GLOUCESTER ACADEMY

GREENSHAW LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 2

Year 8

Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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Homework Guidance:

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

A demonstrational video can be found here:
https://www.gloucesteracademy.com/students/homework-and-revision-guidance/knowledge-organisers

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

look repeatedly say aloud cover write check

1. **Identify** the Subject Knowledge Organiser segment for the day from your homework timetable.

2. **Open up your practice book** and on the top line, write 'H/W' in the margin. On the other side of the margin line, write the Title (the subject you are completing) the Week (which week you are completing). Write the Date on the right hand side. Underline everything with a ruler.

3. **Place your Subject Knowledge Organiser segment in front of you.** Start with the first numbered piece of information within the weekly segment. Read and memorise the information - we recommend saying it aloud. Repeat the process several times, until you are confident to write the knowledge point down.

4. **Close your Subject Knowledge Organiser** or cover up the piece of information, and try to recall the knowledge. On the line directly beneath your H/W, Title and Date, write the correct number from the Subject Knowledge Organiser and the piece of information from memory, ensuring there are no blank lines.

5. **Check it and correct any mistakes**. Open up your Subject Knowledge Organiser and look at the piece of information – using a purple pen tick the piece of information in your practice book if you have recalled it correctly (word for word, correctly spelled). If you have incorrectly recalled or missed any part of the information, use your purple pen to put a cross next to that knowledge point.

6. **If you recalled the piece of information incorrectly**, go back to step 3 and **in purple pen**, repeat the process again for the same piece of information (cover up previous attempts in your practice book as well as the piece of information in your Subject Knowledge Organiser). When you have recalled the information correctly, tick the attempt and move on to the next piece of information within the weekly segment.

7. **Repeat the steps above** until you have recalled and written down all pieces of information within the weekly segment. If this has not filled one full page of your practice book, go back to the first piece of information within the weekly segment and repeat the process again, until you have filled an entire page.

Example page

H/W Science week 3 21 September 2020

1. A cell. This is the simplest unit of a living organism. ✓
2. Cell membrane. This is a ~~pt~~ partaly premamble 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. Mitocondrion. A sub-cellular structure where respiration takes place to make energy. X
5. Mitochondrion. A sub-cellular structure where respiration takes place to make energy. ✓
6. Hypothesis. An idea that explains how or why something happens. ✓
7. Prediction. A statement suggesting what you think will happen in an experiment / investigation.
8. Control variable. The variable that must be kept constant so that it doesn't affect the outcome of the investigation. (variable = something that can change in an experiment). ✓
9. Independent variable. The variable that is changed in an experiment / investigation. (variable = something that can change in an experiment) ✓
10. Dependent variable. The variable that is recorded and measured for each change of the independent variable. (variable = something that can change in an experiment) X
10. Dependent variable. The variable that is measured

Homework Timetable:

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

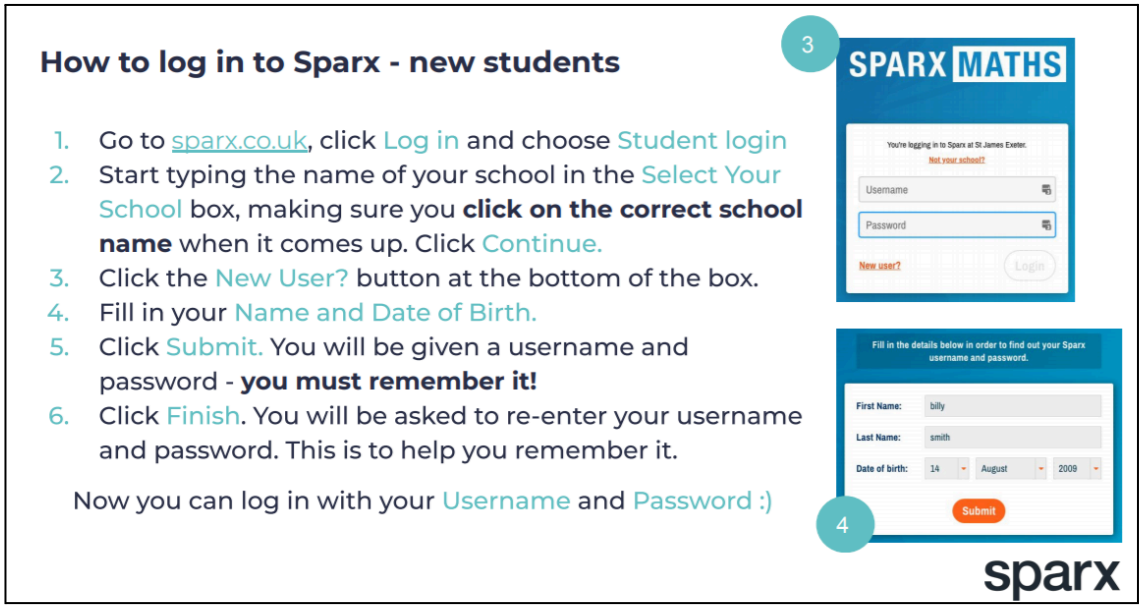
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
Knowledge Organiser in your practice book **30 minutes**	Science	MFL	English	History & Maths	Geography	DT/Art/ Drama/R.S/Music
Online session **30 minutes**	Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths	

Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

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

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

Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!



Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Breathing	The movement of air into and out of the lungs.
2	Ribs	Bones that form the rib cage and protect the lungs and heart.
3	Intercostal muscles	Muscles between the ribs that help move the rib cage during breathing.
4	Diaphragm	A sheet of muscle beneath the lungs that helps move air into and out of them.
5	Trachea	The windpipe that carries air between the throat and the bronchi.
6	Alveoli	Tiny air sacs in the lungs where gas exchange takes place.
7	Diffusion	The net movement of particles from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration.
8	Respiratory system	The organs involved in breathing and gas exchange.
9	Bronchioles	Small branching tubes inside the lungs that carry air to the alveoli.
10	Gas exchange	The movement of oxygen into the blood and carbon dioxide from the blood into the lungs by diffusion.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Artery	A blood vessel which carries blood away from the heart.
2	Vein	A blood vessel which brings blood back to the heart.
3	Capillary	A tiny blood vessel with thin walls that allow substances to move between the blood and body tissues.
4	Inhalation	Breathing in. The chest volume increases and the pressure inside the lungs decreases.
5	Exhalation	Breathing out. The chest volume decreases and the pressure inside the lungs increases.
6	Breathing rate	The number of breaths taken in one minute.
7	Bronchi	The two main airways that branch from the trachea into the lungs.
8	Surface area	The total area of a surface. A larger gas exchange surface allows more gas to diffuse at once.
9	Concentration gradient	The difference in concentration between two areas, which affects the direction and rate of diffusion.
10	Diffusion distance	The distance particles must travel to move between two areas. A shorter distance allows faster diffusion.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heart rate	The number of times the heart beats in one minute.
2	Aerobic respiration	A chemical reaction in cells that uses oxygen to release energy from glucose, producing carbon dioxide and water.
3	Anaerobic respiration	The release of energy from glucose without using oxygen. In human muscles, it produces lactic acid.
4	Lactic acid	A substance produced during anaerobic respiration in human muscles that contributes to the need for recovery after intense exercise.
5	Mitochondria	Structures inside cells where most aerobic respiration takes place.
6	Oxygen debt	The additional oxygen needed after vigorous exercise to help the body recover from anaerobic respiration.
7	Permeable walls	Allow gases to pass through
8	Diffusion	The net movement of particles from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration.
9	Diaphragm	A sheet of muscle beneath the lungs that helps move air into and out of them
10	Diffusion distance	The distance particles must travel to move between two areas. A shorter distance allows faster diffusion.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Indicator	A substance that changes colour to show the pH of a solution.
2	Neutralisation	A reaction in which an acid reacts with a base or alkali to form salt and water.
3	Salt	A compound formed when an acid reacts with a base, alkali or certain metals.
4	Reactants	The starting substances in a chemical reaction.
5	Products	The new substances made during a chemical reaction.
6	Chemical reaction	A process in which atoms rearrange to form new substances.
7	Oxidation	A reaction in which a substance combines with oxygen.
8	Combustion	A chemical reaction in which a substance burns by reacting with oxygen, releasing energy.
9	Fire triangle	The three things needed for a fire: fuel, oxygen and heat.
10	Decomposition	A reaction in which one compound breaks down into two or more simpler substances.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical change	A change in which no new substance is formed, such as ice melting or water freezing.
2	Chemical change	A change in which new substances are formed through a chemical reaction.
3	Acid	A solution with a pH from 0 to 6. Universal Indicator will be red, orange or yellow.
4	Alkali	A solution with a pH from 8-14. Universal Indicator will be dark green, blue or purple.
5	Base	An insoluble chemical that reacts with an acid to neutralise it.
6	Neutral	A solution which is pH7 e.g. pure water and is neither acid or alkali. Universal Indicator stays green.
7	pH Scale	A numerical scale from 0 - 14 that measures how acidic or alkaline a solution is.
8	Acid + Alkali → Salt + Water	A neutralisation reaction.
9	Exothermic	A reaction where energy is transferred to the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings increases.
10	Endothermic	A reaction that takes in energy from the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings decreases.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Universal indicator	An indicator that changes colour across a range of pH values to show how acidic or alkaline a solution is.
2	Litmus paper	An indicator that turns red in acidic solutions and blue in alkaline solutions.
3	Corrosive	Describes a substance that can damage materials and cause chemical burns.
4	Word equation	An equation that represents a chemical reaction using the names of substances.
5	Metal + acid	A reaction in which a metal reacts with an acid to produce a salt and

		hydrogen gas.
6	Hydrogen test	A test in which a lit splint produces a squeaky pop if hydrogen gas is present.
7	Effervescence	The formation of bubbles of gas during a reaction.
8	Flammable	Describes a substance that catches fire easily.
9	Carbon dioxide test	A test in which carbon dioxide is bubbled through limewater, turning it from colourless to cloudy or milky.
10	Thermal decomposition	A reaction in which a compound breaks down into simpler substances when heated.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Crust	The Earth's outer rocky layer.
2	Mantle	The thick layer of hot rock beneath the crust.
3	Core	The Earth's innermost layer.
4	Tectonic plates	Links to the movement of the Earth's crust and the mantle beneath it.
5	Minerals	Substances that make up rocks.
6	Non-renewable resource	A resource that is limited and will eventually run out if it is used up.
7	Renewable resource	A resource that can be naturally replaced over time.
8	Sustainability	Using resources responsibly so they remain available for future generations.
9	Recycling	Reduces the need to extract new materials from the Earth.
10	Rock cycle	Explains how rocks change between the three main rock types over millions of years.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Weathering	The breakdown of rocks by physical, chemical or biological processes.
2	Erosion	The removal and movement of rock and sediment by natural forces.
3	Sedimentary rock	Forms from sediment that becomes compacted and cemented together.
4	Igneous rock	Forms when magma or lava cools and solidifies.
5	Metamorphic rock	Forms when existing rock changes due to heat and pressure.
6	Magma	Molten rock beneath the Earth's surface.
7	Carbon cycle	Describes how carbon moves between living organisms, the atmosphere, oceans and rocks.
8	Photosynthesis	Removes carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and uses it to make glucose in plants.
9	Greenhouse effect	Greenhouse gases absorb and re-emit infrared radiation, warming the Earth.
10	Fossil fuels	Coal, oil and natural gas are finite resources used for energy.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bar chart	Used to show discontinuous discrete data.
2	Line graph	Used to show continuous data
3	X-axis	Horizontal line along the bottom of the graph.
4	Y-axis	Vertical line along the side of the graph.
5	Scale	Even values placed on the X/Y axis e.g. 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 or 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
6	Linear	A straight section of a graph.
7	Non-linear	A curved section of a graph.
8	Positive correlation	One variable increases as the other variable increases.
9	Negative correlation	If one variable increases as the other variable decreases.
10	Anomaly	A piece of data which does not fit with the rest of the data set on the line of best fit.

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

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ecology	The study of how organisms interact with each other and their environment.
2	Habitat	The place where an organism lives.
3	Biotic factor	A living factor that affects organisms in an ecosystem, such as competition, predators or food availability.
4	Abiotic factor	A non-living factor that affects organisms in an ecosystem, such as temperature, light intensity or water availability.
5	Interdependence	When organisms depend on one another for resources or survival, such as food, shelter or pollination.
6	Predator	An animal that hunts, kills and eats other animals.
7	Competition	When organisms compete for limited resources, such as food, water, light, space or mates.
8	Deforestation	The removal of forests, often to provide land for farming, buildings or roads, or to obtain timber.
9	Conservation	The protection and management of habitats, species and natural resources to maintain biodiversity.
10	Quadrat	A square frame used to sample and count organisms, usually plants or slow-moving animals, in a habitat.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bioaccumulation	Build up of toxic chemicals in the food chain.
2	Biodiversity	Variety of all living organisms.
3	Biomass	The dry mass of an organism.
4	Consumer	An organism which eats another organism.
5	Decomposer	An organism that breaks down dead plant and animal matter.
6	Ecosystem	The living organisms interacting with the non-living environment.
7	Environment	The surrounding air, water and soil where an organism lives.
8	Food chain	Part of a food web starting with a producer to a top predator.
9	Food web	Multiple linked feeding relationships.
10	Invasive species	A species introduced into a new habitat, often by humans.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Population	Group of the same species living in the same area.
2	Community	Different species living in the same area.
3	Producer	Green plant or algae which makes its own food by sunlight.
4	Primary data	Data collected from your own experiments.
5	Secondary data	Data not collected from your experiments e.g. from another scientist.
6	Species	Group of organisms that can interbreed to have fertile offspring.
7	Trophic level	A stage in a food chain or food web.
8	Variation	Differences within and between species.
9	Independent variable	A factor which is changed.
10	Dependent variable	A factor which is measured.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*De vez en cuando*	*From time to time*
2	voy de **compras**	I go **shopping**
3	en **la ciudad**	in **the city**
4	en **tiendas** de diseño	in designer **shops**
5	en **el mercado**	in **the market**
6	ya que	since
7	es barato	it is cheap
8	está de moda	it is in fashion
9	hay **ofertas**	there are **offers**
10	hay **gangas**	there are **bargains**

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*A menudo*	*Often*
2	compro	I buy
3	en el **centro comercial**	in the **shopping centre**
4	porque	because
5	hay muchas **tallas**	there are lots of **sizes**
6	*Recientemente*	*Recently*
7	compré	I bought
8	un **regalo**	a **gift**
9	un **sombrero** azul	a blue **hat**
10	unas **zapatillas de deporte**	some **trainers**

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*Mañana*	*Tomorrow*
2	*la **semana** próxima*	*next **week***
3	voy a comprar	voy a comprar
4	**un paquete** de	**a packet** of
5	**arroz**	**rice**
6	*De vez en cuando*	*From time to time*
7	voy de **compras**	I go **shopping**
8	en **la ciudad**	in **the city**
9	en **tiendas** de diseño	in designer **shops**
10	en **el mercado**	in **the market**

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*El fin de semana próximo*	*Next weekend*
2	voy a comprar	I'm going to buy
3	**una caja de queso**	**a box of cheese**
4	voy a pagar	I'm going to pay
5	con **tarjeta**	by **card**
6	ya que	since
7	es barato	it is cheap
8	está de moda	it is in fashion
9	hay **ofertas**	there are **offers**
10	hay **gangas**	there are **bargains**

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*El mes próximo*	*Next month*
2	*El año próximo*	*Next year*
3	Voy a comprar	I'm going to buy
4	una **botella** de	a **bottle** of
5	**agua** (con gas)	(sparkling) **water**
6	*A menudo*	*Often*
7	compro	I buy
8	en el **centro comercial**	in the **shopping centre**
9	porque	because
10	hay muchas **tallas**	there are lots of **sizes**

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*Siempre*	*I always*
2	escucho	listen
3	el **reggaetón**	**reggaeton**
4	porque me gusta	because I like
5	sus **letras**	its **lyrics**
6	*Recientemente*	*Recently*
7	compré	I bought
8	un **regalo**	a **gift**
9	un **sombrero** azul	a blue **hat**
10	unas **zapatillas de deporte**	some **trainers**

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prefiero	I prefer
2	escuchar	to listen
3	la **música** latina	Latin **music**
4	porque me encanta	because I love
5	su **ritmo**	its **rhythm**
6	*Mañana*	*Tomorrow*
7	*la **semana** próxima*	*next **week***
8	voy a comprar	voy a comprar
9	**un paquete** de	**a packet** of
10	**arroz**	**rice**

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*El fin de semana pasado*	*Last weekend*
2	fui	I went
3	un **festival** de música	to a music **festival**
4	con mis **amigos**	with my **friends**
5	**era** emocionante	**it was** exciting
6	*De vez en cuando*	*From time to time*
7	voy de **compras**	I go **shopping**
8	en **la ciudad**	in **the city**
9	en **tiendas** de diseño	in designer **shops**
10	en **el mercado**	in **the market**

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*El mes próximo*	*Next month*
2	*El año próximo*	*Next year*
3	Voy a comprar	I'm going to buy
4	una **botella** de	a **bottle** of
5	**agua** (con gas)	(sparkling) **water**
6	*Siempre*	*I always*
7	escucho	listen
8	el **reggaetón**	**reggaeton**
9	porque me gusta	because I like
10	sus **letras**	its **lyrics**

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prefiero	I prefer
2	escuchar	to listen
3	la **música** latina	Latin **music**
4	porque me encanta	because I love
5	su **ritmo**	its **rhythm**

6	*El fin de semana pasado*	*Last weekend*
7	fui	I went
8	un **festival** de música	to a music **festival**
9	con mis **amigos**	with my **friends**
10	**era** emocionante	**it was** exciting

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*From time to time*	*De vez en cuando*
2	I go **shopping**	voy de **compras**
3	in **the city**	en **la ciudad**
4	in designer **shops**	en **tiendas** de diseño
5	in **the market**	en **el mercado**
6	since	ya que
7	it is cheap	es barato
8	it is in fashion	está de moda
9	there are **offers**	hay **ofertas**
10	there are **bargains**	hay **gangas**

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*Often*	*A menudo*
2	I buy	compro
3	in the **shopping centre**	en el **centro comercial**
4	because	porque
5	there are lots of **sizes**	hay muchas **tallas**
6	*Recently*	*Recientemente*
7	I bought	compré
8	a **gift**	un **regalo**
9	a blue **hat**	un **sombrero** azul
10	some **trainers**	unas **zapatillas de deporte**

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*Tomorrow*	*Mañana*
2	*next **week***	*la **semana** próxima*
3	voy a comprar	voy a comprar
4	**a packet** of	**un paquete** de
5	**rice**	**arroz**
6	*From time to time*	*De vez en cuando*
7	I go **shopping**	voy de **compras**
8	in **the city**	en **la ciudad**
9	in designer **shops**	en **tiendas** de diseño
10	in **the market**	en **el mercado**

English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

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

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	justice	The idea that people are to be treated impartially, fairly, properly, and reasonably by the law
2	disempower	make (a person or group) less powerful or confident.
3	betrayal	The act of deceiving someone or letting them down
4	ambition	A strong desire to do or achieve something
5	paranoia	Unjustified suspicion and mistrust of other people.
6	guilt	A feeling of responsibility or remorse for some offense, crime, wrong, etc, whether real or imagined
7	Manipulative	Controlling someone or something to your own advantage, often unfairly or dishonestly
8	power	the capacity or ability to direct or influence the behaviour of others or the course of events.
9	fragile	Not strong or sturdy; delicate and vulnerable.
10	flaw	A fault or weakness,or that causes someone or something not to be perfect

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Jealous	To be unhappy because someone has something that you want
2	Love	The feeling of being romantically attracted to another person

3	declarative statement	a sentence that makes a statement, a fact, or expresses an opinion
4	Imagery	Visually descriptive or figurative language, especially in a literary work.
5	metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (he was)
6	Foil	A character who contrasts with the protagonist to highlight their flaws
7	simile	comparing two things using like or as
8	personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
9	Semantic Field	A set of words from a text related in meaning.
10	zoomorphism	comparing two things by stating one that is truth to trick/ control non-animal has animal features

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	juxtaposition	Two things being placed together which contrast each other
2	Motif	A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.
3	Conflicted	Having or showing confused and mutually inconsistent feelings
4	Hubris	Excessive pride or self-confidence
5	Turmoil	A state of confusion, disturbance or anxiety
6	Objectification	The action of degrading someone to the status of a mere object.
7	Analyse	To look closely at and understand
8	Naïve	Showing a lack of experience, wisdom, or judgement.
9	Revenge	The action of harming someone in return for an injury or wrong suffered at their hands.
10	Rejection	The act of pushing someone or something away

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Soliloquy	A long speech by one actor in a play when alone on stage
2	Oppression	The malicious or unjust treatment or exercise of power, often under the guise of governmental authority.
3	Tragedy	A genre of drama (play) which focuses on stories of human suffering
4	Tragic hero	The lead character of high status is brought down by his own flaws
5	Marginalised	To put someone into an unimportant or powerless position.
6	Morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong, bad and good.
7	*this suggests*	when a writer offers an idea beneath the surface that is not explicit/obvious
8	*this illustrates*	when a writer tries to create an image or picture of something in your mind

9	*this symbolises*	when a writer uses one thing in a text to represent another
10	*this exaggerates*	when a writer makes something sound more extreme than it actually is

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	loyalty	A strong feeling of support or allegiance.
2	gullible	easily persuaded to believe something; credulous.
3	honour	being recognised and respected for having good qualities
4	innocence	Lacking life experience or knowledge of the world
5	Vulnerable	An exposed area or weakness.
6	hopeful	feeling or inspiring optimism about a future event.
7	paranoia	Unjustified suspicion and mistrust of other people.
8	authoritative	able to be trusted as being accurate or true; reliable.
9	deceitful	deceiving or misleading others.
10	gullible	Easily persuaded to believe something; credulous.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	sinister	something harmful or evil is likely to happen (alarming)
2	menacing	suggesting the presence of danger (threatening)
3	ominous	giving the worrying impression something bad will happen (gloomy)
4	foreboding	an advance warning or feeling of something bad about to happen
5	grotesque	Something that is very ugly and disgusting, perhaps distorted
6	justice	The idea that people are to be treated impartially, fairly, properly, and reasonably by the law
7	disempower	make (a person or group) less powerful or confident.
8	betrayal	The act of deceiving someone or letting them down
9	ambition	A strong desire to do or achieve something
10	paranoia	Unjustified suspicion and mistrust of other people.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	guilt	A feeling of responsibility or remorse for some offense, crime, wrong, etc, whether real or imagined
2	Manipulative	Controlling someone or something to your own advantage, often unfairly or dishonestly
3	power	the capacity or ability to direct or influence the behaviour of others or the course of events.
4	fragile	Not strong or sturdy; delicate and vulnerable.
5	flaw	A fault or weakness,or that causes someone or something not to be perfect
6	perturbed	feeling anxiety of concern (unsettled)
7	desolate	uninhabited or giving the impression of emptiness (bare)
8	atmospheric	creating a particular mood or tone
9	haunted	visited by a ghost; tormented by a memory or something in the mind
10	isolated	far away from other places, buildings, or people

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Jealous	To be unhappy because someone has something that you want
2	Love	The feeling of being romantically attracted to another person
3	declarative statement	a sentence that makes a statement, a fact, or expresses an opinion
4	Imagery	Visually descriptive or figurative language, especially in a literary work.
5	metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (he was)
6	juxtaposition	Two things being placed together which contrast each other
7	Motif	A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.
8	Conflicted	Having or showing confused and mutually inconsistent feelings
9	Hubris	Excessive pride or self-confidence
10	Turmoil	A state of confusion, disturbance or anxiety

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Foil	A character who contrasts with the protagonist to highlight their flaws
2	simile	comparing two things using like or as
3	personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
4	Semantic Field	A set of words from a text related in meaning.
5	zoomorphism	comparing two things by stating one that is truth to trick/ control non-animal has animal features
6	Objectification	The action of degrading someone to the status of a mere object.
7	Analyse	To look closely at and understand
8	Naïve	Showing a lack of experience, wisdom, or judgement.
9	Revenge	The action of harming someone in return for an injury or wrong suffered at their hands.
10	Rejection	The act of pushing someone or something away

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	loyalty	A strong feeling of support or allegiance.
2	gullible	easily persuaded to believe something; credulous.
3	honour	being recognised and respected for having good qualities
4	innocence	Lacking life experience or knowledge of the world
5	Vulnerable	An exposed area or weakness.
6	Soliloquy	A long speech by one actor in a play when alone on stage
7	Oppression	The malicious or unjust treatment or exercise of power, often under the guise of governmental authority.
8	Tragedy	A genre of drama (play) which focuses on stories of human suffering
9	Tragic hero	The lead character of high status is brought down by his own flaws
10	Marginalised	To put someone into an unimportant or powerless position.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong, bad and good.
2	*this suggests*	when a writer offers an idea beneath the surface that is not explicit/obvious
3	*this illustrates*	when a writer tries to create an image or picture of something in your mind
4	*this symbolises*	when a writer uses one thing in a text to represent another
5	*this exaggerates*	when a writer makes something sound more extreme than it actually is
6	hopeful	feeling or inspiring optimism about a future event.
7	paranoia	Unjustified suspicion and mistrust of other people.
8	authoritative	able to be trusted as being accurate or true; reliable.
9	deceitful	deceiving or misleading others.
10	gullible	Easily persuaded to believe something; credulous.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	sinister	something harmful or evil is likely to happen (alarming)
2	menacing	suggesting the presence of danger (threatening)
3	ominous	giving the worrying impression something bad will happen (gloomy)
4	foreboding	an advance warning or feeling of something bad about to happen
5	grotesque	Something that is very ugly and disgusting, perhaps distorted
6	perturbed	feeling anxiety of concern (unsettled)
7	desolate	uninhabited or giving the impression of emptiness (bare)
8	atmospheric	creating a particular mood or tone
9	haunted	visited by a ghost; tormented by a memory or something in the mind
10	isolated	far away from other places, buildings, or people

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which term means the making of goods on a large scale using machines?	Manufacturing
2	Using manufactured goods to produce goods in factories.	Industry
3	What is the overthrow of a government or social system in favour of a new one?	Revolution
4	This was the period from 1750-1900 where Britain drastically changed from a society based upon agriculture, to one which centred around industry and	Industrial Revolution
5	What is the practice of farming and cultivating goods such as food?	Agriculture
6	Who invented the Spinning Frame?	Richard Arkwright
7	Which system meant people working at home, making goods by hand?	Domestic System
8	Which system meant people working in factories?	Factory System
9	What did Richard Arkwright invent?	Spinning Frame
10	When was the Industrial Revolution?	1750-1900

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	In which country did the Industrial Revolution start?	Britain
2	What percentage of people lived in the countryside before the Industrial Revolution?	80%
3	Who invented the first commercially used steam-engine?	Thomas Savery
4	Who greatly developed the steam engine?	James Watt
5	Underground networks where raw materials are extracted from the earth	Mines
6	What machines uses steam as a source of power?	Steam Engine
7	This word means changes in society.	Reform
8	A series of laws passed by Parliament.	Act
9	What is the name for unions of workers who share the same job?	Trade Union
10	What did trade unions seek to improve?	Working Conditions

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the term used to describe coal during the Industrial Revolution?	Black Gold
2	This was an act of Parliament which aimed to extend the voting rights in the UK	1832 Reform Act
3	This means employing children, sometimes as young as 4 years old, to work in industry.	Child Labour
4	What is the name for a long and narrow man-made stream of water	Canal
5	What is the name for a steam engine that moves on a set of rails?	Locomotive
6	Which term means the making of goods on a large scale using machines?	Manufacturing
7	Using manufactured goods to produce goods in factories.	Industry
8	What is the overthrow of a government or social system in favour of a new one?	Revolution
9	This was the period from 1750-1900 where Britain drastically changed from a society based upon agriculture, to one which centred around industry and	Industrial Revolution
10	What is the practice of farming and cultivating goods such as food?	Agriculture

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	These are natural resources provided and taken from the earth.	Raw materials
2	Rows of houses built next to each other.	Back-to-back Housing
3	This was a publicly supported movement that fought for social change in Britain after the failures of the 1832 Reform Act	The Chartist Movement
4	Who was an English physician who made the link between cholera and unhygienic water pumps.	John Snow
5	This is a bacterial disease that struck the cities of England in the second half of the 19th Century. It resulted in thousands of deaths.	Cholera
6	Who invented the Spinning Frame?	Richard Arkwright
7	Which system meant people working at home, making goods by hand?	Domestic System
8	Which system meant people working in factories?	Factory System
9	What did Richard Arkwright invent?	Spinning Frame
10	When was the Industrial Revolution?	1750-1900

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	A disease carried by fleas, and in food and water contaminated by faeces.	Typhoid
2	A disease spread by moisture from person to person.	Tuberculosis (TB)
3	What is the name for a period of time where thousands of people die of the same disease?	Epidemic
4	What is the general health and wellbeing of a society?	Public Health
5	The process of using vaccines to cure a disease or illness.	Vaccination
6	In which country did the Industrial Revolution start?	Britain
7	What percentage of people lived in the countryside before the Industrial Revolution?	80%
8	Who invented the first commercially used steam-engine?	Thomas Savery
9	He is credited with greatly developing the steam-engine, allowing it to be used for trains on railways.	James Watt
10	Underground networks where raw materials are extracted from the earth	Mines

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the name for the system of upper, middle, and working classes in Britain?	The Social Pyramid
2	What were the three classes of Industrial society?	Upper, Middle, and Working Class
3	What is a dock?	Areas where ships can load and unload
4	What goods did Gloucester docks bring in?	Timber, wines and spirits, and corn
5	How did the import of goods impact Gloucester?	Provided jobs and income for the city
6	What machines uses steam as a source of power?	Steam Engine
7	This word means changes in society.	Reform
8	A series of laws passed by Parliament.	Act
9	What is the name for unions of workers who share the same job?	Trade Union
10	What did trade unions seek to improve?	Working Conditions

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who paid for and constructed housing during the Industrial Period?	Factory owners
2	How would families live together during the Industrial Period?	One family per room of each house
3	What was the impact of overcrowding?	It was easier for diseases to spread
4	Who spent most of her life reforming prisons and improving the lives of prisoners?	Elizabeth Fry
5	In which part of London did Jack the Ripper's murders take place?	Whitechapel
6	What was the term used to describe coal during the Industrial Revolution?	Black Gold
7	This was an act of Parliament which aimed to extend the voting rights in the UK	1832 Reform Act
8	This means employing children, sometimes as young as 4 years old, to work in industry.	Child Labour
9	What is the name for a long and narrow man-made stream of water	Canal
10	What is the name for a steam engine that moves on a set of rails?	Locomotive

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	This banned factories employing children under 12 years of age and made further rules around safety equipment.	1901 Factory Act
2	A national survey that counts the population of a country.	Census
3	He was a Chartist leader in Victorian London, and is considered to be one of the founders of the Chartist Movement.	William Cuffay
4	A system of relief for the poor population of Britain, during the Industrial Revolution.	Poor Law
5	These are natural resources provided and taken from the earth.	Raw materials
6	A person who sets up a business or businesses.	Entrepreneurs
7	Rows of houses built next to each other.	Back-to-back Housing
8	This was a publicly supported movement that fought for social change in Britain after the failures of the 1832 Reform Act	The Chartist Movement
9	Who was an English physician who made the link between cholera and unhygienic water pumps.	John Snow
10	This is a bacterial disease that struck the cities of England in the second half of the 19th Century. It resulted in thousands of deaths.	Cholera

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the name for the system of upper, middle, and working classes in Britain?	The Social Pyramid
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10	What is the practice of farming and cultivating goods such as food?	Agriculture

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Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
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Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	A disease carried by fleas, and in food and water contaminated by faeces.	Typhoid
2	A disease spread by moisture from person to person.	Tuberculosis (TB)
3	What is the name for a period of time where thousands of people die of the same disease?	Epidemic
4	What is the general health and wellbeing of a society?	Public Health
5	The process of using vaccines to cure a disease or illness.	Vaccination
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9	What goods did Gloucester docks bring in?	Timber, wines and spirits, and corn
10	How did the import of goods impact Gloucester?	Provided jobs and income for the city

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tourism	This describes travelling for pleasure.
2	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
3	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.
4	Tourist attraction	This describes a place of interest that tourists visit offering leisure and amusement.
5	Multiplier Effect	The "snowballing" effect of economic activity.
6	Four-figure grid reference	This is used to locate a specific location on a map.
7	Six-figure grid reference	This is used to locate a specific location on a map to the nearest 100m.
8	Destination	The end place where a person is travelling to.
9	Trade Boom	A period of rapid growth of trade.
10	Indigenous population	These are people that inhabited a place before the arrival of colonists.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
2	Convict	This means criminal.
3	Penal colony	A settlement for criminals.
4	Trade surplus	This is when the exports are greater than its imports creating a profit.
5	Trade deficit	This is when the imports are greater than its exports creating debt.
6	Ecosystem	This describes an area where living and nonliving things work together.
7	Biome	This describes an area that has a specific climate, vegetation and animal species.
8	Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals within an ecosystem.
9	Australia Location	This country is located in Oceania/ Australasia and is located south of the equator.
10	Hot desert biome	This describes extremely dry areas that are found 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tropical biome	This describes areas with high rainfall and hot temperatures that are found between the tropics.
2	Savanna biome	This describes an area of grassland which is hot and seasonally dry.
3	Coral reef	An underwater ecosystem made up of individual corals called polyps.
4	Photosynthesis	This is the process where organisms absorb carbon dioxide and produce oxygen.
5	Algae	This lives inside coral and provides nutrients to the coral.
6	Tourism	This describes travelling for pleasure.
7	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
8	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.
9	Tourist attraction	This describes a place of interest that tourists visit offering leisure and amusement.
10	Multiplier Effect	The "snowballing" effect of economic activity.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Great Barrier Reef	This is the world's largest coral reef.
2	Salinity	This describes the amount of salt something contains.
3	Habitat	This describes a place where an organism makes its home.
4	Marine wildlife	This describes plants or animals that live in the oceans or seas.
5	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
6	Four-figure grid reference	This is used to locate a specific location on a map.
7	Six-figure grid reference	This is used to locate a specific location on a map to the nearest 100m.
8	Destination	The end place where a person is travelling to.
9	Trade Boom	A period of rapid growth of trade.
10	Indigenous population	These are people that inhabited a place before the arrival of colonists.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Infrastructure	The organisation of structures and facilities such as buildings, roads and power supplies.
2	Coral bleaching	This is when coral forces out algae living in it, and as a result turns white.
3	Climate change	This describes the long-term change in the climate.
4	Economic Importance	This refers to money, employment and income of the area.
5	Social Importance	This refers to people and the community of the area.
6	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
7	Convict	This means criminal.
8	Penal colony	A settlement for criminals.
9	Trade surplus	This is when the exports are greater than its imports creating a profit.
10	Trade deficit	This is when the imports are greater than its exports creating debt.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Environmental Importance	This refers to the nature, habitats and environment of the area.
2	Sustainability	This describes something that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
3	Sustainable tourism	This is tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts.
4	Renewable energy	This is energy that will not run out e.g. solar, wind and hydro.
5	Rainwater capture	This is when rain is collected and used instead of freshwater.
6	Ecosystem	This describes an area where living and nonliving things work together.
7	Biome	This describes an area that has a specific climate, vegetation and animal species.
8	Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals within an ecosystem.
9	Australia Location	This country is located in Oceania/ Australasia and is located south of the equator.
10	Hot desert biome	This describes extremely dry areas that are found 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
2	Corruption	This describes dishonest or fraudulent behaviour.
3	Social unrest	This includes riots and demonstrations that may be disruptive or violent.
4	High Pressure	This is an area of sinking air so the weather is dry.
5	Thermal pollution	This is when a body of water becomes abnormally warmer due to human activity.
6	Tropical biome	This describes areas with high rainfall and hot temperatures that are found between the tropics.
7	Savanna biome	This describes an area of grassland which is hot and seasonally dry.
8	Coral reef	An underwater ecosystem made up of individual corals called polyps.
9	Photosynthesis	This is the process where organisms absorb carbon dioxide and produce oxygen.
10	Algae	This lives inside coral and provides nutrients to the coral.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.
2	Conservation	This means to carefully protect or preserve something i.e. an animal species.
3	Eco tourism	This describes travel that is responsible and conserves the natural environment.
4	Overtourism	This is the excessive amount of visitors to a popular area, which can cause issues.
5	Sustainable tourism strategy	A long-term plan to balance levels of tourism, to protect the present and future of the area.
6	Great Barrier Reef	This is the world's largest coral reef.
7	Salinity	This describes the amount of salt something contains.
8	Habitat	This describes a place where an organism makes its home.
9	Marine wildlife	This describes plants or animals that live in the oceans or seas.
10	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Infrastructure	The organisation of structures and facilities such as buildings, roads and power supplies.
2	Coral bleaching	This is when coral forces out algae living in it, and as a result turns white.
3	Climate change	This describes the long-term change in the climate.
4	Economic Importance	This refers to money, employment and income of the area.
5	Social Importance	This refers to people and the community of the area.
6	Environmental Importance	This refers to the nature, habitats and environment of the area.
7	Sustainability	This describes something that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
8	Sustainable tourism	This is tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts.
9	Renewable energy	This is energy that will not run out e.g. solar, wind and hydro.
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Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
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Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tourism	This describes travelling for pleasure.
2	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
3	Ecosystem	This describes an area where living and nonliving things work together.
4	Savanna biome	This describes an area of grassland which is hot and seasonally dry.
5	Multiplier Effect	The "snowballing" effect of economic activity.
6	Australia Location	This country is located in Oceania/ Australasia and is located south of the equator.
7	Six-figure grid reference	This is used to locate a specific location on a map to the nearest 100m.
8	Photosynthesis	This is the process where organisms absorb carbon dioxide and produce oxygen.
9	Algae	This lives inside coral and provides nutrients to the coral.
10	Indigenous population	These are people that inhabited a place before the arrival of colonists.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
2	Convict	This means criminal.
3	Penal colony	A settlement for criminals.
4	Salinity	This describes the amount of salt something contains.
5	Trade deficit	This is when the imports are greater than its exports creating debt.
6	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
7	Biome	This describes an area that has a specific climate, vegetation and animal species.
8	Four-figure grid reference	This is used to locate a specific location on a map.
9	Trade Boom	A period of rapid growth of trade.
10	Hot desert biome	This describes extremely dry areas that are found 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.
2	Environmental Importance	This refers to the nature, habitats and environment of the area.
3	Sustainability	This describes something that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
4	Trade surplus	This is when the exports are greater than its imports creating a profit.
5	Climate change	This describes the long-term change in the climate.
6	Tourist attraction	This describes a place of interest that tourists visit offering leisure and amusement.
7	Destination	The end place where a person is travelling to.
8	Coral bleaching	This is when coral forces out algae living in it, and as a result turns white.
9	Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals within an ecosystem.
10	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.

Food, Art, Drama, Music & RS Knowledge Organisers

Religious Studies

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Genesis	The first book of the Old Testament in the Holy Bible.
2	Myth	A traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people and/or supernatural beings or events.
3	Evolution	The theory or idea about the process by which different kinds of living organisms are believed to have developed from earlier forms.
4	Expansion	The action of becoming larger or covering a larger area.
5	Cosmic inflation	A period of extremely rapid expansion of the universe during its first few moments after the Big Bang, and its gradual expansion throughout its history.
6	Universe	All of space and time and their contents, including planets, stars, galaxies, and all other forms of matter and energy.
7	Creation	The process of making or bringing into existence the universe, especially when regarded as an act of God.
8	Creationist	The belief that God created the world in six days (with God resting on the seventh) as the Book of Genesis says.
9	Immanent	This is the idea that God is at work in the world, for example, performing miracles.
10	Cause and effect	The relationship between two objects in which one object is the reason behind the other e.g.: eating too much fast food (cause) without any physical activity leads to weight gain (effect).

Music

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Space Notes (Treble Clef)	Notes positioned in the spaces of the treble staff, spelling F, A, C, E from bottom to top.
2	Terry Riley	A minimalist composer known for his pioneering work In C, which features 53 short musical phrases.
3	Functional Harmony	A system of chords having specific harmonic roles and relationships within a key, typically denoted by Roman numerals (I, ii, iii, IV, V, vi, vii°).
4	Bass Clef	A musical symbol (F clef) placed on the staff to indicate lower pitches, placing F below middle C on the fourth line.
5	Minimalism	A genre of contemporary music characterized by steady pulses, consonant harmonies, and the systematic repetition of short melodic and rhythmic patterns.
6	12 Bar Blues Chord Progression	A standard 12-bar chord structure using primary triads (chords I, IV, and V).
7	Line Notes (Bass Clef)	Notes positioned on the lines of the bass staff, read as G, B, D, F, A.
8	Ostinato	A continually repeated musical phrase or rhythm.
9	Rhythmic Ostinato	A short rhythmic pattern that is constantly repeated throughout a piece or section.
10	Line Notes (Treble Clef)	Notes positioned on the lines of the treble staff, read as E, G, B, D, F.

Drama

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Protagonist	The leading character or one of the major characters in a play, film, novel, etc
2	Antagonist	A character who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something
3	Monologue	A long speech by one actor in a play, film or poem.
4	Soliloquy	A long speech by one actor in a play when alone on stage
5	Tragedy	A genre of drama (play) which focuses on stories of human suffering
6	Tragic hero	The lead character of high status is brought down by his own flaws
7	Madness	The state of having a serious mental illness
8	Semiotics	The use of signs and symbols in theatre (like costume, lighting, or gesture) to create meaning for the audience.
9	Aside	When the actor shares their feelings with the audience and other characters on stage cannot hear them
10	Emphasis	Stressing a particular word or phrase within a script.

Art

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Artist Response	To create artwork directly inspired by an artist
2	Graphite Transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface
3	Watercolour	A paint pigment which is suspended in water.
4	Technique	How an artist uses their tools and materials.
5	Bleeding	One media, merging with another.
6	Highlight	The light area of an object when drawn.
7	Colour Wash	A subtle layer of colour.
8	Dilution	When paint is thinned using a water-based solution.
9	Wet-on-wet	The process of adding a wet material into a wet surface.
10	Palette	A surface on which to mix paint.

Food

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cooling rack	A wire frame that cooked food can be left on to cool.
2	Food processor	An electric appliance which speeds up the preparation and mixing of ingredients.
3	Juicer	A kitchen appliance used for extracting juice from fruit and veg.
4	Tongs	Used for picking up objects, consisting of 2 long pieces joined at one end.
5	Bain-marie	Equipment and a process of cooking that involves placing a container of food into a pan of hot water.
6	Cookie cutter	A sharp metal or plastic tool used to cut dough into shapes before cooking.
7	Wok	Bowl shaped pan used, mainly, in Chinese cooking.
8	Spiralizer	An appliance used for cutting vegetables into ribbons or spaghetti.
9	Blender	An appliance with blades used for pureeing fruit and vegetables and blending liquids.
10	Al dente	Food, typically pasta cooked so as to be still firm when bitten.

Religious Studies

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Apologist	A person who offers an argument in defence of a subject.
2	William Paley	An English theologian (someone who studies God) who had the belief that God could be understood by looking at the design of the natural world.
3	Design Argument	To create, make or fashion; the idea that the world exists as the result of an intelligent designer.
4	Teleological Argument	An argument for the existence of God or, more generally, for an intelligent creator based on the evidence of "intelligent design" in the natural world.
5	Dr William Lane Craig	This is an American apologist who gives a modern-day defence of the Kalam Cosmological argument, an argument for the existence of God.
6	Thomas Aquinas	Believed that faith and science could work together; his main ideas: The Cosmological argument and the Teleological argument.
7	Science	This is the collection of knowledge gathered from observation and testing.
8	Cosmological Argument	An argument to prove the existence of God by the fact that things exist. Things have a cause, and that the chain of causes can only end by a supernatural event.
9	Miracles	These are good events which are considered impossible, so should not have been able to happen.
10	Ex Nihilo	From or out of nothing.

Music

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Triad	A three-note chord consisting of a root note, a third, and a fifth.
2	Treble Clef	A musical symbol (G clef) placed on the staff to indicate higher pitches, placing G above middle C on the second line.
3	A minor Chord	A minor triad made up of the notes A, C, and E.
4	Melodic Ostinato	A short melodic pattern that is repeated consistently.
5	Primary Triads	The main chords built on scale degrees I, IV, and V within any key.
6	C Major Chord	A major triad made up of the notes C, E, and G (scale degrees 1, 3, and 5).
7	G Major Chord	A major triad made up of the notes G, B, and D.
8	Harmonic Rhythm	The rate or speed at which the chords change within a piece of music.
9	Chord Progression	A sequence or structured order of chords put together in a piece.
10	F Major Chord	A major triad made up of the notes F, A, and C.

Drama

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Objectification	The action of degrading someone to the status of a mere object.
2	Paranoia	Unjustified suspicion and mistrust of other people.
3	Rehearsal	The process of practising a piece of drama multiple times to ensure each performer is fully prepared for the performance.
4	Blocking	The process of positioning the actors on stage and planning their movements to maintain good sightlines for the audience.
5	Symbolism	The use of design elements to convey a deeper meaning.
6	Dramatic Irony	When the audience knows something the characters do not. (E.g.Iago tells the audience his schemes while Othello is clueless)
7	Upstage	The area of the performance space furthest away from the audience.
8	Downstage	The area of the performance space closest to the audience.
9	Physical Skills	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience.
10	Foreshadowing	Hints about future events

Art

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mark-making	Creating a series of lines or patterns to create texture or tone.
2	Detail	A minute part of an artwork.
3	Linear	The use of line to create detail and perspective.
4	Complimentary Colour	Colours which are opposite on the colour wheel.
5	Harmonious Colour	Colours which are next to each other on the colour wheel.
6	Cool hue	Colours which are in the blue spectrum
7	Warm hue	Colours which are in the red and yellow spectrums.
8	Brushstroke	The mark made by a paintbrush
9	Still Life	Displays of inanimate objects, e.g. bottles, shells and food.
10	Composition	The layout and arrangement of components within a work of art.

Food

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Creaming method	Involves beating fat/s and sugar together until the mixture is light in colour and has increased in volume, it is important for creating air.
2	Obesity	The state of being grossly fat or overweight.
3	Energy balance	The relationship between intake of food and output of exercise, that is positive when the body stores extra food as fats and negative when the body draws on stored fat to provide energy for exercise.
4	Balanced diet	A diet that contains all the nutrients in the correct amounts.
5	Rubbing in method	A technique where flour is rubbed into a fat to make dishes such as shortcrust pastry, crumbles and scones.
6	Brunoise cut	3mm cubes
7	Deboning	Removing the bone from meat
8	Vegetarian	A diet that contains no meat or fish but may include dairy products and eggs.
9	Vegan	A diet that contains no animal products
10	Lactose intolerant	Somebody that cannot eat dairy produce

Religious Studies

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Genesis	The first book of the Old Testament in the Holy Bible.
2	Myth	A traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people and/or supernatural beings or events.
3	Cosmic inflation	A period of extremely rapid expansion of the universe during its first few moments after the Big Bang, and its gradual expansion throughout its history.
4	Universe	All of space and time and their contents, including planets, stars, galaxies, and all other forms of matter and energy.
5	Apologist	A person who offers an argument in defence of a subject.
6	William Paley	An English theologian (someone who studies God) who had the belief that God could be understood by looking at the design of the natural world.
7	Design Argument	To create, make or fashion; the idea that the world exists as the result of an intelligent designer.
8	Teleological Argument	An argument for the existence of God or, more generally, for an intelligent creator based on the evidence of "intelligent design" in the natural world.
9	Dr William Lane Craig	This is an American apologist who gives a modern-day defence of the Kalam Cosmological argument, an argument for the existence of God.
10	Cause and effect	The relationship between two objects in which one object is the reason behind the other e.g.: eating too much fast food (cause) without any physical activity leads to weight gain (effect).

Character Education

Our vision

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

How to earn and record your badges

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

Ambition

Badge	Badge Level	You must…	Achieved?	Staff Signature
Culture *This is a demonstration of ambition because you are working outside of your comfort zone.*	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 *This is a demonstration of ambition because you are exploring opportunities available to you after Gloucester Academy.*	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 *This is a demonstration of ambition because you are climbing your own personal mountain to the very best universities and professions.*	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 *This is a demonstration of ambition because you are expanding your vocabulary.*	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 *This is a demonstration of excellence because you are representing your school.*	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 *This is a demonstration of excellence because you are helping others.*	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 *This is a demonstration of excellence because you are being a role model to others.*	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 *This is a demonstration of excellence because you have challenged yourself.*	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 *This is a demonstration of pride because you have helped others.*	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 *This is a demonstration of pride because you have dedicated time and effort to something you enjoy.*	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 *This is a demonstration of pride because you are making the world more eco friendly.*	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 *This is a demonstration of pride because you have celebrated all things that make us unique.*	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.		