonest and misleading others

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	desires	a strong feeling of wanting something or wishing something to happen
2	status	the rank or social position that someone has
3	isolation	the process or feeling of being separated from others
4	destruction	the action of something being damaged and destroyed
5	innate	an aspect you are born with or that is natural and cannot be changed
6	explicit information	information that is clearly stated
7	implicit information	information that is implied or suggested
8	connotation	Ideas, associations, or images that come to mind beyond a text's literal meaning
9	inference	A conclusion the reader reaches based on the evidence of the text
10	fiction	A story that is made up, rather than true or factual

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	morality	The principles that indicate what is right and wrong, bad and good
2	hero	A character in a story with heroic qualities such as bravery and idealism
3	villain	A character whose evil actions and motives are key to the plot
4	anti-hero	A character who lacks heroic qualities and often instead has a dark side
5	innocence	Lacking life experience or knowledge of the world
6	nobility	having or showing high moral principles
7	honour	being recognised and respected for having good qualities
8	bravery	showing mental or moral strength in the face of danger or difficulty
9	duty	something you must do for legal or moral reasons
10	division	a difference or disagreement between two groups

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	desire	a strong feeling of wanting something or wishing something to happen
2	status	the rank or social position that someone has
3	isolation	the process or feeling of being separated from others
4	destruction	the action of something being damaged and destroyed
5	innate	an aspect you are born with or that is natural and cannot be changed
6	naivety	Showing a lack of wisdom or judgement of situations or other people
7	chaos	A state of disorder and confusion, where nothing is under control
8	order	A state of calm and stability, where everything is under control
9	democracy	A system where everyone has a fair vote and say
10	society	A group of individuals living together in an organised way

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	utopia	an imagined place or state in which everything is perfect
2	anarchy	a state of disorder due to a lack of authority or organisation
3	symbol	An image, icon or object used to represent ideas, feelings or concepts
4	enemy	A person or group that is opposed to or against another person/group
5	sacrifice	the act of giving up or losing something in order to gain something else
6	non-fiction	Writing that is true and factual, rather than made up
7	Protagonist	The leading character in a film, novel, story, poem or song. They can be both a hero and an anti-hero
8	Antagonist	A person who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something, often the protagonist.
9	setting	The creation of a place or surroundings, also shown through its atmosphere
10	Characterisation	The creation of a fictional character, through description of their features

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which group of people lived by gathering food and killing animals for meat?	Hunter-gatherers.
2	Which piece of evidence is created during the period you are studying? E.g a newspaper, letter or cartoon.	Source
3	Which piece of evidence is created much later, perhaps decades or centuries after the event. E.g a film, article or book.	Interpretation
4	Which tribes arrived from Europe in 500 BC?	The Celts.
5	Which people invaded Britain in AD 43?	The Romans.
6	Which tribes travelled from modern day Denmark and northern Germany to Britain in AD 410?	Anglo-Saxons.
7	Who did Anglo-Saxons face invasions from in the eighth century?	The Vikings.
8	Who ruled Anglo-Saxon England in 1042?	Edward the Confessor.
9	Which group of people advised the King?	The Witan.
10	What were the heads of rich, important families known as?	Earls.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What were ordinary villages known as in Anglo Saxon England?	Ceorls.
2	What were slaves called in Anglo-Saxon England?	Thralls.
3	What were local landowners called in Anglo-Saxon England?	Thegns.
4	Who was the French claimant to the throne?	William of Normandy.
5	Who was the Viking claimant to the throne?	Harald Hardrada.
6	Who was the English claimant to the throne?	Harold Godwinson.
7	In which battle did Harald Hardrada defeat Edwin and Morcar?	Battle of Fulford.
8	In which battle did Harold Godwinson defeat the Vikings?	The Battle of Stamford Bridge.
9	Which of William's troops were highly trained and rode into battle on horses?	Knights.
10	Which of Harold's troops were peasants that used farming tools as weapons?	The Fyrd.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which of Harold's troops were fully trained and armed with a battleaxe?	Housecarls.
2	Which of Williams' troops were armed with wooden bows?	Archers.
3	On which hill did Harold Godwinson position his army at the Battle of Hastings?	Senlac Hill.
4	What did the Pope give to William of Normandy to show he had God's support in battle?	Papal Banner.
5	What tactic did William use which involved his troops running down Senlac Hill?	Feigned Retreat.
6	Which group of people lived by gathering food and killing animals for meat?	Hunter-gatherers.
7	Who was the Viking claimant to the throne?	Harald Hardrada.
8	Which tribes travelled from modern day Denmark and northern Germany to Britain in AD 410?	Anglo-Saxons.
9	Which of Harold's troops were peasants that used farming tools as weapons?	The Fyrd.
10	What were the heads of rich, important families known as?	Earls.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which source shows the events of the Battle of Hastings?	Bayeux Tapestry.
2	Where was William Duke of Normandy crowned as King?	Westminster Abbey.
3	What military strategy involved cutting off supplies to Exeter and surrounding the city?	Siege.
4	Who led the Northern rebellion in 1069?	Edwin and Morcar.
5	What is the term for attacking an enemy over and over again?	Harrying.
6	Which piece of evidence is created during the period you are studying? E.g a newspaper, letter or cartoon.	Source
7	Which piece of evidence is created much later, perhaps decades or centuries after the event. E.g a film, article or book.	Interpretation
8	Which group of people advised the King?	The Witan.
9	Who was the French claimant to the throne?	William of Normandy.
10	On which hill did Harold Godwinson position his army at the Battle of Hastings?	Senlac Hill.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was William's brutal response to the Northern rebellion known as?	Harrying of the North.
2	What fine meant that if a Norman was killed, the entire area was heavily fined?	Murdrum Fines.
3	What were William's powerful landowners known as during William's rule?	Barons.
4	Which wooden castles did William build across England?	Motte and Bailey castles.
5	Which building was created on top of the motte?	Keep.
6	Which of William's troops were highly trained and rode into battle on horses?	Knights.
7	Who led the Northern rebellion in 1069?	Edwin and Morcar.
8	What tactic did William use which involved his troops running down Senlac Hill?	Feigned Retreat.
9	Which source shows the events of the Battle of Hastings?	Bayeux Tapestry.
10	What were slaves called in Anglo-Saxon England?	Thralls.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the name of the fence that surrounded the Motte and Bailey castle?	Palisade.
2	Which person was responsible for organising farm work in Medieval villages?	The Steward.
3	Which book did William the Conqueror create from surveys across England?	Domesday Book.
4	What were poor farmers and labourers known as in England?	Peasants.
5	What was William's system of land control known as?	The Feudal System.
6	What was William's brutal response to the Northern rebellion known as?	Harrying of the North.
7	Which wooden castles did William build across England?	Motte and Bailey castles.
8	Who led the Northern rebellion in 1069?	Edwin and Morcar.
9	What were ordinary villages known as in Anglo Saxon England?	Ceorls.
10	Who ruled Anglo-Saxon England in 1042?	Edward the Confessor.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What did William give large areas of land in return for?	Loyalty.
2	Which terms do historians use to discuss how important something is?	Significance
3	Which laws prevented people from hunting in Royal Forests?	Forest Laws.
4	Who paid for their land in work and food during William's rule?	Villeins.
5	What word describes rich landowners in the Feudal System?	Nobles.
6	Which book did William the Conqueror create from surveys across England?	Domesday Book.
7	What was William's system of land control known as?	The Feudal System.
8	What fine meant that if a Norman was killed, the entire area was heavily fined?	Murdrum Fines.
9	What did the Pope give to William of Normandy to show he had God's support in battle?	Papal Banner.
10	Which people invaded Britain in AD 43?	The Romans.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What material was used to build castles after 1070?	Stone.
2	What was the gatehouse in a stone castle called?	Barbican.
3	What was the name of the iron gate in the barbican?	Portcullis.
4	Which castles were built in the early 1200s to make it more difficult for attackers?	Concentric castles.
5	Who was responsible for the security and safety of the castle?	The constable.
6	Who paid for their land in work and food during William's rule?	Villeins.
7	Which of Williams' troops were armed with wooden bows?	Archers.
8	What were poor farmers and labourers known as in England?	Peasants.
9	What word describes rich landowners in the Feudal System?	Nobles.
10	What fine meant that if a Norman was killed, the entire area was heavily fined?	Murdrum Fines.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which castles were built in the early 1200s to make it more difficult for attackers?	Concentric castles.
2	What material was used to build castles after 1070?	Stone.
3	What was William's system of land control known as?	The Feudal System.
4	Which group of people advised the King?	The Witan.
5	Which group of people lived by gathering food and killing animals for meat?	Hunter-gatherers.
6	What military strategy involved cutting off supplies to Exeter and surrounding the city?	Siege.
7	Which laws prevented people from hunting in Royal Forests?	Forest Laws.
8	What did William give large areas of land in return for?	Loyalty.
9	Which person was responsible for organising farm work in Medieval villages?	The Steward.
10	Where was William Duke of Normandy crowned as King?	Westminster Abbey.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which tribes travelled from modern day Denmark and northern Germany to Britain in AD 410?	Anglo-Saxons.
2	What were the heads of rich, important families known as?	Earls.
3	In which battle did Harald Hardrada defeat Edwin and Morcar?	Battle of Fulford.
4	What did the Pope give to William of Normandy to show he had God's support in battle?	Papal Banner.
5	Which building was created on top of the motte?	Keep.
6	What word describes rich landowners in the Feudal System?	Nobles.
7	What was William's brutal response to the Northern rebellion known as?	Harrying of the North.
8	Which piece of evidence is created during the period you are studying? E.g a newspaper, letter or cartoon.	Source
9	What word describes rich landowners in the Feudal System?	Nobles.
10	What were slaves called in Anglo-Saxon England?	Thralls.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	On which hill did Harold Godwinson position his army at the Battle of Hastings?	Senlac Hill.
2	Which book did William the Conqueror create from surveys across England?	Domesday Book.
3	Which piece of evidence is created during the period you are studying? E.g a newspaper, letter or cartoon.	Source
4	What did the Pope give to William of Normandy to show he had God's support in battle?	Papal Banner.
5	What is the term for attacking an enemy over and over again?	Harrying.
6	Who was the Viking claimant to the throne?	Harald Hardrada.
7	What was William's system of land control known as?	The Feudal System.
8	Who ruled Anglo-Saxon England in 1042?	Edward the Confessor.
9	Which group of people lived by gathering food and killing animals for meat?	Hunter-gatherers.
10	In which battle did Harold Godwinson defeat the Vikings?	The Battle of Stamford Bridge.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	In which battle did Harald Hardrada defeat Edwin and Morcar?	Battle of Fulford.
2	Which tribes travelled from modern day Denmark and northern Germany to Britain in AD 410?	Anglo-Saxons.
3	Which terms do historians use to discuss how important something is?	Significance
4	What tactic did William use which involved his troops running down Senlac Hill?	Feigned Retreat.
5	Which wooden castles did William build across England?	Motte and Bailey castles.
6	Who paid for their land in work and food during William's rule?	Villeins.
7	Which people invaded Britain in AD 43?	The Romans.
8	Which castles were built in the early 1200s to make it more difficult for attackers?	Concentric castles.
9	Which group of people advised the King?	The Witan.
10	Who was responsible for the security and safety of the castle?	The constable.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who did Anglo-Saxons face invasions from in the eighth century?	The Vikings.
2	Who was the French claimant to the throne?	William of Normandy.
3	What was William's brutal response to the Northern rebellion known as?	Harrying of the North.
4	Who led the Northern rebellion in 1069?	Edwin and Morcar.
5	What were William's powerful landowners known as during William's rule?	Barons.
6	What did William give large areas of land in return for?	Loyalty.
7	What was the name of the fence that surrounded the Motte and Bailey castle?	Palisade.
8	Which tribes arrived from Europe in 500 BC?	The Celts.
9	What were slaves called in Anglo-Saxon England?	Thralls.
10	Who was the English claimant to the throne?	Harold Godwinson.

Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Integer	Any whole number, positive, negative or 0
2	Place Value	The value represented by a digit in a number on the basis of its position in the number
3	Negative Numbers	Numbers that have a value less than zero
4	Decimals	A number that has a decimal point followed by digits that shows the fractional part
5	Rounding	Making a number simpler but keeping its value close to what it was and reducing the amount of significant figures or decimal places
6	Ascending	Arranged from smallest to largest. Increasing
7	Descending	Arranged from largest to smallest. Decreasing
8	Operation	A mathematical process. The most common are add, subtract, multiply and divide (+, -, ×, ÷).
9	Product	The result when you multiply two or more numbers or variables together
10	Sum	The result when you add two or more numbers or variables together

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Roots	A number which produces a specified quantity when multiplied by itself
2	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)
3	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	The first 12 square numbers
4	Commutative	Gives the same result whatever order the values are (multiplication and addition only)
5	Associative	When more than two numbers are added or multiplied, the result remains the same, irrespective of how they are added or multiplied
6	Dividing	The mathematical operation linked to sharing, splitting or partitioning
7	Dividend	The total amount being divided or shared e.g. the 12 in $12 \div 3 = 4$
8	Divisor	How many parts into which you are splitting a number e.g. the 3 in $12 \div 3 = 4$
9	Quotient	The result obtained when you divide one number into another e.g. the 4 in $12 \div 3 = 4$
10	Remainder	The amount "left over" after performing some calculation (typically division)

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Inverse	An operation, value or function that reverses the effect of another (e.g. addition and subtraction or multiplication and division)
2	Solve	To find the value of the unknown variable.
3	One place to the left	To multiply by 10, move all the digits...
4	Two places to the left	To multiply by 100, move all the digits...
5	One place to the right	To divide by 10, move all the digits...
6	Two places to the right	To divide by 100, move all the digits...
7	4.8	$48 \div 10 =$
8	480	$48 \times 10 =$
9	0.48	$48 \div 100 =$
10	4800	$48 \times 100 =$

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Variable	A quantity that can be changed and is not a fixed constant. Often represented by a letter
2	Simplify	Writing an expression, fraction, or equation into a shorter, less complicated form without changing its overall value
3	Expression	An expression is a combination of numbers, variables, and operators (like add, subtract, multiply and divide) that represents a value.
4	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	The first 5 cube numbers
5	Division	The inverse operation of multiplication
6	Subtraction	The inverse operation of addition
7	Addition	The inverse operation of subtraction
8	Multiplication	The inverse operation of division
9	Inverse and balance method	The method used to solve an equation
10	Time	The ongoing sequence of events taking place. The past, present and future.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Coefficient	The number that is in front of the variable. The variable is being multiplied by this.
2	Substituting	Means replacing the variables (letters) in an algebraic expression with their numerical values
3	Identity	An equation which is true no matter what values are chosen
4	Inequality	A way of comparing two expressions that are not strictly equal, using the symbols: $<$, $>$, $\leq$ or $\geq$
5	$<$	Less than
6	$>$	Greater than
7	$\leq$	Less than or equal to
8	$\geq$	Greater than or equal to
9	Formula	A mathematical rule that shows how different quantities are related. It typically contains an equal sign and variables that represent these related quantities.
10	Equation	A mathematical statement that shows that two mathematical expressions are equal

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Estimating	Using approximation through rounding to estimate answers to calculations
2	Length	A linear measurement of distance between two defined points
3	Mass	The measure of the amount of matter in an object, often incorrectly called 'weight' and measured in g, kg, pounds, stones, etc.
4	Capacity	The maximum amount of fluid (or other substance) a hollow container can hold. It is a type of volume only applied to hollow objects.
5	10mm	The number of millimetres (mm) in 1 centimetre (cm)
6	100cm	The number of centimetres (cm) in 1 metre (m)
7	1000m	The number of metres (m) in 1 kilometre (km)
8	1000g	The number of grams (g) in a kilogram (kg)
9	1000ml	The number of millilitres (ml) in a litre (L)
10	60 seconds	The number of seconds in a minute

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	60 minutes	The number of minutes in an hour
2	Integer	Any whole number, positive, negative or 0
3	Place Value	The value represented by a digit in a number on the basis of its position in the number
4	Negative Numbers	Numbers that have a value less than zero
5	Decimals	A number that has a decimal point followed by digits that shows the fractional part
6	Roots	A number which produces a specified quantity when multiplied by itself
7	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)
8	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	The first 12 square numbers
9	Commutative	Gives the same result whatever order the values are (multiplication and addition only)
10	Associative	When more than two numbers are added or multiplied, the result remains the same, irrespective of how they are added or multiplied

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ascending	Arranged from smallest to largest. Increasing
2	Descending	Arranged from largest to smallest. Decreasing
3	Operation	A mathematical process. The most common are add, subtract, multiply and divide (+, -, ×, ÷).
4	Product	The result when you multiply two or more numbers or variables together
5	Sum	The result when you add two or more numbers or variables together
6	Dividing	The mathematical operation linked to sharing, splitting or partitioning
7	Dividend	The total amount being divided or shared e.g. the 12 in $12 \div 3 = 4$
8	Divisor	How many parts into which you are splitting a number e.g. the 3 in $12 \div 3 = 4$
9	Quotient	The result obtained when you divide one number into another e.g. the 4 in $12 \div 3 = 4$
10	Remainder	The amount "left over" after performing some calculation (typically division)

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Inverse	An operation, value or function that reverses the effect of another (e.g. addition and subtraction or multiplication and division)
2	Solve	To find the value of the unknown variable.
3	One place to the left	To multiply by 10, move all the digits...
4	Two places to the left	To multiply by 100, move all the digits...
5	One place to the right	To divide by 10, move all the digits...
6	Variable	A quantity that can be changed and is not a fixed constant. Often represented by a letter
7	Simplify	Writing an expression, fraction, or equation into a shorter, less complicated form without changing its overall value
8	Expression	An expression is a combination of numbers, variables, and operators (like add, subtract, multiply and divide) that represents a value.
9	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	The first 3 cube numbers
10	Division	The inverse operation to multiplication

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Two places to the right	To divide by 100, move all the digits...
2	4.8	$48 \div 10 =$
3	480	$48 \times 10 =$
4	0.48	$48 \div 100 =$
5	4800	$48 \times 100 =$
6	Subtraction	The inverse operation to addition
7	Addition	The inverse operation to subtraction
8	Multiplication	The inverse operation to division
9	Inverse and balance method	The method used to solve an equation
10	Time	The ongoing sequence of events taking place. The past, present and future

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Coefficient	The number that is in front of the variable. The variable is being multiplied by this.
2	Substituting	Means replacing the variables (letters) in an algebraic expression with their numerical values
3	Identity	An equation which is true no matter what values are chosen
4	Inequality	A way of comparing two expressions that are not strictly equal, using the symbols: $<$, $>$, $\leq$ or $\geq$
5	$<$	Less than
6	Estimating	Using approximation through rounding to estimate answers to calculations
7	Length	A linear measurement of distance between two defined points
8	Mass	The measure of the amount of matter in an object, often incorrectly called 'weight' and measured in g, kg, pounds, stones, etc.
9	Capacity	The maximum amount of fluid (or other substance) a hollow container can hold. It is a type of volume only applied to hollow objects.
10	10mm	The number of millimetres (mm) in 1 centimetre (cm)

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$>$	Greater than
2	$\leq$	Less than or equal to
3	$\geq$	Greater than or equal to
4	Formula	A mathematical rule that shows how different quantities are related. It typically contains an equal sign and variables that represent these related quantities.
5	Equation	A mathematical statement that shows that two mathematical expressions are equal
6	100cm	The number of centimetres (cm) in 1 metre (m)
7	1000m	The number of metres (m) in 1 kilometre (km)
8	1000g	The number of grams (g) in a kilogram (kg)
9	1000ml	The number of millilitres (ml) in a litre (L)
10	60 seconds	The number of seconds in a minute

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	60 minutes	The number of minutes in an hour
2	Place Value	The value represented by a digit in a number on the basis of its position in the number
3	Negative Numbers	Numbers that have a value less than zero
4	Decimals	A number that has a decimal point followed by digits that shows the fractional part
5	Rounding	Making a number simpler but keeping its value close to what it was and reducing the amount of significant figures or decimal places
6	Inverse	An operation, value or function that reverses the effect of another (e.g. addition and subtraction or multiplication and division)
7	Solve	To find the value of the unknown variable.
8	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	The first 12 square numbers
9	Variable	A quantity that can be changed and is not a fixed constant. Often represented by a letter
10	Simplify	Writing an expression, fraction, or equation into a shorter, less complicated form without changing its overall value

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Weather	The day to day conditions in the atmosphere.
2	Atmosphere	The layers of gases surrounding the earth.
3	Precipitation	Any form of moisture falling from the atmosphere.
4	Temperature	A measure of heat in a place.
5	Thermometer	Equipment used to measure temperature.
6	Anemometer	Equipment used to measure wind speed.
7	Okta	A unit to describe cloud cover.
8	Environmental Quality Survey	A technique used to measure the quality of an area.
9	Subjective	Based on personal opinion.
10	Accuracy	Using equipment and techniques correctly to get precise data.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reliability	The ability to repeat data collection to get the same results.
2	Evaporation	Process of a liquid turning into a gas.
3	Condensation	Process of a gas cooling down and turning into a liquid.
4	Surface run-off	Process of water travelling over land.
5	Infiltration	Process of water soaking into the soil.
6	Interception	When trees and other plants absorb and store precipitation.
7	Extreme weather	Weather that is unexpected.
8	Air Mass	A body of air that has the same conditions.
9	Climate	The average weather over 30 years.
10	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Latitude	Describes how far north or south a place is.
2	Arid biome climate	Areas with low rainfall and high temperatures.
3	Arid biome location	Found 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator.
4	Tropical biome climate	Areas with high rainfall and high temperatures.
5	Tropical biome location	Found between the tropics.
6	Weather	The day to day conditions in the atmosphere.
7	Atmosphere	The layers of gases surrounding the earth.
8	Precipitation	Any form of moisture falling from the atmosphere.
9	Temperature	A measure of heat in a place.
10	Thermometer	Equipment used to measure temperature.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Polar biome climate	Areas with low rainfall and low temperatures.
2	Polar biome location	Found at high latitudes.
3	High pressure	Sinking air
4	Low pressure	Rising air.
5	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
6	Anemometer	Equipment used to measure wind speed.
7	Okta	A unit to describe cloud cover.
8	Environmental Quality Survey	A technique used to measure the quality of an area.
9	Subjective	Based on personal opinion.
10	Accuracy	Using equipment and techniques correctly to get precise data.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	A long term piece of evidence of climate change	Tree rings Ice cores
2	A short term piece of evidence of climate change	Glacial retreat Sea level rise
3	Sunspots	These are dark patches on the sun which release heat.
4	Volcanic winter	A volcanic eruption causing a long term reduction in temperature.
5	Greenhouse gases	Gases in the atmosphere that trap solar radiation.
6	Reliability	The ability to repeat data collection to get the same results.
7	Evaporation	Process of a liquid turning into a gas.
8	Condensation	Process of a gas cooling down and turning into a liquid.
9	Surface run-off	Process of water travelling over land.
10	Infiltration	Process of water soaking into the soil.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fossil fuels	Energy formed in the geological past e.g. coal, oil and gas.
2	Agriculture	The process of farming.
3	Deforestation	Large-scale cutting down of trees.
4	Carbon sink	A natural environment that absorbs carbon dioxide.
5	Enhanced greenhouse effect	Human activity increasing the natural warming of the earth.
6	Interception	When trees and other plants absorb and store precipitation.
7	Extreme weather	Weather that is unexpected.
8	Air Mass	A body of air that has the same conditions.
9	Climate	The average weather over 30 years.
10	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.
2	Abiotic	Non-living factors in an ecosystem.
3	Biotic	Living factors in an ecosystem.
4	Biome	A large-scale ecosystem.
5	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.
6	Latitude	Describes how far north or south a place is.
7	Arid biome climate	Areas with low rainfall and high temperatures.
8	Arid biome location	Found 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator.
9	Tropical biome climate	Areas with high rainfall and high temperatures.
10	Tropical biome location	Found between the tropics.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tundra biome climate	Areas with low rainfall and low temperatures.
2	Tundra biome location	Found 60-70 degrees north of the equator.
3	Adaptation	A change in a plant or animal so that it is better suited to the climate.
4	Musk Ox adaptations	Two layers of fur, hard hooves and huddling for insulation.
5	Ermine adaptations	Long slender bodies, changing coats and a strong sense of smell.
6	Polar biome climate	Areas with low rainfall and low temperatures.
7	Polar biome location	Found at high latitudes.
8	High pressure	Sinking air
9	Low pressure	Rising air.
10	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	A long term piece of evidence of climate change	Tree rings Ice cores
2	A short term piece of evidence of climate change	Glacial retreat Sea level rise
3	Sunspots	These are dark patches on the sun which release heat.
4	Volcanic winter	A volcanic eruption causing a long term reduction in temperature.
5	Greenhouse gases	Gases in the atmosphere that trap solar radiation.
6	Fossil fuels	Energy formed in the geological past e.g. coal, oil and gas.
7	Agriculture	The process of farming.
8	Deforestation	Large-scale cutting down of trees.
9	Carbon sink	A natural environment that absorbs carbon dioxide.
10	Enhanced greenhouse effect	Human activity increasing the natural warming of the earth.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.
2	Abiotic	Non-living factors in an ecosystem.
3	Biotic	Living factors in an ecosystem.
4	Biome	A large-scale ecosystem.
5	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.
6	Tundra biome climate	Areas with low rainfall and low temperatures.
7	Tundra biome location	Found 60-70 degrees north of the equator.
8	Adaptation	A change in a plant or animal so that it is better suited to the climate.
9	Musk Ox adaptations	Two layers of fur, hard hooves and huddling for insulation.
10	Ermine adaptations	Long slender bodies, changing coats and a strong sense of smell.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Thermometer	Equipment used to measure temperature.
2	Okta	A unit to describe cloud cover.
3	Accuracy	Using equipment and techniques correctly to get precise data.
4	Infiltration	Process of water soaking into the soil.
5	Latitude	Describes how far north or south a place is.
6	Polar biome climate	Areas with low rainfall and low temperatures.
7	Reliability	The ability to repeat data collection to get the same results.
8	Abiotic	Non-living factors in an ecosystem.
9	High pressure	Sinking air
10	Climate	The average weather over 30 years.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.
2	Atmosphere	The layers of gases surrounding the earth.
3	Biotic	Living factors in an ecosystem.
4	Evaporation	Process of a liquid turning into a gas.
5	Arid biome location	Found 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator.
6	Subjective	Based on personal opinion.
7	Extreme weather	Weather that is unexpected.
8	Low pressure	Rising air.
9	A short term piece of evidence of climate change	Glacial retreat Sea level rise
10	Precipitation	Any form of moisture falling from the atmosphere.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Biome	A large-scale ecosystem.
2	Weather	The day to day conditions in the atmosphere.
3	Fossil fuels	Energy formed in the geological past e.g. coal, oil and gas.
4	Adaptation	A change in a plant or animal so that it is better suited to the climate.
5	Temperature	A measure of heat in a place.
6	Carbon sink	A natural environment that absorbs carbon dioxide.
7	Ermine adaptations	Long slender bodies, changing coats and a strong sense of smell.
8	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.
9	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.
10	Anemometer	Equipment used to measure wind speed.

Food, Art, Drama, Music & RS Knowledge Organisers

Religious Studies

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Buddhism	This is an Asian religion, founded by Siddhartha Gautama in north-eastern India in the 5th century BC.
2	Prince Siddhartha Gautama	He was a Hindu prince who gave up his position and wealth to seek enlightenment.
3	Judaism	This religion developed among the ancient Hebrews over 4000 years ago.
4	Abraham	This person is considered to be the founder of the Jewish religion. He also has the title, the 'Father of the Jewish nation' and was the first person to teach the idea that there was only one God.
5	Christianity	This religion began in Israel and is based on the belief in one God and the life and teachings of Jesus the Christ, found in the Holy Bible.
6	Jesus the Christ	He is the Son of God; whose teachings are the basis of Christianity in the Holy Bible.
7	Islam	This is the religion of the Muslims, a monotheistic faith regarded as revealed through Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah.
8	The Prophet Muhammad	This was the founder of Islam. He was an Arab religious, social, and political leader.
9	Sikhism	This religion began in Punjab in the 15th century by Guru Nanak.
10	Guru Nanak Das	This person is the founder of the Sikh religion. He was a leader who taught that all men should have the right to search for God.

Music

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Commontime	The letter C is written instead of the 4/4.
2	Crotchet	A note that lasts 1 beat.
3	Minim	A note that lasts 2 beats.
4	Quaver	A note that lasts 1/2 a beat
5	Rest	Silence in a piece of music.
6	Rhythm	The organisation of particular sounds depending on their length.
7	Semibreve	A note that lasts 4 beats.
8	Semiquaver	A note that lasts 1/4 a beat
9	Bar	A unit of musical time that contains a specific number of beats as determined by the time signature.
10	Bar line	A vertical line drawn through a staff to separate bars.

Drama

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Facial Expression	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.
2	Body Language	The way facial expressions, stance and gestures work together to show how someone feels without speaking.
3	Freeze frames	A frozen moment of action like a photograph.
4	Theatron	In a Greek theatre, where the audience sit
5	Chorus	A group who narrated or spoke about the story on stage through speech, singing, dancing and music
6	Corpsing	Breaking character on stage through laughing or loss of concentration.
7	Rehearsal	Practicing a piece of drama to make it better
8	Dionysus	The Greek God of wine and theatre
9	Orchestra	In a Greek theatre, 'the dancing space', where the chorus would act
10	Dionysia	A festival in Athens that celebrated the god Dionysus

Art

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Formal Elements	The features that most commonly make up a piece of art.
2	Colour	what you see when light reflects off of something.
3	Tone	A lightness or darkness of something.
4	Texture	How something looks or feels e.g fluffy, rough or smooth.
5	Pattern	A symbol or shape that is repeated. It is decorative.
6	Line	A mark which can be used to make a drawing.
7	Shape	A 2D area which is enclosed by a line. E.g square.
8	Form	Something that has three dimensions (3D) e.g cube.
9	Harmonious Colour	Colours which are next to each other on the colour wheel.
10	Complimentary Colour	Colours which are opposite on the colour wheel.

Food

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hazard	Something that causes danger or risk.
2	Microorganism	Tiny forms of life that can only be seen under a microscope.
3	Eatwell Guide	These sections show how much food from each food group is needed to have a well balanced, healthy diet.
4	Hygiene	The practice of keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent disease.
5	Contaminate	Make a food unsafe to eat by allowing it to come into contact with microorganisms.
6	Pathogenic	Something that causes illness
7	Bridge hold	A technique used when chopping food. The thumb and index finger are placed either side of the food item to hold it thus forming a kind of bridge shape.
8	Claw grip	A technique used when chopping food. Create a claw by partly curling your fingers together into a claw shape. Press the tips of your fingers (nails) against the food to be gripped.
9	Food poisoning	An illness caused by microorganisms contaminating food
10	Bacteria	Microscopic living organisms, which are single-celled and can be found everywhere.

DT

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

Religious Studies

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Four Sights	Prince Siddhartha Gautama gave this name when he saw old age, sickness, death and a holy man.
2	Enlightenment	This is to be spiritually awakened.
3	Covenant	This is a legal contract or agreement.
4	The Father of Judaism	This is a title given to a man called Abraham. He was one of the first and most important people in Jewish history.
5	Son of God	This is a Jewish title which means someone who has a unique and special relationship with God. It does not mean God's child.
6	Christ	This is not Jesus' last name. It is a title meaning 'anointed one'.
7	Angel Jibril	This is the archangel who delivers messages and revelation between Allah (God) and humans and as most notably to Muhammad.
8	Mecca	This is the most holy city in the religion of Islam. It is located in Saudi Arabia.
9	The 5 K's	These are the symbols worn by all Sikhs: the Kesh, Kara, Kanga, Kachera and Kirpan.
10	Waheguru	This is the name of the Sikh God.

Music

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Simple Metre	Can be broken down into two notes per beat.
2	Singing	Making a pleasant noise with your face.
3	Time Signature	Tells you the amount and type of beats in a bar. Also, known as Metre.
4	Dynamics	Refer to how loud or soft music is played.
5	Melody	The main "tune" of a piece of music.
6	Phrase	A Longer Melodic idea. Musical "sentences" are constructed from phrases.
7	Duet	A musical composition for two performers.
8	Call and Response	A person performs a musical phrase (call), this is then copied and performed back by another (response) .
9	Beat	The pulse of a piece of music.
10	Beats Per Minute	Tells the Musician how fast or slow a piece of music is. The higher the number the faster the piece.

Drama

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Improvisation	When drama is made up on the spot by performers without preparing first.
2	Physical Theatre	Physical Theatre is a style of performance where physical movement and positioning of the body is key in story telling or creating scenery.
3	Gesture	A specific movement made by a part of the body to convey meaning to the audience. For example, shrugging your shoulders.
4	Volume	How loudly or quietly an actor speaks the lines of a script.
5	Pace	The speed at which an actor speaks the lines of a script.
6	Soundscape.	A Soundscape is a combination of vocal and instrumental sounds created by the actor, to create a specific atmosphere.
7	Comedy	A genre of dramatic performance that depicts amusing incidents
8	Exaggeration	Over emphasising body language, facial expressions and gesture.
9	Status	A position in society from a King at the top going downwards.
10	Playwright	Someone who writes plays.

Art

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colour Blending	Merging one colour into another.
2	Proportion	The relationship between the size of one element compared to another.
3	Observational Drawing	Drawing what you see.
4	Oil Pastels	An oil and wax based drawing material.
5	Mark Making	The creation of different lines or patterns to create texture or tone.
6	Primary Colour	The 3 colours, red, yellow and blue - which cannot be made.
7	Secondary Colour	The colours made by mixing two primary colours (orange, green and purple).
8	Tertiary Colour	The colours made by mixing a primary and secondary colour together.
9	Stippling	A series of multiple dots.
10	Natural Forms	Objects found in nature, in their original form.

Food

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tea towel	Dry cloth used for drying up kitchen items
2	Temperature danger zone	Temperatures between 5°C and 63°C where most bacteria can multiply.
3	Dishcloth	Wet cloth used for washing up kitchen items.
4	Absorb	To take in or soak up a liquid.
5	Draining board	Surface on which you leave kitchen items to drain.
6	Hob	The top part to a cooker with hotplates or burners.
7	Oven	Enclosed part of the cooker which is used to heat or cook food.
8	Chopping board	A surface upon which food items are prepared.
9	Weighing scales	A piece of equipment used to measure out a particular amount in grams(g).
10	Measuring Jug	A piece of equipment used to measure out a liquid in millilitres(ml).

DT

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Clamps	Devices for securing materials together during assembly or gluing
2	Hand Drill	Manual tool for drilling holes in wood and metal
3	C-Clamp	Heavy-duty clamp with a C-shaped frame for holding materials
4	Coping Saw	Thin blade saw used for intricate cuts and curves
5	Compass	A tool used for drawing circles and arcs
6	Protractor	Measuring instrument for angles and degrees
7	Scriber	Sharp-pointed tool for marking and scoring materials
8	Plywood	Thin layers of wood glued together, used for construction.
9	Medium-Density Fiberboard	Engineered wood product made from wood fibers, used for furniture.
10	Aluminium	Lightweight metal with various applications in construction and fabrication.

Religious Studies

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Jesus the Christ	He is the Son of God; whose teachings are the basis of Christianity in the Holy Bible.
2	Guru Nanak Das	This person is the founder of the Sikh religion. He was a leader who taught that all men should have the right to search for God.
3	Judaism	This religion developed among the ancient Hebrews over 4000 years ago.
4	Prince Siddhartha Gautama	He was a Hindu prince who gave up his position and wealth to seek enlightenment.
5	Christianity	This religion began in Israel and is based on the belief in one God and the life and teachings of Jesus the Christ, found in the Holy Bible.
6	Abraham	This person is considered to be the founder of the Jewish religion. He also has the title, the 'Father of the Jewish nation' and was the first person to teach the idea that there was only one God.
7	Buddhism	This is an Asian religion, founded by Siddhartha Gautama in north-eastern India in the 5th century BC.
8	The Prophet Muhammad	This was the founder of Islam. He was an Arab religious, social, and political leader.
9	Sikhism	This religion began in Punjab in the 15th century by Guru Nanak.
10	Islam	This is the religion of the Muslims, a monotheistic faith regarded as revealed through Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah.

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.		