



GLOUCESTER
ACADEMY

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GREENSHAW
LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 1

Year 11

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is an annotation?	Written explanations that communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
2	What are developing compositions?	Stages before your final design where visual ideas are resolved and refined.
3	What are the assessment objectives?	The evaluation criteria: Develop, Experiment, Record and Present.
4	What is research in art?	To 'develop' a theme you must explore your artists in visual and written form.
5	What is juxtaposition in art?	An act of placing things close together for comparison or contrast.
6	What is an artist transcription?	A copy of an artist's work trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
7	What is observational drawing?	Creating drawings based on primary or secondary sources.
8	What is experimentation?	To use relevant and purposeful skills and techniques to help develop artwork.
9	What is stippling?	A mark-making technique made by creating a series of multiple dots.
10	What is a process?	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a final design?	A sketchbook based piece that shows your final intention of an outcome.
2	What is etching?	Cutting into a solid surface with tools or acid in order to engrave a design.
3	What is architecture?	A term to describe buildings and other physical structures.
4	What is a light source?	An object that creates natural or artificial light in order to see other objects.
5	What is an organic form?	An object with irregular form, that typically comes from nature.
6	What does figurative mean in art?	Artwork that is representational ie. artwork that is based on real life objects.
7	What is photorealism?	Artwork that has the appearance of a digital photo.
8	What is positive and negative space?	The balance between the subject and the background.
9	What is the rule of thirds?	Splitting up a composition into three parts.
10	What is the golden ratio?	Mathematical proportion used for aesthetic effect.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is perspective?	A drawing from a certain viewpoint to show depth or scale.
2	What are proportions?	The accurate balance between different parts i.e the human face.
3	What is accuracy in art?	Drawings or artwork that is done correctly and precisely.
4	What is a portrait?	A piece of artwork that depicts a person - primarily head and shoulders.
5	What is scale in art?	The size of an artwork or objects in an artwork in relation to the human body.
6	What is annotation?	Written explanations that communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
7	What are developing compositions?	Stages before your final design where visual ideas are resolved and refined.
8	What are assessment objectives?	The evaluation criteria: Develop, Experiment, Record and Present.
9	What is research in art?	To 'develop' a theme you must explore your artists in visual and written form.
10	What is juxtaposition?	An act of placing things close together for comparison or contrast.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is chiaroscuro?	An effect of contrasted light and shadow used a lot in Renaissance painting.
2	What is impasto?	Thickly applied acrylics or oils in painting layered to create texture.
3	What does monochromatic mean in art?	Only one colour and adding white or black to create a range of shades.
4	What is hue?	A pure pigment (colour).
5	What is symbolism in art?	Representing experiences or meaning through colour, line and shape.
6	What is artist transcription?	A copy of an artist's work trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
7	What is observational drawing?	Creating drawings based on primary or secondary sources.
8	What is experimentation in art?	To use relevant and purposeful skills and techniques to help develop artwork.
9	What is stippling?	A mark-making technique made by creating a series of multiple dots.
10	What is a process in art?	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a concept?	An idea or thought process before being developed into a final piece.
2	What is a light box?	A translucent illuminated surface to help transfer and trace drawings.
3	What is a quill pen?	A piece of drawing equipment, to be used with ink to create thin lines.
4	What is dry brush technique?	A painting technique that uses a dry paintbrush, but still holds some paint.
5	What is a monoprint?	A form of printmaking that can only be done once.
6	What does opaque mean?	When materials can not be seen through.
7	What does translucent mean?	Allowing light to be seen through work to see elements of detail.
8	What does transparent mean?	Allowing light to pass through so that distinct details can be seen.
9	What does vibrant mean in art?	Colours that are bright and highly saturated.
10	What does muted mean in art?	Colours that have been grayed, dulled or desaturated.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What does GSM mean in relation to paper quality?	G rains per S quare M eter' refers to the quality of paper.
2	What is Brusho colour?	Highly pigmented watercolour ink powder.
3	What is graphite transfer?	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image.
4	What is cartridge paper?	High quality paper used for drawing.
5	What is canvas in art?	A strong plain-woven fabric which is used as a surface on which to paint.
6	What does avant-garde mean in art?	New, experimental and sometimes controversial methods and ideas.
7	What is Impressionism?	A movement characterised by small, thin visible brush strokes.
8	What does it mean to refine artwork?	The improvement of a drawing and/or idea.
9	What is a highlight in art?	A light source creates a light or reflective area of an object.
10	What is calligraphy?	Fine and stylised handwriting. Often done with a quill or paintbrush and ink.

Child Development Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State what adaptation means.	Changing activities, equipment or environments to meet children's needs.
2	Describe what is meant by additional needs.	Additional needs are extra support a child may require because of a disability or difficulty.
3	Explain why adult support may be needed during play or learning.	Adult support helps children during play or learning, especially when they need guidance, encouragement or help to take part.
4	State what age-appropriate means.	Suitable for the child's stage of development.
5	Describe what an allergy is.	An allergy is a reaction to certain foods or substances.
6	Explain why attention is important during an activity.	Attention is important because it allows a child to focus on the activity and engage with what they are doing.
7	State what behaviour means.	The way a child acts or responds to situations.
8	Describe what behaviour management means.	Behaviour management means using strategies to guide children's behaviour.
9	Explain why boundaries are important for children.	Boundaries are important because they give children clear rules about acceptable behaviour and help them understand what is expected.
10	State what a care routine is.	Regular daily tasks such as feeding, sleeping or hygiene.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Describe what a child-centred approach means.	A child-centred approach means focusing on the needs and interests of the child.
2	Explain why offering choice can support children.	Offering choice supports children because it allows them to select activities or resources and can encourage independence.
3	State what cognitive development means.	Development of thinking and problem-solving skills.
4	Describe what communication means.	Communication means sharing information through speech, gestures or expressions.
5	Explain why concentration is useful during an activity.	Concentration is useful because it helps a child stay focused on an activity for longer.
6	State what confidence means.	Belief in one's abilities.
7	Describe what cooperation means.	Cooperation means working together with others.
8	Explain why creativity can support child development.	Creativity supports development because it allows children to use imagination to create ideas or objects.
9	State what curiosity means.	Desire to explore and learn new things.
10	Describe what development means.	Development is the progress of physical, emotional, social and intellectual growth.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Explain how a disability may affect a child.	A disability may affect a child by making it harder for them to participate fully in some activities.
2	State what diversity means.	Differences between people such as culture, language or abilities.
3	Describe what emotional development means.	Emotional development means learning to understand and manage feelings.
4	Explain why empathy is important when working with children.	Empathy is important because it helps a person understand how another person feels.
5	State what encouragement means.	Positive support to motivate children.
6	Describe what is meant by the environment.	The environment is the surroundings where children play and learn.
7	Explain why equipment is needed in activities.	Equipment is needed because it provides the tools or items used in activities.
8	State what equality means.	Ensuring all children are treated fairly.
9	Describe what fine motor skills are.	Fine motor skills are small movements using fingers and hands.
10	Explain why flexibility is useful when supporting children.	Flexibility is useful because it allows adults to adapt to change and meet different needs.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State what friendships are.	Relationships children form with others.
2	Describe what frustration means.	Frustration means feeling upset when something is difficult.
3	Explain why gross motor skills are important for children.	Gross motor skills are important because they involve large movements like running or jumping.
4	State what guidance means.	Helping children learn correct behaviour.
5	Describe what a hazard is.	A hazard is something that could cause harm.
6	Explain why health is important for children.	Health is important because it includes physical and mental wellbeing.
7	State what hygiene means.	Practices that keep the body clean and prevent illness.
8	Describe what imagination means.	Imagination is the ability to create ideas or scenarios in the mind.
9	Explain why inclusion is important in activities.	Inclusion is important because it ensures every child can participate in activities.
10	State what independence means.	Ability to do things without help.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Describe what individual needs are.	Individual needs are the specific needs each child has.
2	Explain why clear instructions are important in an activity.	Clear instructions are important because they give directions to guide an activity.
3	State what interaction means.	Communication between people.
4	Describe what intellectual development means.	Intellectual development is the development of thinking and reasoning.
5	Explain why interest can help children learn.	Interest can help children learn because it captures a child's attention.
6	State what language development means.	Ability to understand and use words.
7	Describe what learning means.	Learning means gaining new knowledge or skills.
8	Explain why listening is important for communication.	Listening is important because it means paying attention to sounds or speech.
9	State what memory means.	Ability to remember information.
10	Describe what modelling means.	Modelling means demonstrating behaviours for children to copy.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Explain why motivation can help children take part.	Motivation can help children take part because it is encouragement that makes someone want to do something.
2	State what movement means.	Physical actions of the body.
3	Describe what observation means.	Observation means watching children carefully to understand their behaviour.
4	Explain why opportunity is important for development.	Opportunity is important because it gives children the chance to learn or develop skills.
5	State what participation means.	Taking part in an activity.
6	Describe what patience means.	Patience is the ability to stay calm when waiting or helping children.
7	Explain why peer interaction is important for children.	Peer interaction is important because it gives children communication with other children.
8	State what play means.	Activities children do for enjoyment and learning.
9	Describe what positive reinforcement means.	Positive reinforcement means rewarding good behaviour to encourage it.
10	Explain why problem-solving is useful for children.	Problem-solving is useful because it helps children find solutions to challenges.

Drama Knowledge Organiser:

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

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who wrote <i>An Inspector Calls</i> , and when is it set?	<i>An Inspector Calls</i> was written by J.B. Priestley in 1945, and is set in 1912.
2	How is Arthur Birling presented in <i>An Inspector Calls</i> ?	As a wealthy factory owner and patriarch of the Birling family who is arrogant, self-important, and capitalist.
3	What is meant by a historical drama?	A play set in a historical time period.
4	What are the key features of a well-made play?	A tightly constructed plot with a clear beginning, rising action, climax, and resolution.
5	Which Birling family member is portrayed as a social snob?	Sybil Birling.
6	How does Sheila Birling change throughout the play?	She begins as naïve but becomes more aware of social issues.
7	What is Eric Birling's personality like?	He is somewhat immature and struggles with his family's values.
8	What role does Gerald Croft play in the story?	He is Sheila's fiancé, from a more established upper-class family, and initially appears confident.
9	Why does Inspector Goole visit the Birling family?	To investigate the suicide of Eva Smith.
10	Why is Eva Smith (Daisy Renton) so important to the play?	She is the young working-class woman whose story is revealed through the investigation and acts as the catalyst for the play's events.

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

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

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What does an accent tell an audience about a character?	It shows the way a person speaks in a local area or country.
2	What are accessories used for in costume design?	Articles such as gloves, earrings, or scarves that add to a character's basic outfit.
3	How is amateur theatre different from professional theatre?	Participants are not usually paid. This does not include performances by peers.
4	Why is an amplifier used during a performance?	It converts a low-voltage, low-current signal from a tape deck or mixer into a higher-current signal suitable for speakers.
5	What does it mean to analyse a piece of drama?	To examine how drama, literary, technical, and performance elements are used.
6	What does the term <i>angling</i> mean in theatre?	To set, fix, direct, or adjust something at an angle.
7	Why is artistic intention important in a performance?	It gives the piece a purpose or message by communicating deeper meaning to the intended audience.
8	Which stage light is nicknamed "one under Par" because it is a smaller version of a Parcan?	A Birdie.
9	What happens during a blackout?	All the stage lights are switched off at once, leaving the stage in complete darkness.
10	How does body language help an actor communicate?	It uses non-verbal movement or position to convey meaning.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Where would an actor stand if the director asked them to move downstage?	From the audience's perspective, it is towards the front of the stage (left, right, or centre).
2	At what point does a dramatic climax occur?	It is the turning point of a drama, where the tension is at its highest and the action moves towards the resolution.
3	What are drapes used for in a theatre?	They are the stage curtains.
4	What does dressing refer to on a stage set?	Decorative props and furnishings added to a stage setting, some of which may also be practical.
5	What is a cue in theatre?	A command given to the technical departments to carry out a particular operation.
6	What is a cyclorama?	A plain cloth or plastered wall at the rear of the stage, often used as a backdrop and sometimes curved at the ends.
7	Where would an actor stand if the director asked them to move to centre stage?	In the middle of the stage.
8	What is a character in drama?	A person portrayed in a drama, novel, or other artistic piece.
9	What does character interaction refer to?	The ways in which characters communicate or interact with each other, including their actions and relationships.
10	Why is a character's motivation important?	It explains the reason behind a character's behaviour and actions in a given scene.

Engineering Knowledge Organiser:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Geography Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is high pressure?	Where air is sinking causing dry conditions.
2	What is low pressure?	Where air is rising to form clouds causing wet conditions.
3	How do the winds blow?	Winds blow from high pressure to low pressure.
4	Define tropical storm	An area of low pressure with winds moving in a spiral around a calm central point called the eye.
5	What is a condition needed for a tropical storm to form?	Low pressure Water temperature 27°C or higher The Coriolis effect 50m deep oceans
6	What year was Typhoon Haiyan?	2013
7	What is a primary effect of Typhoon Haiyan?	6,300 killed 40,000 homes damaged 600,000 people displaced
8	What is a secondary effect of Typhoon Haiyan?	14 million people affected Power supplies cut off for a month Looting and violence broke out in Tacloban
9	What is an immediate response to Typhoon Haiyan?	1,200 evacuation centres set up UK government sent shelter kits US aircraft helped with search and rescue
10	What is a long term response to Typhoon Haiyan?	The UN donated financial aid Cash for work programmes Cyclone shelters were built

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define extreme weather	Weather that is unexpected, unseasonal or different from normal.
2	When were the Somerset Levels floods?	January 2014
3	Why are the Somerset Levels floods an example of extreme weather?	Wettest January since records began in 1910
4	What is a social effect of Somerset Levels floods?	600 houses flooded 16 farms evacuated
5	What is an economic effect of Somerset Levels floods?	£10 million in damages 14,000 hectares of agricultural land under water for 3-4 weeks
6	What is an environmental effect of Somerset Levels floods?	Floodwaters contaminated with sewage. Large amounts of debris.
7	What is an immediate response to Somerset Levels floods?	Villages cut off by floods. Villagers have to get around by boat.
8	What is a long term response to Somerset Levels floods?	£20 million Flood Action Plan launched by the Somerset County Council. 8km of the Rivers Tone and Parratt were dredged.
9	Define climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
10	What is a long term piece of evidence for climate change?	Tree rings Pollen analysis Ice cores

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a short term piece of evidence for climate change?	Glaciers melting Rising sea levels Seasonal changes
2	What is a natural cause of climate change?	Orbital changes Solar activity Volcanic activity
3	What is a human cause of climate change?	Fossil fuels Farming Factories Driving cars
4	Define mitigation	Actions taken to reduce the long-term risk from natural hazards.
5	What is a climate change mitigation strategy?	Renewable energy Carbon capture International agreements Afforestation.
6	Define adaptation	Actions taken to adjust to the impacts of natural hazards.
7	What is a climate change adaptation strategy?	Changing farming patterns Irrigating land Building sea defences.
8	Define river	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea or a lake.
9	Define drainage basin	The area of land in which water drains into a specific river.
10	Define watershed	The line that marks the perimeter of a drainage basin.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define source	The start of the river.
2	Define mouth	The end of the river.
3	Define tributary	A smaller stream/river feeding a larger stream/river.
4	Define confluence	The point where two rivers meet.
5	Define Velocity	This is the speed of the discharge in a river channel.
6	How does the river valley change from source to mouth?	The valley goes from V shape to U shape/flat.
7	How does the river channel change from source to mouth?	The channel becomes wider and deeper.
8	How does sediment size change from source to mouth?	The sediment becomes smaller and more rounded.
9	Define erosion	The process by which material is worn away.
10	Define hydraulic action	The force of the water against the coastline causes it to erode.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define abrasion	The material within the water scrapes against the bed and banks causing them to erode.
2	Define attrition	When material within the water collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.
3	Define solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
4	Define transportation	The process by which material is moved along the coastline.
5	Define traction	This is when large sediment is rolled along the river bed.
6	Define saltation	This is when sediment is bounced along the river bed.
7	Define suspension	This is when sediment is held within the water.
8	Define solution	This is when sediment is dissolved within the water.
9	Define deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity
10	Define waterfall	A cascade of water falling from a height is found in the upper course.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define gorge	This is a steep sided valley created by a retreating waterfall, found in the upper course.
2	Define meander	A bend in a river.
3	Define ox-bow lake	A U shaped lake cut off from the river.
4	Define floodplain	A flat area of land found on either side of the river, normally found in the middle and lower courses.
5	Define levee	A raised river bank, normally found in the middle and lower courses.
6	Define estuary	This is the tidal mouth of a large river, found in the lower course.
7	What is a human cause of flooding?	Urbanisation Deforestation Agriculture
8	What is a physical cause of flooding?	Geology Relief Precipitation
9	Name one river hard engineering strategy.	Dams and reservoirs Channel straightening Flood relief channel Embankments
10	Name one river soft engineering strategy.	Flood warnings and preparation River restoration Afforestation Floodplain zoning

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define health and wellbeing.	A combination of physical health and social and emotional wellbeing, not just the absence of disease or illness.
2	Define emotional wellbeing.	The feelings a person has and how they handle them.
3	Define physical health.	The condition of a person's body and how well it is working.
4	Define social wellbeing.	A person's ability to form and maintain healthy relationships with others.
5	State two examples of good physical health.	Eating a healthy diet, getting enough sleep, exercising, having access to healthcare, or having a safe place to keep warm.
6	Define healthcare services.	Services focusing on physical or mental health.
7	Define social care services.	Personal care to help someone manage life independently.
8	Define a barrier.	Something that stops a service user from accessing a service.
9	State two examples of barriers to accessing services.	Not enough parking, too expensive, not being able to get to an appointment, visual impairment, culture/religion, or not speaking the language.
10	State what a barrier can cause.	Missed appointments, missed treatments, or a lack of social care.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State why barriers need to be minimised or removed.	To ensure the user receives the care they need and to ensure equality, health and wellbeing.
2	Define a physical barrier.	Something that makes it difficult for people to get into and around facilities.
3	State two examples of physical barriers.	Steps at the entrance, multiple floors, cramped toilets, cluttered walkways, narrow doorways, uneven floors, no parking, or pain.
4	State who physical barriers can affect.	People with limited mobility, elderly or disabled people, people who are morbidly obese, or people with visual impairments.
5	State how steps at the entrance to a building can be minimised as a barrier.	Install ramps.
6	State how a building with multiple floors can be minimised as a barrier.	Install stair lifts.
7	State how small, cramped or inaccessible toilet facilities can be minimised as a barrier.	Provide larger facilities, grab bars and higher seats.
8	State how busy or cluttered walkways and pavements can be minimised as a barrier.	Keep bins away, keep corridors tidy, offer less busy appointment times, plan routes in advance, or report problems to the council.
9	State how narrow doorways and corridors can be minimised as a barrier.	Make corridors and doorways wide enough for wheelchair access.
10	State how no parking or parking a long distance away can be minimised as a barrier.	Provide disabled parking close to the entrance.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define a sensory barrier.	When a visual or hearing impairment makes it difficult for a person to get to a service or understand information.
2	State the five senses.	Sight, hearing, touch, taste and smell.
3	State two visual sensory barriers.	Small text, hard-to-read signs or maps, colour-coded signs, or screens showing patient names and room numbers.
4	State how information leaflets printed in small text can be minimised as a barrier.	Provide large print leaflets and leaflets in braille.
5	State how colour-coded signs can be minimised as a barrier.	Design signs with colour blind people in mind.
6	State two hearing sensory barriers.	Hearing the fire alarm, not hearing the call from the waiting room, noisy/dark reception areas, telephone booking systems, or difficulty hearing instructions.
7	State how difficulty hearing a fire alarm can be minimised as a barrier.	Use light alarms as well as sound alarms.
8	State how not hearing the call from the waiting room can be minimised as a barrier.	Staff can collect patients from the entrance or waiting area and take them to their appointment.
9	State three things you should not do when supporting someone with a sensory impairment.	Do not increase your voice just because they wear a hearing aid, tell them they must choose a quieter time, or speak to the interpreter instead of the patient.
10	Define a language barrier.	When someone has English as an additional language or has a language or speech impairment.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State two situations that can cause a language barrier.	English as an additional language and a speech impairment.
2	State what language barriers can impact.	A person's ability to communicate and the care provider's ability to understand the patient's needs.
3	State two examples of language barriers.	Doctors using jargon, becoming ill in another country, speaking little English, leaflets in one language, slang, or speech impairments.
4	State how doctors using jargon can be minimised as a language barrier.	Explain complex information in simple terms.
5	State how speaking very little English can be minimised as a language barrier.	Use face-to-face or telephone interpreters, translated information, translation websites, or longer appointments.
6	State how speech impairments can be minimised as a language barrier.	Train staff and use an advocate to help the patient express their needs.
7	Define a geographical barrier.	When someone is unable to access, or struggles to access, a service because it is difficult to get there from home.
8	State who geographical barriers mainly impact.	People who cannot drive, people with no access to public transport, or people who are less mobile and cannot make long journeys.
9	State two examples of geographical barriers.	A long walk from the car park or bus stop, a long journey, an unsafe route, no direct transport link, infrequent public transport, expensive transport or parking, or no parking.
10	State how a long walk from the car park or bus stop can be minimised as a barrier.	Use community transport schemes, offer home visits, provide community clinics, use telehealth schemes, or offer free parking.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State how no direct transport link can be minimised as a barrier.	Use local community transport schemes, home/community visits, community clinics or telehealth schemes.
2	State what a telehealth scheme can be used for.	To allow patients to share information and communicate remotely.
3	Define a text barrier.	When a learning disability makes it hard for someone to access written text or understand information, making it harder to get the care they need.
4	State who text barriers can impact.	People with learning disabilities.
5	State three examples of text barriers.	Unable to read complex information, not able to read signs, slower to take up information, easily distracted, finding it hard to concentrate, or hard to fill out forms.
6	State how being unable to read complex information can be minimised as a text barrier.	Use communication cards, low-text easy-read leaflets, longer appointments, quiet clinics, learning disability nurses, advocates, health passports or PECS boards.
7	State what a Health Passport or All About Me document is used for.	It provides important information about a person to show care professionals, often filled out by a carer.
8	Define an advocate.	A person who helps a patient understand information and express their needs.
9	State what a PECS board can support with.	It uses pictures to help someone communicate needs, feelings or information.
10	Define a financial barrier.	When someone has to pay for a form of health or social care but cannot afford it.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State who financial barriers can impact.	People with low incomes, homeless people, or people new to the country.
2	State three examples of financial barriers.	Charges for opticians or dentists, prescription costs, travel costs, childcare costs, unpaid time off work, or giving up work due to long-term hospital care.
3	State how the cost of prescriptions can be minimised as a financial barrier.	Use NHS exemption certificates for people with certain medical conditions.
4	State how travel costs can be minimised as a financial barrier.	Use the NHS Healthcare Travel Cost Scheme or charitable/community transport schemes.
5	State how the cost of eye tests, glasses and lenses can be minimised as a financial barrier.	Use NHS vouchers and the NHS Low Income Scheme.
6	Define social and cultural barriers.	When people from different social or cultural backgrounds experience barriers to health or social care.
7	State two causes of social and cultural barriers.	Lack of awareness, differing cultural beliefs, social stigma, or fear of loss of independence.
8	State two examples of differing cultural beliefs that can cause barriers.	Specific dietary requirements, prayer times, or needing to be treated by a professional of the same gender.
9	Define social stigma.	When a person is seen in a negative way or discriminated against because of their circumstances.
10	State two ways social and cultural barriers can be minimised or removed.	Awareness campaigns, posters and leaflets, well women or well men clinics, choice of male or female service providers, or collaboration with community and faith groups.

History Knowledge Organiser:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hospitality and Catering Knowledge Organiser

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

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

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

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
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8	Silver service	What type of service involves a waiter serving each individual item onto your plate?
9	Gueridon service	What type of service involves food being cooked or flambéed directly at the customer's table?
10	Front of house staff	What is the general term for staff members who deal directly with customers from arrival throughout their stay?

Spanish Foundation Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>Siempre</i> mando	<i>I always</i> send
2	<u>mensajes</u> porque es fácil	<u>messages</u> because it is easy
3	<i>A menudo</i> recibo	<i>I often</i> receive
4	<u>correos electrónicos</u>	<u>emails</u>
5	<i>Normalmente</i> subo <u>fotos</u>	<i>Normally</i> I upload <u>photos</u>
6	ya que en mi <u>opinión</u>	because in my <u>opinion</u>
7	pienso que es seguro	I think that it's safe
8	Creo que son adictivos	I believe that they are addictive
9	sin embargo, a veces	however sometimes
10	pueden ser peligrosos	they can be dangerous

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ayer jugué al <u>fútbol</u>	Yesterday I played <u>football</u>
2	con mis amigos, fue divertido	with my friends, it was fun
3	<u>El fin de semana</u> pasado	Last <u>weekend</u>
4	me quedé en <u>casa</u>	I stayed at <u>home</u>
5	escuché <u>música</u> con mi hermana	I listened to <u>music</u> with my sister
6	y pienso que me encantó	and I think that I loved it
7	porque fue guay	because it was fun
8	<i>La última vez que fui</i> de compras	<i>The last time I went</i> shopping
9	lo pasé increíble	I had an incredible time
10	dado que fue emocionante	because it was exciting

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>Mañana</i> voy a estar	<i>Tomorrow</i> I'm going to be
2	en <u>casa</u> con mi madre	at <u>home</u> with my Mum
3	<i>Este fin de semana</i> vamos a ver	<i>This weekend</i> we are going to watch
4	<u>películas</u> en el cine nuevo	<u>films</u> in the new cinema
5	<i>La semana que viene</i>	<i>Next week</i>
6	vamos a hacer	We are going to do
7	<u>nuestros</u> deberes	<u>our</u> homework
8	Diría que	I would say that
9	va a ser	It is going to be
10	un poco <u>difícil</u> pero interesante	A little <u>difficult</u> but interesting

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para ganar dinero	In order to earn money
2	<i>lavo los platos todos los días</i>	<i>I wash the dishes everyday</i>
3	a veces limpio mi habitación	sometimes I clean my room
4	<u>lo peor</u> es que	<u>the worst</u> is that
5	tengo que sacar la basura	I have to take out the rubbish
6	me gustaría pagar para un limpiador	I would like to pay for a cleaner
7	Domino el inglés, pero en mi opinión	I am fluent in English, but in my opinion
8	es muy importante aprender otro idioma	it is very important to learn another language
9	porque se puede	because you can
10	descubrir nuevas culturas	to discover new cultures

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hace dos semanas hice	Two weeks ago, I did
2	mis prácticas laborales en un colegio	my work experience in a school
3	cada día me levantaba a las siete	each day I got up at seven
4	porque tenía que coger el autobús	because I had to catch the bus
5	me gustó mucho trabajar allí	I liked working there a lot
6	porque me llevé muy bien con mis compañeros	because I got on very well with my friends
7	Pienso que soy una <u>persona</u> trabajadora	I think that I am a hard-working person
8	y cuando sea mayor me gustaría ser profesor/a	and when I am older I would like to be a teacher
9	porque es un trabajo con mucha responsabilidad	because it is a job with a lot of responsibility
10	Generalmente en casa, ayudo a mi madre	Generally at home, I help my mum

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para mí, el mayor <u>problema</u> global	for me, the biggest global <u>problem</u>
2	es el problema del medioambiente	is the problem of the environment
3	dado que en muchos países se destruyen la selva	because in many countries they destroy the forest
4	Por eso, tenemos que hacer más	Therefore, we have to do more
5	<u>proyectos</u> de conservación	<u>conservation projects</u>
6	Me gustaría participar en más eventos	I would like to participate in more events
7	para ayudar a otra gente	(in order) to help other people
8	también en casa, hay mucho que podemos hacer	also at home, there is a lot that we can do
9	se debe apagar la luz	you should turn off lights
10	Además, hay que evitar el uso de plástico	In addition, you must avoid using plastic

Spanish Higher Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>Siempre mando</i>	<i>I always send</i>
2	<u>mensajes</u> porque es fácil	<u>messages</u> because it is easy
3	<i>A menudo recibo</i>	<i>I often receive</i>
4	<u>correos electrónicos</u>	<u>emails</u>
5	<u>Normalmente subo</u> fotos	<u>Normally I upload</u> photos
6	<u>ya que desde mi punto de vista</u>	<u>because from my point of view</u>
7	pienso que es <u>verdaderamente</u> seguro	I think that it's <u>really</u> safe
8	Creo que son las redes sociales son adictivos	I believe that social media is addictive
9	sin embargo, a veces	however sometimes
10	pueden ser peligrosos	they can be dangerous

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<u>Ayer estaba jugando</u> al fútbol	<u>Yesterday I was playing</u> football
2	con mis amigos y llovía muchísimo	with my friends, it was raining a lot
3	<u>El fin de semana</u> pasado	<u>Last weekend</u>
4	me quedé en casa, qué pena, pero	I stayed at home, what a pity, but
5	escuché <u>música</u> con mi hermana	I listened to <u>music</u> with my sister
6	y pienso que me encantó	and I think that I loved it
7	porque pasaba tiempo con ella	because I was spending time with her
8	<i>La última vez que fui</i> de compras	<i>The last time I went</i> shopping
9	lo pasé fenomenal	I had a phenomenal time
10	dado que fue emocionante	because it was exciting

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>Mañana voy a estar</i>	<i>Tomorrow I'm going to be</i>
2	en <u>casa</u> con mi madre	at <u>home</u> with my Mum
3	<i>Este fin de semana vamos a ver</i>	<i>This weekend we are going to watch</i>
4	<u>películas</u> en el cine nuevo	<u>films</u> in the new cinema
5	<i>La semana que viene</i>	<i>Next week</i>
6	vamos a hacer	We are going to do
7	<u>nuestros</u> deberes. ¡Qué rollo!	<u>our</u> homework. How rubbish!
8	<i>En julio</i> , tengo mis exámenes	<i>In July</i> , I have my exams
9	diría que va a ser	I would say that it is going to be
10	un poco <u>difícil</u> pero interesante	I would say that a little <u>difficult</u> but interesting

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para ganar dinero <i>siempre</i>	In order to earn money <i>I always</i>
2	<i>lavo</i> los platos todos los días	<i>I wash</i> the dishes everyday
3	y a veces limpio mi habitación	and <i>sometimes</i> I clean my room
4	lo peor de todo es cuando	the worst of all is when
5	<i>tengo que sacar</i> la basura	<i>I have to take out</i> the rubbish
6	me gustaría pagar para un limpiador	I would like to pay for a cleaner
7	Domino el inglés, pero en mi opinión	I am fluent in English, but in my opinion
8	es muy importante aprender otro idioma	it is very important to learn another language
9	puesto que <u>te</u> permite	since it allows <u>you</u>
10	descubrir nuevas culturas	to discover new cultures

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>Hace dos semanas</i> hice	<i>Two weeks ago</i>, I did
2	mis prácticas laborales en un colegio	my work experience in a school
3	cada día me levantaba a las siete	each day I got up at seven
4	porque tenía que coger el autobús a las ocho	because I had to catch the bus at eight
5	<i>me gustó</i> mucho trabajar allí	<i>I liked</i> working there a lot
6	porque me llevé muy bien con mis compañeros	because I got on very well with my friends
7	Pienso que soy una <u>persona</u> trabajadora	I think that I am a hard-working <u>person</u>
8	y cuando sea mayor me gustaría ser profesor/a	and when I am older I would like to be a teacher
9	porque es un trabajo con mucha responsabilidad	because it is a job with a lot of responsibility
10	Generalmente en casa, suelo ayudar a mi madre	Generally at home, I tend to help my mum

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para mí, el mayor <u>problema</u> global	<u>for me, the biggest global problem</u>
2	es el problema del medioambiente	is the problem of the environment
3	dado que en muchos países se destruyen la selva	because in many countries they destroy the forest
4	Por eso, tenemos que hacer más	Therefore, we have to do more
5	<u>proyectos</u> de conservación	<u>conservation projects</u>
6	Me gustaría participar en más eventos	I would like to participate in more events
7	para ayudar a otra gente	(in order) to help other people
8	también en casa, hay mucho que podemos hacer , por ejemplo	also at home, there is a lot that we can do , for example
9	se debe apagar la luz para ahorrar energía	you should turn off lights in order to save energy
10	Además, hay que evitar el uso de plástico	In addition, you must avoid using plastic

Sport Science Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State the definition of technology.	Technology is putting scientific knowledge into practical use to solve problems or invent useful tools.
2	State three ways technology can be used in sport.	It can improve performance, help coaches and officials during game play, and enhance the viewing experience of spectators.
3	State the three types of sport technology.	Wearable technology, laboratory-based technology and field-based technology.
4	Describe wearable technology.	Wearable technology is worn on the body during exercise to provide data, such as a smartwatch measuring heart rate.
5	Describe laboratory-based technology.	Laboratory-based technology is used inside a laboratory to provide data, such as VO2 max testing.
6	Describe field-based technology.	Field-based technology provides data outside a laboratory in the setting where sport takes place, such as a track or pitch.
7	State what objective measures are.	Objective measures are facts that provide figures or numbers, which can help a performer monitor improvement.
8	State one example of wearable technology.	A smartwatch or heart rate monitor.
9	State one example of laboratory-based technology.	VO2 max testing, spirometry traces, a pulse oximeter or electromyography.
10	State one example of field-based technology.	A stopwatch, speed gates, tape measure or video capture.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Describe what a stopwatch is used for in sport.	A stopwatch is a timing device used to time athletic performances, pulse, track times and breathing rate.
2	State what type of technology a stopwatch is.	Field-based technology.
3	State two advantages of using a stopwatch.	It gives instant feedback and is cheap/easy to use.
4	State two disadvantages of using a stopwatch.	It is limited in what it can produce, and the data needs to be understood to be used properly.
5	Describe what a heart rate monitor is.	A heart rate monitor is wearable technology used to track a performer's heart rate during training or performance.
6	State which body system a heart rate monitor links to.	The cardio-respiratory system.
7	Explain why a heart rate monitor can be useful for an athlete.	It helps the athlete understand training zones, so their training and conditioning can be more accurate.
8	State one disadvantage of a heart rate monitor.	The data needs to be understood and analysed to be useful.
9	Describe what VO2 max technology measures.	VO2 max testing measures cardio-respiratory endurance and provides data such as a VO2 max score and training zones.
10	State what type of technology VO2 max testing is.	Laboratory-based technology.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State two disadvantages of VO2 max testing.	It requires specialist equipment and can only be completed in a laboratory setting.
2	Describe what a blood pressure reader measures.	It measures blood pressure and can monitor disruption to blood flow.
3	State the name of the blood pressure machine.	A sphygmomanometer.
4	State one disadvantage of using a blood pressure reader in sport.	It cannot usually be used during exercise unless it is on a smartwatch.
5	Describe what spirometry traces are used for.	Spirometry traces measure changes in breathing volumes.
6	State two steps used when carrying out a spirometry test.	The performer inhales fully to fill the lungs, then exhales as quickly and forcefully as possible.
7	Describe what a pulse oximeter measures.	It measures blood oxygen levels and how efficiently oxygen is carried to the extremities by the heart.
8	State where a pulse oximeter is placed.	On the finger or earlobe.
9	Describe what a tape measure can monitor in sport science.	It can monitor the long-term development and girth of muscles, such as the thigh or arm.
10	Describe what electromyography, or EMG, monitors.	EMG monitors how active and efficient the skeletal muscles are by placing electrode sensors on the skin.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State the definition of long-term effects of exercise.	Long-term effects are the changes exercise has on the body over time.
2	State the two body systems affected by long-term effects of exercise.	The cardio-respiratory system and the musculo-skeletal system.
3	State what the cardio-respiratory system refers to.	The heart, blood vessels, lungs, tubes and muscles used for breathing.
4	State what the musculo-skeletal system refers to.	The major bones, skeletal muscles, synovial joints and connective tissue.
5	State six cardio-respiratory long-term effects of exercise.	Heart rate, stroke volume, cardiac output, training heart rate, heart rate recovery and lung capacity.
6	State two musculo-skeletal long-term effects of exercise.	Flexibility/range of movement and muscle recovery/DOMS.
7	Describe heart rate.	Heart rate is the number of times the heart beats per minute.
8	State the normal resting heart rate range from the booklet.	Around 60-90 beats per minute.
9	State the two places where heart rate can be recorded.	At the wrist using the radial pulse and at the neck using the carotid pulse.
10	Explain what happens to heart rate after long-term training.	Heart rate decreases because the heart becomes stronger and can pump more blood with each beat.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Describe stroke volume.	Stroke volume is the volume of blood that leaves the heart during each contraction.
2	Explain what happens to stroke volume after regular exercise.	Stroke volume increases because the stronger heart can contract with more force and pump out more blood per beat.
3	Describe cardiac output.	Cardiac output is the volume of blood the heart is able to pump out in one minute.
4	State what happens to cardiac output after regular long-term training.	It remains the same at rest because the body does not need more blood, even though stroke volume increases.
5	Describe training heart rate.	Training heart rate is the heart rate during exercise after training has taken place.
6	Explain why a trained performer has a lower training heart rate.	A trained performer pumps more blood with each heartbeat, so the heart beats less often to deliver the same cardiac output.
7	Describe heart rate recovery.	Heart rate recovery is how quickly the heart rate returns to its resting level after exercise.
8	Explain how long-term training affects heart rate recovery.	Heart rate recovery improves because the cardio-respiratory system becomes more efficient and recovers more quickly.
9	Describe lung capacity.	Lung capacity is the amount of air the lungs can hold.
10	Describe tidal volume.	Tidal volume is the amount of air breathed in and out at rest.

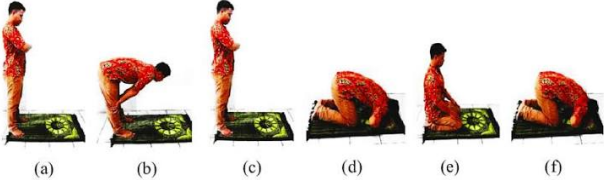
Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Explain what happens to lung capacity after regular exercise.	Lung capacity increases, allowing the person to inhale more air and transport more oxygen to the working muscles.
2	State what happens to tidal volume during exercise.	Tidal volume increases.
3	Describe the effect of increased tidal volume during exercise.	It takes more oxygen into the body and removes more carbon dioxide.
4	State what DOMS stands for.	Delayed onset muscle soreness.
5	Describe what causes lactic acid to build up.	Repeated muscle contractions produce waste products, including lactic acid.
6	Describe fatigue.	Fatigue is tiredness felt during exercise, which may make a performer slower or cause them to stop.
7	Explain why muscle recovery becomes quicker after long-term training.	The body produces less lactic acid and becomes better able to cope with the lactic acid produced.
8	Describe flexibility.	Flexibility is the range of movement at a joint.
9	Explain how regular stretching can improve flexibility.	Regular stretching lengthens muscle tissue over time, making the muscles more flexible.
10	Explain why improved flexibility benefits a sports performer.	It allows the performer to stretch and reach further without injuring themselves, such as a goalkeeper stretching to save a goal.

Religious Studies Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a saying to show the idea that Allah is merciful?	'In the name of God, the most gracious, the most merciful.'
2	What is the collective name in Shi'a Islam for - Tawhid, Prophethood, The justice of Allah (Adalat), The Imamate, Resurrection.	The Five roots of 'Usul ad-Din
3	What is the belief that Allah's will is above all things?	Supremacy
4	What is the collective name in Sunni Islam for - Tawhid, Angels, The holy books, The prophets, The Day of Judgement, The supremacy of Allah's will.	The Six Articles of Faith
5	Who was the Arab religious, social, and political leader and founder of Islam? According to Islamic doctrine he was a prophet.	Muhammad
6	What title is given to an individual who is regarded as being in contact with a divine being; someone who has a message for mankind.	Prophet
7	Which branch of Islam believes that after the death of Muhammad, the Caliph were elected to lead? They are also the larger of the two branches of Islam.	Sunni Islam
8	What does Surah 50 state in the Qur'an about the idea that Allah is immanent, meaning Allah is close to all things on earth?	'We are closer to him than [his] jugular vein.' Surah 50
9	Which branch of Islam believes that after the death of Muhammad, Ali, Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law was the rightful leader?	Shi'a Islam
10	What is the Muslim belief in one, indivisible God known as?	Tawhid or the 'Oneness of Allah'

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What does the First Pillar of Islam, the Shahadah, say?	'There is no god but Allah and Muhammad is his messenger.' This is the Muslim declaration of faith.
2	What are the writings that contain the traditional social and legal customs and practices of the Islamic community?	Sunnah
3	What is the idea that Allah is beyond and outside of the universe; not being limited by the physical world?	Transcendent
4	What is the idea that Allah is present everywhere in the world and universe, is in all things and involved with life on earth?	Immanent
5	Who is the angel of revelation, who revealed the Qur'an to the Prophet Muhammad?	Angel Jibril
6	What is the idea that Allah knows or determines everything that will happen in the universe?	Predestination
7	What is the belief in everlasting life after death?	Akhirah
8	What is the Islamic belief that after the world is destroyed everyone who has lived will be resurrected from the dead and face the judgement of Allah according to their good and bad deeds?	Day of Judgement
9	What is someone who is a messenger of Allah's word	Prophethood

	called?	
10	What is a quote to support the idea that the Fifth Pillar of Islam - Hajj is a duty?	'Pilgrimage to the House is duty owed to God by people who are able to undertake it.' Surah Ali 'Imran

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who is the father of the human race and the first prophet in Islam; married to Hawwa (Eve)?	Adam
2	Which important prophet in Islam showed faith and obedience to Allah by sacrificing his son Ismail?	Ibrahim
3	What is the leadership of the Imams known as? The leader of Shi'a Islam is called the Imam.	The Imamate
4	What is the main holy book in Islam.	Qur'an
5	What is a quote to support the importance of the Qur'an to a Muslim.	'This is the scripture in which there is no doubt, containing guidance for those who are mindful of God.'
6	What is the name for a semicircular or arched niche set into the focal wall of a mosque? 	Mihrab
7	What is the name of the wall in a mosque showing the direction of the Ka'aba (the sacred building at Mecca) towards which Muslims pray?	Qiblah wall
8	What are a set of sequences of actions and recitations (words repeated aloud)? 	Rak'ah
9	What word means prayers and is also the 2nd Pillar of Islam?	Salah
10	What is the name of the washing ritual performed before prayers to make themselves spiritually clean?	Wudu

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What name is given to a religion that only believes in one God?	Monotheistic
2	What word means to show compassion, care and understanding to the suffering of others?	Merciful
3	What name is given to special Friday prayers? They are held at midday and all men are expected to attend the mosque, women can attend if they wish.	Jummah prayer
4	What are the 5 most important duties for all Muslims, the key to living a perfect Muslim life: 1. Shahadah; 2. Salah - prayer; 3. Zakah - charitable giving; 4. Sawm - fasting; 5. Hajj - pilgrimage.	Five Pillars
5	What is the name of Islam's holiest city in Saudi Arabia and the birthplace of Muhammed?	Makkah (Mecca)

6	State a quote to support the Muslim belief in tawhid. Tawhid is the belief that Allah is One, indivisible. Allah was not born. Allah has no children.	'Say, he is God the one, God the eternal. He begot no one nor was he begotten.'
7	Which jihad is the struggle against evil, the inward, personal struggle to live according to the teachings of Islam?	Greater Jihad
8	Which jihad is the outward, collective (group) struggle to defend Islam from the threat of others?	Lesser Jihad
9	What word describes the idea that Allah is all-loving and all-good?	Beneficent
10	What words describe the idea that Allah treats everyone fairly and that Allah will judge all people equally and reward or punish accordingly.	Fair and Just

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a position of prayer - kneel with forehead, nose, hands, knees and toes touching the floor - this shows complete obedience to Allah?	Prostration
2	What is the most important month in the Islamic calendar, when the angel Jibril started to reveal the Qur'an (Holy book) to Muhammad?	Ramadan
3	What is the special night during the month of Ramadan that Muslims believe the angel Jibril first started to recite the Qur'an to Muhammad?	Night of Power or Laylat al-Qadr
4	What is the 4th Pillar of Islam?	Sawm or Fasting from sunrise to sunset for 29/30days. Nothing can enter the mouth during sunlight hours.
5	Who is the angel of mercy, responsible for sending rain, thunder and lightning?	Mika'il
6	What is the name for Heaven, paradise?	Jannah
7	What is the name for Hell?	Jahannam
8	What is the state of waiting, after death, until the Day of Judgement known as?	Barzakh
9	Give a quote to support the idea that Muhammad received the revelation of the Qur'an from the angel Jibril.	'Read! In the name of your Lord who created.'
10	State a quote to support the Muslim idea of hell, otherwise known as Jahannam.	'They dwell amid scorching wind and scalding water in the shadow of black smoke, neither cool nor refreshing.'

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the 3rd Pillar of Islam?	Zakah or charitable giving
2	How much do Muslims pay in their charitable giving?	Adult Muslims donate 2.5% of their wealth to charity each lunar year.
3	What is the 5th Pillar of Islam?	Hajj
4	What name is given to a religious journey?	Pilgrimage
5	What is the name given to the building that looks like a black cube in Mecca?	The Ka'bah
6	How many times do Muslims walk around the black cubed building during Hajj and why?	7 times, anti-clockwise to show obedience and submission to Allah
7	What is the name of the two hills Muslims run or walk between during Hajj?	Al-Safa and Al-Marwa
8	What is the name for the 3 pillars that Muslims throw small pebbles at during Hajj?	Jamarat Pillars - to show their rejection of Shaytan
9	What is the name given to walking round the Ka'bah?	Tawaf
10	What does the word Islam mean?	Submission to the will of Allah

Psychology Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is memory?	Memory is the ability to encode, store, and retrieve information.
2	What does encoding mean?	Encoding is the process of changing information into a form that can be stored in memory.
3	What is 'storage'?	Storage is a memory process.
4	What is memory retrieval?	Retrieval is the final stage of memory- it is the process of accessing stored information.
5	What is the Multi-Store Model ?	The Multi-Store Model is where information moves from sensory memory to short-term memory into long-term memory.
6	What is sensory memory?	Sensory memory is the first memory store; It briefly holds information received through the senses.
7	What is short-term memory (STM) ?	STM is a temporary memory store- it holds a small amount of information for a brief period.
8	What is long-term memory (LTM)?	LTM is the permanent memory store-it stores information for extended periods
9	What does capacity mean?	Capacity refers to how much information a memory store can contain.
10	What does duration mean?	Duration refers to how long information remains in a memory store.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is Chunking ?	Chunking is the process of organising information into larger, meaningful groups to improve memory.
2	What is Rehearsal ?	Rehearsal is the repetition of information to help retain it in memory.
3	What is Maintenance Rehearsal ?	Maintenance rehearsal is the simple repetition of information to keep it active in short-term memory.
4	What is Coding ?	Coding is the process of representing information in a form that can be stored in memory.
5	What is Acoustic Coding ?	Acoustic coding is encoding information according to how it sounds.
6	What is Visual Coding ?	Visual coding is encoding information according to how it looks.
7	What is Semantic Coding ?	Semantic coding is encoding information according to its meaning.
8	What is Serial Position Effect?	The serial position effect is the tendency to recall the first and last items in a list better than those in the middle.
9	What is the Primacy Effect ?	The primacy effect is the improved recall of items presented at the beginning of a list.
10	What is the Recency Effect?	The recency effect is the improved recall of items presented at the end of a list.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is interference in memory?	Interference is when one memory disrupts the recall of another memory.
2	What is retroactive interference?	Retroactive interference happens when new information makes it harder to remember old information.
3	What is proactive interference?	Proactive interference happens when old information makes it harder to learn or remember new information.
4	What is a cue in psychology?	A cue is a reminder or trigger that helps someone recall a memory.
5	What is context-dependent forgetting?	Context-dependent forgetting occurs when it is harder to remember something because you are in a different place from where you learned it.
6	What is state-dependent forgetting?	State-dependent forgetting happens when your physical or emotional state during recall is different from when you learned the information.
7	What is reconstruction in memory?	Reconstruction is the process of rebuilding a memory, which can sometimes lead to errors or changes.
8	What is eyewitness testimony?	Eyewitness testimony is evidence given by someone who saw an event, such as a crime or accident.
9	What is a leading question?	A leading question is one that suggests or influences the answer a person gives.
10	What is meant by the memory process?	The memory process includes encoding (taking in information), storage (keeping information), and retrieval (remembering information)

Week 7	New Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a research method?	A research method is the procedure psychologists use to collect and analyse data in order to investigate behaviour and mental processes.
2	What is an experiment?	An experiment is a research method where the researcher manipulates one variable to measure its effect on another variable.
3	What is a hypothesis?	A hypothesis is a testable prediction about what the researcher expects to happen in a study.
4	What is the independent variable (IV)?	The independent variable is the variable that the researcher deliberately changes or manipulates.
5	What is the dependent variable (DV)?	The dependent variable is the variable that is measured to see the effect of the independent variable.
6	What is an extraneous variable?	An extraneous variable is any variable other than the independent variable that could affect the results of the experiment.
7	What is a control variable?	A control variable is a factor that is kept the same throughout an experiment to ensure a fair test.
8	What is a laboratory experiment?	A laboratory experiment is an experiment conducted in a highly controlled environment where the researcher manipulates the independent variable.
9	What is a field experiment?	A field experiment is an experiment carried out in a natural setting where the researcher manipulates the independent variable.
10	What is a natural experiment?	A natural experiment is an investigation in which the independent variable occurs naturally and is not manipulated by the researcher

Week 8	New Piece of Information	Answer
1	How does an observation collect data?	An observation collects data by watching and recording participants' behaviour.
2	How does a naturalistic observation differ from other observations?	A naturalistic observation studies behaviour in a participant's normal environment without the researcher interfering.
3	How does a controlled observation work?	A controlled observation takes place in a structured setting where the researcher controls some aspects of the environment and records behaviour systematically.
4	How does a questionnaire gather information?	A questionnaire gathers information by asking participants a series of written questions that they answer themselves
5	How does an interview collect data?	An interview collects data by asking participants questions face-to-face, over the phone, or online and recording their responses.
6	How does a case study investigate behaviour?	A case study investigates behaviour by examining one person, group, or event in detail over time using multiple sources of information.
7	How is primary data collected?	Primary data is collected directly by the researcher from participants through methods such as experiments, observations, interviews, or questionnaires.
8	How is secondary data obtained?	Secondary data is obtained by using information that has already been collected by someone else, such as published studies or official records.
9	How is quantitative data presented?	Quantitative data is presented as numerical information, such as scores, counts, percentages, or measurements.
10	How does qualitative data help psychologists understand behaviour?	Qualitative data provides detailed descriptions, opinions, and experiences, giving deeper insight into people's thoughts and behaviours.

Week 9 w/c	New Piece of Information	Answer
1	Why is a sample used in psychological research?	A sample is used because it is often impractical or impossible to study every member of the target population.
2	Why is the population important in research?	The population is important because it is the group the researcher wants to draw conclusions about.
3	Why is random sampling used?	Random sampling is used to reduce selection bias and give every member of the population an equal chance of being chosen.
4	Why might a researcher use opportunity sampling?	Opportunity sampling is often used because it is quick, convenient, and involves selecting participants who are readily available.
5	Why might researchers choose volunteer sampling?	Volunteer sampling is used because participants choose to take part, often making recruitment easier and ensuring they are willing to participate.
6	Why is validity important in research?	Validity is important because it indicates whether a study measures what it is intended to measure.
7	Why is reliability important in psychology?	Reliability is important because it shows that a study produces consistent results that can be repeated.
8	Why are ethics important in psychological research?	Ethics are important because they protect participants' rights, welfare, and dignity during research.
9	Why is informed consent required?	Informed consent is required so that participants understand the purpose, procedures, and any risks of the study before agreeing to take part.
10	Why is a debrief given after a study?	A debrief is given to explain the true purpose of the research, answer participants' questions, and ensure they leave without distress or misunderstanding.

Media Studies Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who is Marcus Rashford?	A well known footballer and campaigner for free school meals.
2	Who is Kim Kardashian?	A reality TV star and business owner that has been featured in many controversial stories in the media.
3	How does viral marketing work?	It uses social networking and online systems to promote brands and services to a mass audience.
4	Who is the protagonist?	The main character in the story. This character is actively opposed by another character: the antagonist.
5	Who is the antagonist?	In a plot, the character whose function is to disrupt the protagonist – often, but not always, a villain.
6	Who features in His Dark Materials?	A girl called Lyra who has a daemon called Pan.
7	Who features in An Unearthly Child?	Doctor Who and his companion, Susan Foreman.
8	What is the plot?	The way in which a story is fashioned before it is told. Story events are organised and planned, perhaps by withholding key pieces of information from the audience in order to 'keep them guessing'.
9	What is Prime Time?	The times of the day when radio and TV audiences are expected to be at their highest.
10	What do Ofcom regulate?	Television and radio content.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is language?	The codes and conventions media texts apply to communicate meanings.
2	What is semiotics?	The study of signs and their connotations.
3	What is a symbol?	Indicates, signifies or represents an idea, object or relationship.
4	What is a code?	Tools used to construct meaning in a text.
5	What is a convention?	A widely accepted rule, practice, or norm used to construct a media product.
6	What does CELS stand for?	Camera, Editing, Lighting, Sound
7	Define genre.	Shared characteristics, conventions and expectations between media texts.
8	Explain Propp's narrative theory.	Characters are constructed roles that help move the narrative forward
9	What does Barthes' narrative theory state?	Stories are structured to create meaning and engagement
10	What is Todorov's theory?	Narrative is constructed to control how a story develops. Characters must solve the disruption to create a new equilibrium.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is representation?	The way in which the media portrays people and the world around us.
2	What do Gender Essentialists believe?	media often presents gender roles as natural and fixed

3	What is Social Constructionalism?	media helps to construct and shape ideas about gender
4	What is Mulvey's Male Gaze?	media often presents women as objects to be looked at by men
5	Define the patriarchy	A system or society in which men are all-powerful and women are excluded from positions of influence.
6	Define ethnicity.	Refers to a large group of people with a common or shared identity or heritage in terms of culture, religion, language and history.
7	Define global majority	People who are not white, considered as a group comprising the majority of the world's population.
8	What is a celebrity?	A person who is famous and widely recognised by the public, usually because of their work in entertainment, sports, media, or other high-profile fields.
9	What is a target audience?	A particular group at which a media text is aimed.
10	Explain News Values theory	the media chooses and shapes certain events as news

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is an audience?	The people who consume a media product by watching, listening and reading it.
2	What is a passive audience?	An audience that is directly influenced in how they think or behave by the media.
3	What does the Hypodermic Needle suggest happens to an audience?	passive audiences are 'injected' with ideas from the media
4	What is cultivation theory?	audiences can have their views shaped by long-term media exposure
5	What makes an audience active?	Contributing, participating or creating their own meanings.
6	Explain Stuart Hall's Reception Theory.	Audiences actively interpret texts in different ways
7	What is a preferred reading of a text?	The interpretation producers intend audiences to have.
8	What does Uses and Gratifications suggest about an audience?	audiences actively choose texts to fulfil specific needs
9	Explain social grading.	A demographic approach that places consumers on a scale A-E depending on their income and status.
10	What is guerilla marketing?	A type of marketing that promotes products or services by surprising an audience (e.g. flashmobs, graffiti, stencils, stickers)

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the media industry?	In charge of producing, distributing and marketing a media text.
2	What do industries do	industries deliberately plan how media products reach audiences

	when creating media?	
3	What is involved in production?	All development of a media product before it is finalised. E.g. filming, editing, planning.
4	What is involved in marketing?	Advertising a media product to target specific audiences.
5	What is distribution?	The process within the media industry that involves releasing the media product to an audience.
6	What is convergence?	Convergence is the joining together of different media platforms and technologies to create and share media content.
7	What is diversification?	When a media company branches out to offer services in more than one media form, for example when a magazine publishing company buys a radio station.
8	How do companies horizontally integrate?	They buy other companies working in the same sector of the industry (e.g film production)
9	How do companies vertically integrate?	They purchase companies that supply, produce, distribute and market together into one unified company.
10	What is social media?	Websites, platforms and apps that enable users to communicate with other people around the world.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State 2 key pieces of knowledge about KISS Breakfast.	It is owned by Bauer Media Group and stars Jordan Banjo and Perri Kiely.
2	When was BBC Radio 1 founded?	Tony Blackburn was hired in 1967 to begin the breakfast show.
3	What did the Arctic Monkeys release in 2005?	I Bet You Look Good on the Dancefloor, made famous by MySpace.
4	What did Blackpink release in 2020?	How You Like That which received over 1 billion views on YouTube.
5	State 3 facts about I, Daniel Blake.	A social realist film directed by Ken Loach and released in 2016 that criticises the benefits system in the UK.
6	State 3 facts about Black Widow	A Marvel blockbuster directed by Cate Shortland in 2021 after disruption from the pandemic.
7	Who is The Daily Mirror associated with?	A newspaper that leans towards left wing politics, symbolised by their red house style.
8	Who is The Times associated with?	A newspaper that leans towards right wing politics, symbolised by their blue house style.
9	Who designed Lara Croft Go?	Square Enix Montreal developed Lara Croft Go in 2015 to pay homage to the Tomb Raider franchise.
10	Who designed Blackpink The Game?	TakeOne Company developed Blackpink the Game, based on a K-Pop group, for YG Entertainment in 2023.