

Gloucester Academy

Unit 1

Year 11

Knowledge Organiser

CORE SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Logins:

School email



Username: _____@gloucesteracademy.co.uk

Password: _____

School computer



Username: _____

Password: _____

sparx.co.uk



Username: _____

Password: _____

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Homework Guidance:

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

A demonstrational video can be found here:

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

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

look □ repeatedly say aloud □ cover □ write □ check

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

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

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

Homework Timetable:

You are expected to complete at least 30 minutes of homework in your practice book every day. You are expected to complete Sparx Maths homework which we recommend you split into three sessions, per week. Each of these are expected to take up to 1 hour.

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

Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

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

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

Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!

For more information and guidance please go to:

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

Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Describe how a quadrat is used when sampling organisms in a habitat.	A quadrat is placed on the ground and the organisms inside it are counted to estimate the population size.
2	Explain how a transect is used in ecological sampling.	A transect is a line along which samples are taken at regular intervals to investigate changes in species distribution.
3	What is meant by the term producer in a food chain?	A producer is an organism that makes its own food by photosynthesis and forms the first trophic level in a food chain.
4	What is meant by the term consumer in a food chain?	A consumer is an organism that obtains energy by eating other organisms.
5	What is the scientific name for burning a fuel in oxygen?	Combustion
6	What is meant by the term precipitation?	Precipitation is water that falls from clouds as rain, snow, sleet or hail.
7	Describe the process of evaporation.	Evaporation is the change of state in which a liquid changes into a gas.
8	What is meant by biodiversity?	Biodiversity is the variety of different living organisms in an area or ecosystem.
9	Explain what is meant by acid rain.	Acid rain is precipitation that has become acidic because gases such as sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides dissolve in rainwater.
10	What is meant by deforestation?	Deforestation is the clearing of forests so that the land can be used for other purposes.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Explain what a breeding programme is and why it is used in conservation.	A breeding programme involves breeding animals in captivity to increase population numbers and maintain genetic diversity.
2	What is meant by the term population?	A population is all the organisms of the same species living in a particular area.
3	What is meant by the term community?	A community is all the populations of different species living in the same habitat.
4	Explain what is meant by competition between organisms.	Competition occurs when organisms compete for limited resources such as food, water, space or mates.
5	What is meant by interdependence in an ecosystem?	Interdependence is when different species rely on one another for resources and survival.
6	What are abiotic factors? Give one example.	Abiotic factors are the non-living parts of the environment, for example temperature, light intensity or water availability.
7	What are biotic factors? Give one example.	Biotic factors are the living parts of the environment, for example predators, disease or competition.
8	What is meant by an invasive species?	An invasive species is a non-native organism that spreads into an environment and may harm native species.
9	What is an ecosystem?	An ecosystem is the interaction between a community of organisms and the non-living environment.
10	What is a structural adaptation? Give one example.	A structural adaptation is a physical feature that helps an organism survive, for example thick fur, large ears or camouflage.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is meant by activation energy?	Activation energy is the minimum amount of energy that reacting particles must have for a reaction to occur.
2	Explain how a catalyst increases the rate of a chemical reaction.	A catalyst provides an alternative reaction pathway with a lower activation energy and is not used up in the reaction.
3	What is an enzyme and what is its role in the body?	An enzyme is a biological catalyst that speeds up chemical reactions in living organisms.
4	What is meant by a closed system?	A closed system is one in which no substances can enter or leave, although energy can be transferred.
5	Explain what is meant by dynamic equilibrium.	Dynamic equilibrium occurs when the forward and reverse reactions happen at the same rate in a closed system.
6	Why is a tangent drawn on a reaction graph?	A tangent is drawn to find the gradient of the curve and calculate the rate of reaction at a particular point.
7	Describe how a gas syringe is used in a rate of reaction experiment.	A gas syringe collects the gas produced during the reaction so its volume can be measured.
8	Describe how an inverted measuring cylinder can be used to measure the volume of a gas.	The cylinder is filled with water and inverted in a water trough. The gas displaces the water, allowing the gas volume to be measured.
9	What is meant by kinetic energy?	Kinetic energy is the energy an object or particle has because it is moving.
10	Explain how the pressure of a gas is produced.	Gas pressure is caused by gas particles colliding with the walls of their container.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is meant by the concentration of a solution?	The number of particles dissolved in a solvent (or amount of solute dissolved in a given volume of solution).
2	Why does a powdered solid usually react faster than the same mass of large lumps?	It has a larger surface area, so more particles are exposed and there are more frequent successful collisions each second.
3	A block has a length of 8 cm, a width of 5 cm and a height of 3 cm. Calculate its volume.	120 cm ³
4	A student records five results: 12, 14, 13, 11 and 15. Calculate the mean value.	Mean = (12 + 14 + 13 + 11 + 15) ÷ 5 = 13
5	What is meant by a linear relationship on a graph?	A straight-line relationship.
6	What is meant by a non-linear relationship on a graph?	A curved relationship.
7	A graph shows a straight line but it does not pass through the origin (0,0). Describe the relationship between the variables.	The variables have a proportional (linear) relationship but are not directly proportional.
8	A graph is a straight line that passes through the origin (0,0). Describe the relationship between the variables.	The variables are directly proportional.
9	One variable doubles while the other halves. Describe the relationship between the variables.	They are inversely proportional. As one variable increases, the other decreases.
10	Name a piece of laboratory glassware commonly used to mix chemicals safely during reactions.	Conical flask.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is homeostasis?	The maintenance of a constant internal environment.
2	Name the two types of effector found in the human body.	Muscles and glands.
3	Which two organs make up the central nervous system (CNS)?	The central nervous system consists of the brain and the spinal cord
4	What is the role of a receptor in the nervous system?	Receptors are specialised cells that detect changes in the environment, called stimuli, and trigger electrical impulses in sensory neurones.
5	Which type of neurone carries electrical impulses from receptors to the central nervous system?	A sensory neurone carries electrical impulses from receptors to the brain or spinal cord.
6	Which type of neurone carries electrical impulses within the central nervous system?	A relay neurone carries electrical impulses between neurones within the brain and spinal cord.
7	Which type of neurone carries electrical impulses from the central nervous system to an effector?	A motor neurone carries electrical impulses from the central nervous system to an effector, such as a muscle or gland.
8	What is a synapse?	A synapse is the tiny gap between two neurones where electrical signals are passed using chemical messengers called neurotransmitters.
9	Explain what is meant by a reflex response.	A reflex response is a rapid, automatic response to a stimulus that happens without conscious thought, helping to protect the body from harm.
10	Put the following parts of a reflex arc into the correct order: motor neurone, receptor, effector, relay neurone, sensory neurone.	Receptor → Sensory neurone → Relay neurone → Motor neurone → Effector.

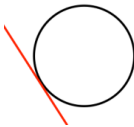
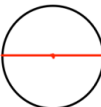
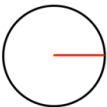
Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a transverse wave?	A transverse wave is a wave in which the vibrations are at right angles (90°) to the direction of energy transfer.
2	What is a longitudinal wave?	A longitudinal wave is a wave in which the vibrations are parallel to the direction of energy transfer.
3	What is the amplitude of a wave?	The amplitude is the maximum distance from the rest (equilibrium) position to the top of a crest or bottom of a trough.
4	What is meant by the wavelength of a wave?	Wavelength is the distance between one point on a wave and the same point on the next wave, for example from crest to crest.
5	Define the period of a wave.	The period is the time taken for one complete wave or one complete oscillation to be produced.
6	What is frequency? State its unit.	Frequency is the number of complete waves produced each second. It is measured in hertz (Hz).
7	Write down the equation that links wave speed, frequency and wavelength.	Wave speed = frequency × wavelength ($v = f\lambda$).
8	A wave has a frequency of 5 Hz and a wavelength of 2 m. Calculate the wave speed.	Wave speed = frequency × wavelength = $5 \times 2 = 10$ m/s.
9	A student measures a wavelength of 25 cm. Convert this value into meters	$25\text{cm} / 100 = 0.25\text{m}$
10	What piece of apparatus is commonly used to investigate wave speed in water during the required practical?	A ripple tank is used to produce and observe water waves so that their speed can be measured.

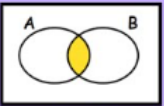
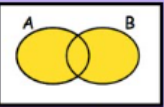
Maths Knowledge Organiser - Monday

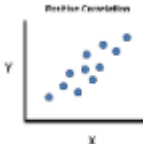
Week 1	Question	Answer
1	What are the first twelve square numbers?	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144
2	What are the first five cube numbers?	1, 8, 27, 64, 125
3	What are the first six powers of 2?	2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64
4	What is the equation of a straight line?	$y = mx + c$
5	What is true about the gradients of parallel lines?	The gradients of parallel lines are equal
6	What can the formula $(n - 2) \times 180$ be used to find?	The sum of interior angles of a polygon, where n = the number of sides.
7	What is the sum of an interior and exterior angle of any polygon?	Interior angle + exterior angle = 180°
8	What must be the same to add or subtract fractions?	The denominators must be the same
9	Division is equivalent to what operation?	Multiplying by the reciprocal
10	What is the formula for the area of a triangle?	Area of a triangle = $\frac{\text{base} \times \text{perpendicular height}}{2}$

Week 2	Question	Answer
1	What are the first five powers of 3?	3, 9, 27, 81, 243
2	What three things do you need to consider when measuring and recording bearings?	Always measure from North, always measure clockwise and record the bearing as a three digit number.
3	What do angles around a point sum to?	Angles around a point sum to 360°
4	What do adjacent angles on a straight line sum to?	Adjacent angles on a straight line sum to 180°
5	How do you calculate the multiplier for a percentage increase?	$\frac{100 + \text{Percentage}}{100}$
6	How can you find the reciprocal of a number?	Divide 1 by the number
7	How can you calculate a radius from a diameter?	$\text{Radius} = \frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$
8	What is the difference between area and perimeter?	Perimeter is the length around the outside of a shape. Area is the inside of a shape, measured in square units.
9	What is Pythagoras' theorem? In what type of triangle can we use it?	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ It is used in right angled triangles
10	What are the three trigonometric ratios?	$\sin x = \frac{O}{H}$ $\cos x = \frac{A}{H}$ $\tan x = \frac{O}{A}$

Week 3	Question	Answer
1	What does evaluate mean?	To “find the value of” something. To calculate a single, final, numerical result.
2	What does simplify mean?	To write an expression, fraction, or equation into a shorter, less complicated form without changing its overall value
3	What does solve mean?	To find the value of an unknown variable or variables
4	What are 3 ways that you can solve a quadratic equation?	Quadratic equations can be solved by factorising, by using the quadratic formula or graphically.
5	What operations are used most commonly to find a total ?	Addition and/or multiplication are most commonly used to find a total
6	What operation is most commonly used to find a difference ?	Subtraction is most commonly used to find a difference
7	What does estimate mean?	To generate a rough answer by rounding the input values
8	What does expand mean?	To remove the brackets by multiplying. The opposite of factorising.
9	What does factorise mean?	To put the brackets back in by dividing each term by the highest common factor. The opposite of expanding
10	What does substitute mean?	To replace the variables (letters) in an algebraic expression with their numerical values

Week 7	Question	Answer
1	What is the circumference of a circle? 	The outside (perimeter) of a circle
2	What is an arc? 	An arc is a portion of the circumference
3	What is the area enclosed between two radii and an arc called? 	A sector
4	What is a chord? 	A straight line segment where both endpoints touch the circumference of a circle
5	What is the formula for the area of a circle?	$A = \pi r^2$
6	What is the name of a line that just touches the circumference of a circle? 	A tangent
7	What is a segment? 	The area enclosed by a chord and an arc
8	What are the two formulae for the circumference of a circle?	$C = \pi d$ $C = 2\pi r$
9	What is a diameter? 	A straight line segment which goes through the centre of the circle, with start and end points on the circle's circumference
10	What is the name for a line which goes from the centre of the circle to the circumference? 	A radius

Week 8	Question	Answer
1	What do exhaustive probabilities sum to?	1
2	What is a cylinder?	A 3D shape. A circular prism
3	What is the formula for volume of a cylinder?	$V = \pi r^2 \times h$
4	How do you find the probability of rolling the number 3 on two successive rolls of a fair dice?	$\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$
5	What notation denotes the intersection of this venn diagram? 	$A \cap B$
6	What notation denotes the union of this venn diagram? 	$A \cup B$
7	What are independent events?	Occurrences where the outcome or probability of one event has no effect on the likelihood of the other event
8	What are dependent events?	Two or more events where the outcome of the first event affects the probability of the other event occurring
9	What is the hypotenuse?	The longest side of a right angled triangle. It is opposite the right angle.
10	Which type of triangle has two equal sides and two equal base angles?	An isosceles triangle

Week 9	Question	Answer
1	What is frequency?	Frequency is often a specific value, event, or outcome occurs within a dataset or over a given period of time
2	What is the mode?	The mode is the value that appears most frequently in a dataset
3	What is the median?	The median is the middle value in a data set that has been arranged in ascending or descending order
4	How do you calculate the mean?	The mean is calculated by adding all numbers in a dataset together and then dividing that sum by the total amount of numbers
5	What is the range?	The range is the biggest value minus the smallest value in a dataset.
6	What are key features of a bar chart?	Consistent scale Equal width bars Gaps between bars A title and labelled axes
7	What type of correlation is shown in the image below? 	Positive correlation
8	What type of correlation is shown in the image below? 	Negative Correlation
9	What type of correlation do two variables have where as one variable increases, the other decreases?	Positive correlation
10	What type of correlation do two variables have where as one variable increases, the other increases?	Negative Correlation

English Literature Knowledge Organiser - Tuesday

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

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

Week 3	Piece of Information		Answer
1	What is the repeated opening line of 'Checking Out Me History'?		"Dem tell me what dem want to tell me"
2	What is the metaphor of restriction used in 'Checking Out Me History'?		"Bandage up me eye [...] blind me to me own identity"
3	What is the final line from 'Checking Out Me History' with a metaphor emphasising self discovery?		"I carving out me identity"
4	What is the opening metaphor about the pilot's mind in 'Kamikaze'?		"a shaven head full of powerful incantations"
5	What is the line in the closing stanzas about how the children slowly change in 'Kamikaze'?		"gradually we too learned to be silent"
6	What is the closing line where the speaker asks a final question about her father's decision?		"wondered which had been the better way to die"
7	What is the metaphor that presents the speaker's memory in 'The Emigree'?		"bright, filled paperweight"
8	What is the metaphor that adds to the semantic field of light in 'The Emigree'?		"I am branded by an impression of sunlight"
9	What is the personification in 'The Emigree' that indicates she wants to protect her homeland?		"My city hides behind me"
10	What does futility mean?		Something that is pointless or without meaning

Week 7	Piece of Information		Answer
1	What is the metaphor from 'Poppies' that reveals the mother's attempt to release her loss?		"released a songbird from its cage"
2	What is the simile that reveals the mother's fragile state and emotions in 'Poppies'?		"leaned against it like a wishbone"
3	What is the closing line from 'Poppies' where the mother listens for her son?		"hoping to hear your playground voice"
4	What is the imperative phrase that emphasises the strength of nature in 'Tissue'?		"Let the daylight break through"
5	What is the simile that emphasises the temporary nature of money and life itself in 'Tissue'?		"might fly our lives like paper kites"
6	What is the tricolon which emphasises how humans focus on records and paper in 'Tissue'?		"pages smoothed and stroked and turned / transparent with attention"
7	What is the metaphor that presents the speaker's memory in 'The Emigree'?		"bright, filled paperweight"
8	What is the metaphor that adds to the semantic field of light in 'The Emigree'?		"I am branded by an impression of sunlight"
9	What is the personification in 'The Emigree' that indicates she wants to protect her homeland?		"My city hides behind me"
10	What does temporary mean?		Something that does not last, is not permanent

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

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

Character Education

Our vision

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

How to earn and record your badges

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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