GLOUCESTER ACADEMY

GREENSHAW LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 2

Year 9

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.

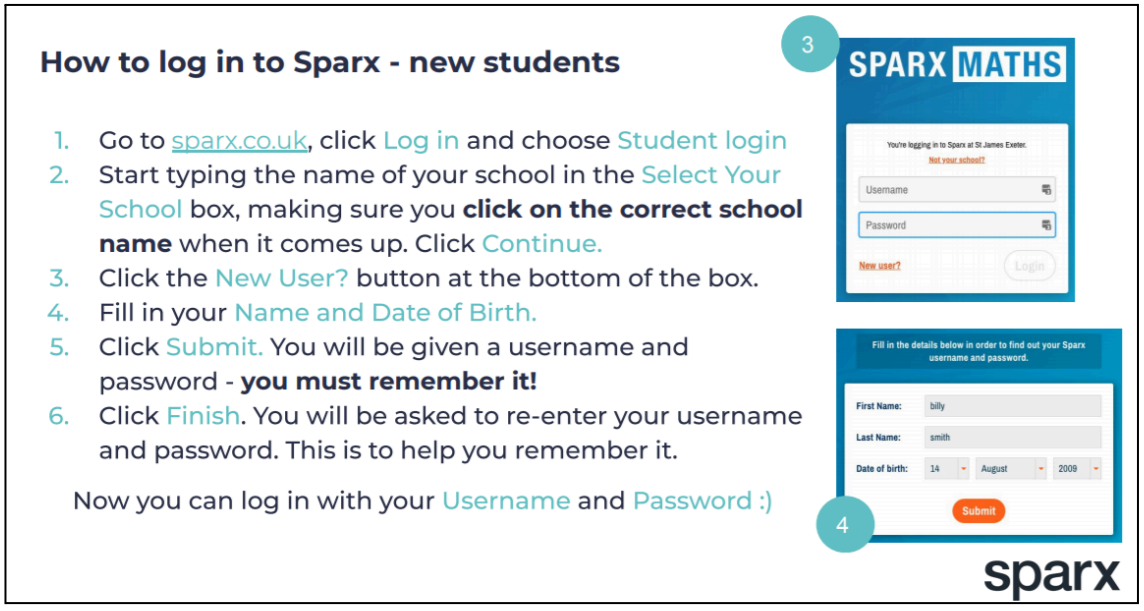
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
Knowledge Organiser in your practice book **30 minutes**	Science	MFL	English	History & Maths	Geography	DT/Art/ Drama/R.S/Music
Online session **30 minutes**	Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths	

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	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 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Group	Vertical column in the periodic table.
2	Period	Horizontal line in the periodic table.
3	Atomic number	The number of protons.
4	Noble Gases	Name of Group 0 Elements
5	Alkali metals	Name of Group 1 Elements
6	Halogens	Name of Group 7 Elements
7	Diatomic Molecules	A molecule containing two atoms.
8	Halide	A compound made from Group 7 elements.
9	Mass number	The number of protons and neutrons
10	Metals	Found on the left hand side of the periodic table.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nonmetals	Found on the right hand side of the periodic table.
2	Electronic structure	The arrangement of electrons in shells for each element.
3	Unreactive	Does not easily lose or gain electrons.
4	Monatomic	Exists as single atoms only.
5	Reactive	Easily loses or gains electrons.
6	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
7	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.
8	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation
9	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
10	Experience and scientific ideas	Are used to inform predictions

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aqueous	Dissolved in a solution.
2	Displacement reaction	When a more reactive substance displaces a less reactive substance from its compound.
3	Mendeleev	Arranged the elements in the early periodic table.
4	Physical change	Where a substance changes state
5	Chemical reaction	Where new substances are made.
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 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ammeter	A device used to measure current in amperes or amps.
2	Series circuit	A circuit with only one path for the current to flow.
3	Parallel circuit	A circuit with more than one path for the current to flow.
4	Switch	Opened and closed to break the circuit when needed.
5	Current	The flow of charge in a circuit.
6	Group	Vertical column in the periodic table.
7	Period	Horizontal line in the periodic table.
8	Atomic number	The number of protons.
9	Noble Gases	Name of Group 0 Elements
10	Alkali metals	Name of Group 1 Elements

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Resistor	The value of the resistor affects the size of the current.
2	Ohm	Unit for resistance.
3	Thermistor	Resistance changes with temperature.
4	LDR	Light dependent resistor.
5	Kilo	=1000
6	Halogens	Name of Group 7 Elements
7	Diatomic Molecules	A molecule containing two atoms.
8	Halide	A compound made from Group 7 elements.
9	Mass number	The number of protons and neutrons
10	Metals	Found on the left hand side of the periodic table.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mega	=1 000 000
2	V = I x R	Potential difference = Current x Resistance
3	Inversely proportional	Doubling one quantity will cause the other to halve.
4	Directly proportional	Straightly line through the origin of the graph. Doubling one quantity will cause the other to double.
5	Ohmic	Current is directly proportional to potential difference.
6	Nonmetals	Found on the right hand side of the periodic table.
7	Electronic structure	The arrangement of electrons in shells for each element.
8	Unreactive	Does not easily lose or gain electrons.
9	Monatomic	Exists as single atoms only.
10	Reactive	Easily loses or gains electrons.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Xylem	Tissue in a plant which carries water and minerals.
2	Phloem	Tissue in a plant which carries dissolved sugars.
3	Roots	Organs below the soil which absorb water and minerals.
4	Leaf	An organ which is the main site of photosynthesis.
5	Humid	Atmospheres with high levels of water vapour.
6	Aqueous	Dissolved in a solution.
7	Displacement reaction	When a more reactive substance displaces a less reactive substance from its compound.
8	Mendeleev	Arranged the elements in the early periodic table.
9	Physical change	Where a substance changes state
10	Chemical reaction	Where new substances are made.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ammeter	A device used to measure current in amperes or amps.
2	Series circuit	A circuit with only one path for the current to flow.
3	Parallel circuit	A circuit with more than one path for the current to flow.
4	Switch	Opened and closed to break the circuit when needed.
5	Current	The flow of charge in a circuit.
6	Resistor	The value of the resistor affects the size of the current.
7	Ohm	Unit for resistance.
8	Thermistor	Resistance changes with temperature.
9	LDR	Light dependent resistor.
10	Kilo	=1000

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mega	=1 000 000
2	V = I x R	Potential difference = Current x Resistance
3	Inversely proportional	Doubling one quantity will cause the other to halve.
4	Directly proportional	Straightly line through the origin of the graph. Doubling one quantity will cause the other to double.
5	Ohmic	Current is directly proportional to potential difference.
6	Xylem	Tissue in a plant which carries water and minerals.
7	Phloem	Tissue in a plant which carries dissolved sugars.
8	Roots	Organs below the soil which absorb water and minerals.
9	Leaf	An organ which is the main site of photosynthesis.
10	Humid	Atmospheres with high levels of water vapour.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Group	Vertical column in the periodic table.
2	Period	Horizontal line in the periodic table.
3	Atomic number	The number of protons.
4	Noble Gases	Name of Group 0 Elements
5	Alkali metals	Name of Group 1 Elements
6	Halogens	Name of Group 7 Elements
7	Diatomic Molecules	A molecule containing two atoms.
8	Halide	A compound made from Group 7 elements.
9	Mass number	The number of protons and neutrons
10	Metals	Found on the left hand side of the periodic table.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nonmetals	Found on the right hand side of the periodic table.
2	Electronic structure	The arrangement of electrons in shells for each element.
3	Unreactive	Does not easily lose or gain electrons.
4	Monatomic	Exists as single atoms only.
5	Reactive	Easily loses or gains electrons.
6	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
7	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.
8	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation
9	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
10	Experience and scientific ideas	Are used to inform predictions

Week 13	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

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*Durante la **semana***	*During the **week***
2	uso mi **ordenador**	I use my **computer**
3	para	(in order) to
4	para escuchar **música**	to listen to **music**
5	para ver **programas**	to watch **shows**
6	Los **fines de semana**	At the **weekend**
7	uso mi **móvil**	I use my **phone**
8	para publicar **fotos**	to publish **photos**
9	para chatear en línea	to chat online
10	para hacer mis **deberes**	to do my **homework**

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*Normalmente*	*Normally*
2	uso mi **ordenador** portátil	I use my laptop **computer**
3	para subir **videos**	to upload **videos**
4	uso mi **tableta**	I use my **tablet**
5	para mandar **mensajes**	to send **messages**
6	Pienso que	I think that
7	es importante	it's important
8	hacer tus **deberes**	to do your **homework**
9	Diría que es peligroso	I would say that it's dangerous
10	compartir tus **datos** personales	to share your personal **details**

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Juego a los video**juegos**	I play video **games**
2	en mi **videoconsola**	on my **games console**
3	Escucho **canciones**	I listen to **songs**
4	en la **aplicación**…	on the … **app**
5	Lo hago *a menudo*	I do it *often*
6	*Durante la **semana***	*During the **week***
7	uso mi **ordenador**	I use my **computer**
8	para	(in order) to
9	para escuchar **música**	to listen to **music**
10	para ver **programas**	to watch **shows**

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Veo los **videos** en Tiktok	I watch **videos** on Tiktok
2	Comparto las **fotos**	I share **photos**
3	con mi **amigo**	with my **friend**
4	Lo hago *a veces*	I do it *sometimes*
5	Lo hago *todo el tiempo*	I do it *all the time*
6	Los **fines de semana**	At the **weekend**
7	uso mi **móvil**	I use my **phone**
8	para publicar **fotos**	to publish **photos**
9	para chatear en línea	to chat online
10	para hacer mis **deberes**	to do my **homework**

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Subo **las fotos**	I upload **photos**
2	Publico **las fotos**	I publish **photos**
3	En **las redes sociales**	On **social media**
4	Paso mucho **tiempo**	I spend a lot of **time**
5	Lo hago *cada noche*	I do it *each evening*
6	*Normalmente*	*Normally*
7	uso mi **ordenador** portátil	I use my laptop **computer**
8	para subir **videos**	to upload **videos**
9	uso mi **tableta**	I use my **tablet**
10	para mandar **mensajes**	to send **messages**

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*Ahora* mi **padre**	*Now* my **dad**
2	trabaja como	works as
3	**periodista**	(a) **journalist**
4	en un **equipo**	in a **team**
5	en una **oficina**	in an **office**
6	Pienso que	I think that
7	es importante	it's important
8	hacer tus **deberes**	to do your **homework**
9	Diría que es peligroso	I would say that it's dangerous
10	compartir tus **datos** personales	to share your personal **details**

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*Cuando era más joven*	*When I was younger*
2	mi **abuelo** trabajó como	my **grandad** worked as
3	**policía**	(a) **police officer**
4	**jefe (/ jefa)**	**boss (/f)**
5	en una **comisaría**	in a **police station**
6	Juego a los video**juegos**	I play video **games**
7	en mi **videoconsola**	on my **games console**
8	Escucho **canciones**	I listen to **songs**
9	en la **aplicación**…	on the … **app**
10	Lo hago *a menudo*	I do it *often*

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*En el futuro*	*In the future*
2	me gustaría	I would like
3	trabajar como	to work as
4	**enfermero / enfermera**	**(a) nurse (/f)**
5	en un **hospital**	in a **hospital**
6	*Durante la **semana***	*During the **week***
7	uso mi **ordenador**	I use my **computer**
8	para	(in order) to
9	para escuchar **música**	to listen to **music**
10	para ver **programas**	to watch **shows**

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Subo **las fotos**	I upload **photos**
2	Publico **las fotos**	I publish **photos**
3	En **las redes sociales**	On **social media**
4	Paso mucho **tiempo**	I spend a lot of **time**
5	Lo hago *cada noche*	I do it *each evening*
6	*Ahora* mi **padre**	*Now* my **dad**
7	trabaja como	works as
8	**periodista**	(a) **journalist**
9	en un **equipo**	in a **team**
10	en una **oficina**	in an **office**

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*Cuando era más joven*	*When I was younger*
2	mi **abuelo** trabajó como	my **grandad** worked as
3	**policía**	(a) **police officer**
4	**jefe (/ jefa)**	**boss (/f)**
5	en una **comisaría**	in a **police station**
6	*En el futuro*	*In the future*
7	me gustaría	I would like
8	trabajar como	to work as
9	**enfermero / enfermera**	**(a) nurse (/f)**
10	en un **hospital**	in a **hospital**

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*During the **week***	*Durante la **semana***
2	I use my **computer**	uso mi **ordenador**
3	(in order) to	para
4	to listen to **music**	para escuchar **música**
5	to watch **shows**	para ver **programas**
6	At the **weekend**	Los **fines de semana**
7	I use my **phone**	uso mi **móvil**
8	to publish **photos**	para publicar **fotos**
9	to chat online	para chatear en línea
10	to do my **homework**	para hacer mis **deberes**

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*Normally*	*Normalmente*
2	I use my laptop **computer**	uso mi **ordenador** portátil
3	to upload **videos**	para subir **videos**
4	I use my **tablet**	uso mi **tableta**
5	to send **messages**	para mandar **mensajes**
6	I think that	Pienso que
7	it's important	es importante
8	to do your **homework**	hacer tus **deberes**
9	I would say that it's dangerous	Diría que es peligroso
10	to share your personal **details**	compartir tus **datos** personales

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	I play video **games**	Juego a los video**juegos**
2	on my **games console**	en mi **videoconsola**
3	I listen to **songs**	Escucho **canciones**
4	on the … **app**	en la **aplicación**…
5	I do it *often*	Lo hago *a menudo*
6	*During the **week***	*Durante la **semana***
7	I use my **computer**	uso mi **ordenador**
8	(in order) to	para
9	to listen to **music**	para escuchar **música**
10	to watch **shows**	para ver **programas**

English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	expendable	of little significance, and therefore able to be abandoned or destroyed.
2	futility	A feeling of hopelessness where all possible action is useless (pointlessness)
3	reality	the state of things as they actually exist, as opposed to an idealistic idea of them
4	patriotism	Love and loyalty for your country (nationalism)
5	endurance	the ability to suffer through a difficult process (perseverance)
6	psychological	affecting the mind; related to a person's mental or emotional state
7	naivety	lack of experience, wisdom or judgement (innocence)
8	courage	the ability to do something that frightens you (bravery)
9	vulnerable	exposed to danger or harm and likely to be hurt
10	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem (glory)

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	oppression	inflicting harsh or cruel treatment, often from a position of leadership
2	rebellion	an act of armed resistance to an established government or leader.
3	powerful	having control and influence over people and events.
4	corruption	Those in power often show dishonest or criminal behaviours
5	hypocritical	someone who behaves in a way that goes against their claimed beliefs
6	persuasive	the ability to convince someone to do something
7	inspirational	making someone else feel hopeful or encouraged about a topic
8	exploitation	the action of treating someone unfairly to benefit from their work.
9	utopia	an imagined place in which everything is perfect
10	tyrannical	exercising power in a cruel way in order to maintain control

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	morality	our ability to understand the difference between right and wrong
2	democracy	a system which gives everyone a fair vote or say in society
3	dystopia	an imagined society where there is great suffering or injustice
4	revolution	a rebellion against a government to start a new system of leadership
5	dignity	the quality of being worthy of honour or respect (nobility)
6	inspirational	making someone else feel hopeful or encouraged about a topic
7	benevolent	being kind-hearted and loving towards others
8	prophetic	being able to predict something that will happen in the future
9	respected	to admire someone deeply as a result of their abilities or achievements
10	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem (glory)

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	comradeship	A feeling of friendliness and unity amongst people
2	vivacious	someone who is lively and animated
3	strategic	someone who is able to plan in order to achieve long term goals
4	communicative	someone who is willing or eager to talk clearly and share information
5	inventive	having the ability to create or design new things and think originally
6	theme	A central idea, such as a bigger issue, at the heart of the text
7	simile	Where two things are compared using like or as (as quiet as a mouse)
8	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader
9	tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
10	symbolism	Something in a text which represents something bigger

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	socialism	A political system that believes production should be owned by the general community, not individuals.
2	resilient	the ability to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions
3	devoted	remaining faithful and loving towards another person or thing
4	remorseful	being filled with regret or guilt for something you have done
5	loyal	showing firm and constant support to a person or group
6	Stoicism	Enduring pain or hardship without complaint.
7	patriotism	Love and loyalty for your country (nationalism)
8	manipulative	the ability to exercise control or influence over a person or situation
9	evasive	intentionally avoiding or dodging questions
10	deceptive	misleading people by giving an impression different from the truth

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	power-hungry	having a strong desire for control or authority over others
2	dictator	a ruler with total power over a country, often gained through force
3	autonomy	independence and freedom, e.g. the ability to make your own choices
4	dehumanise	To treat people as if they have no value or feeling
5	capitalism	A political system that believes production should be owned by individuals, not the community.
6	allegory	a story with a hidden meaning, often a moral or political one
7	illusion	In dystopian texts the society created offers a fake version of a perfect world
8	degrade	to treat someone with disrespect (devalue)
9	patronise	to appear kind but in reality be treating someone as if they are stupid (condescend)
10	Conformity	To follow rules, standards or laws

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	expendable	of little significance, and therefore able to be abandoned or destroyed.
2	futility	A feeling of hopelessness where all possible action is useless (pointlessness)
3	reality	the state of things as they actually exist, as opposed to an idealistic idea of them
4	patriotism	Love and loyalty for your country (nationalism)
5	endurance	the ability to suffer through a difficult process (perseverance)
6	oppression	inflicting harsh or cruel treatment, often from a position of leadership
7	rebellion	an act of armed resistance to an established government or leader.
8	powerful	having control and influence over people and events.
9	corruption	Those in power often show dishonest or criminal behaviours
10	hypocritical	someone who behaves in a way that goes against their claimed beliefs

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	hypocritical	someone who behaves in a way that goes against their claimed beliefs
2	persuasive	the ability to convince someone to do something
3	inspirational	making someone else feel hopeful or encouraged about a topic
4	exploitation	the action of treating someone unfairly to benefit from their work.
5	utopia	an imagined place in which everything is perfect
6	tyrannical	exercising power in a cruel way in order to maintain control
7	naivety	lack of experience, wisdom or judgement (innocence)
8	courage	the ability to do something that frightens you (bravery)
9	vulnerable	exposed to danger or harm and likely to be hurt
10	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem (glory)

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
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6	comradeship	A feeling of friendliness and unity amongst people
7	vivacious	someone who is lively and animated
8	strategic	someone who is able to plan in order to achieve long term goals
9	communicative	someone who is willing or eager to talk clearly and share information
10	inventive	having the ability to create or design new things and think originally

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	theme	A central idea, such as a bigger issue, at the heart of the text
2	simile	Where two things are compared using like or as (as quiet as a mouse)
3	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader
4	tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
5	symbolism	Something in a text which represents something bigger
6	inspirational	making someone else feel hopeful or encouraged about a topic
7	benevolent	being kind-hearted and loving towards others
8	prophetic	being able to predict something that will happen in the future
9	respected	to admire someone deeply as a result of their abilities or achievements
10	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem (glory)

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	socialism	A political system that believes production should be owned by the general community, not individuals.
2	resilient	the ability to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions
3	devoted	remaining faithful and loving towards another person or thing
4	remorseful	being filled with regret or guilt for something you have done
5	loyal	showing firm and constant support to a person or group
6	power-hungry	having a strong desire for control or authority over others
7	dictator	a ruler with total power over a country, often gained through force
8	autonomy	independence and freedom, e.g. the ability to make your own choices
9	dehumanise	To treat people as if they have no value or feeling
10	capitalism	A political system that believes production should be owned by individuals, not the community.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	allegory	a story with a hidden meaning, often a moral or political one
2	illusion	In dystopian texts the society created offers a fake version of a perfect world
3	degrade	to treat someone with disrespect (devalue)
4	patronise	to appear kind but in reality be treating someone as if they are stupid (condescend)
5	Conformity	To follow rules, standards or laws
6	Stoicism	Enduring pain or hardship without complaint.
7	patriotism	Love and loyalty for your country (nationalism)
8	manipulative	the ability to exercise control or influence over a person or situation
9	evasive	intentionally avoiding or dodging questions
10	deceptive	misleading people by giving an impression different from the truth

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	expendable	of little significance, and therefore able to be abandoned or destroyed.
2	futility	A feeling of hopelessness where all possible action is useless (pointlessness)
3	reality	the state of things as they actually exist, as opposed to an idealistic idea of them
4	patriotism	Love and loyalty for your country (nationalism)
5	endurance	the ability to suffer through a difficult process (perseverance)
6	psychological	affecting the mind; related to a person's mental or emotional state
7	naivety	lack of experience, wisdom or judgement (innocence)
8	courage	the ability to do something that frightens you (bravery)
9	vulnerable	exposed to danger or harm and likely to be hurt
10	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem (glory)

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the Weimar Republic?	Germany's democratic government after WWI
2	What was Article 48?	When the President could pass laws without the support of the Reichstag
3	Who was Friedrich Ebert?	The first President of the Weimar Republic
4	Who were the November Criminals?	The nickname given to the politicians who signed the Treaty of Versailles
5	What was Proportional Representation?	When the number of seats awarded to a political party is equal to the number of votes they got
6	What was the Reichstag?	The name given to the elected parliament and the name of the government building
7	What was the Dawes Plan?	An agreement with the USA to borrow money (loans) to help rebuild the country
8	What was hyperinflation?	A sudden drastic rise in the price of goods whilst the value of money drops
9	What is a Putsch?	An attempt to seize power or gain control
10	Who were the Spartacists?	German communists who wanted a revolution like Russia

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who were the Free Corps?	Right wing Germans who were ex soldiers
2	Who was Gustav Stresemann?	The German Foreign Minister who created peace and prosperity for Germany
3	What was the Young Plan?	An agreement to reduce the reparations Germany owed
4	What was the Rentenmark?	The new currency in Germany from 1924
5	What was the Depression?	A time in Germany when banks and businesses failed and many people were unemployed
6	Who was dictator of Germany at the start of World War Two?	Adolf Hitler
7	What was the German policy of Lebensraum?	Living Space - taking land from weaker countries
8	What does Blitzkrieg translate to?	Lightning War
9	What did Blitzkrieg involve?	Fast moving vehicles combined with air support
10	Where were Allied soldiers evacuated from in May 1940?	Dunkirk

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	many How soldiers were evacuated from Dunkirk?	338,000
2	Who was Prime Minister of Britain from 1940?	Winston Churchill
3	How were soldiers evacuated from Dunkirk?	By small boats and the Harbour Mole
4	What was Operation Sea Lion?	Germany's plan to invade Britain
5	Why did Germany need to control the skies above the English Channel?	To provide air support for ships crossing the English Channel
6	What was the Weimar Republic?	Germany's democratic government after WWI
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10	What was Proportional Representation?	When the number of seats awarded to a political party is equal to the number of votes they got

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the impact of radar during the Battle of Britain?	It allowed Britain to detect incoming air raids
2	Why did the USA join the war in December 1941?	Japan bombed Pearl Harbor
3	What does the term "turning point" mean in history?	An event where the course of history changes
4	Why was the Battle of Stalingrad a turning point?	It marked the end of Germany's advance into the USSR
5	When was D-Day?	6th June 1945
6	What was the Reichstag?	The name given to the elected parliament and the name of the government building
7	What was the Dawes Plan?	An agreement with the USA to borrow money (loans) to help rebuild the country
8	What was hyperinflation?	A sudden drastic rise in the price of goods whilst the value of money drops
9	What is a Putsch?	An attempt to seize power or gain control
10	Who were the Spartacists?	German communists who wanted a revolution like Russia

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Why was D-Day significant?	It opened up a second front in mainland Europe
2	When did World War Two end in Europe?	May 8th 1945
3	Which country got to Berlin first?	USSR (Soviet Union)
4	What happened to Hitler at the end of World War Two?	He killed himself
5	What is May 8th known as?	Victory in Europe Day
6	Who were the Free Corps?	Right wing Germans who were ex soldiers
7	Who was Gustav Stresemann?	The German Foreign Minister who created peace and prosperity for Germany
8	What was the Young Plan?	An agreement to reduce the reparations Germany owed
9	What was the Rentenmark?	The new currency in Germany from 1924
10	What was the Depression?	A time in Germany when banks and businesses failed and many people were unemployed

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a scapegoat?	Someone who is blamed for the wrongdoings, mistakes or faults of others
2	What is antisemitism?	Discrimination or hatred towards jewish people
3	What does it mean to assimilate?	When someone becomes part of the wider society or culture
4	What is persecution?	To treat someone cruelly over a long period of time because of their race or religion
5	What is the language Yiddish?	A form of German usually spoken by Jewish people in Eastern Europe at this time
6	Who was dictator of Germany at the start of World War Two?	Adolf Hitler
7	What was the German policy of Lebensraum?	Living Space - taking land from weaker countries
8	What does Blitzkrieg translate to?	Lightning War
9	What did Blitzkrieg involve?	Fast moving vehicles combined with air support
10	Where were Allied soldiers evacuated from in May 1940?	Dunkirk

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What term means forcing someone to leave a place?	Expel
2	What were the ghettos?	Areas in towns or cities where jews were separated by force from other people
3	What were the conditions in the ghettos?	Overcrowded, freezing, forced labour and starvation
4	What is any act committed with intent to destroy a national, ethinic, racial or religious group?	Genocide
5	What is a concentration camp?	Places where large numbers of people were kept under armed guard
6	many How soldiers were evacuated from Dunkirk?	338,000
7	Who was Prime Minister of Britain from 1940?	Winston Churchill
8	How were soldiers evacuated from Dunkirk?	By small boats and the Harbour Mole
9	What was Operation Sea Lion?	Germany's plan to invade Britain
10	Why did Germany need to control the skies above the English Channel?	To provide air support for ships crossing the English Channel

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a death camp?	Killing centres set up by the Nazis in Europe during World War 2
2	Who were the Einsatzgruppen?	Special mobile killing units of the security police and SD
3	How did the Einsatzgruppen contribute to the holocaust?	They conducted mass shootings in the soviet union, targeting jews, Roma, communists and Soviet civilians
4	What happened in the Treblinka uprising?	Jewish prisoners seized weapons and rushed the main gate, over 300 escaped but most were killed
5	What happened during Kristallnacht?	In November 1938, the Nazis encouraged the destruction of Jewish business and violent attacks of Jewish people
6	What was the impact of radar during the Battle of Britain?	It allowed Britain to detect incoming air raids
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9	Who were the November Criminals?	The nickname given to the politicians who signed the Treaty of Versailles
10	What was Proportional Representation?	When the number of seats awarded to a political party is equal to the number of votes they got

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Natural hazard	A natural event that threatens people or property.
2	Hazard risk	This is the probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
3	Urbanisation	An increasing percentage of people come to live in towns and cities.
4	Density	The number of things within an area.
5	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.
6	Core	The hot, central layer of the Earth reaching temperatures of 6000 degrees centigrade.
7	Mantle	The thickest layer of the earth, made up of molten rock.
8	Crust	The solid outer layer of the Earth that we live on.
9	Oceanic crust	The thin and dense crust found under oceans.
10	Continental crust	The thick and less dense crust that forms landmasses.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pangea	The ancient supercontinent that broke apart 200 million years ago.
2	Fossils	Preserved remains of ancient plants or animals.
3	Geology	This is the study of rocks or the composition of rocks in an area.
4	Tectonic plate	A large slab of solid rock that makes up the Earth's crust.
5	Convection current	Circular currents in the earth’s mantle.
6	Ridge push	When gravity pushes tectonic plates apart at a ridge.
7	Slab pull	When a heavy tectonic plate sinks into the mantle.
8	Subduction	When one tectonic plate sinks underneath another.
9	Plate margins	This is the border between two tectonic plates.
10	Constructive plate margin	Where two plates move apart or diverge.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Destructive plate margin	Where an oceanic and continental plate move towards each other or converge.
2	Conservative plate margin	Where two plates slide past each other.
3	Collision plate margin	Where two continental plates of the same density crash together.
4	Volcano	An opening in the Earth’s crust from which lava, ash and gases erupt.
5	Earthquake	A sudden shaking or vibration of the Earth's crust.
6	Natural hazard	A natural event that threatens people or property.
7	Hazard risk	This is the probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
8	Urbanisation	An increasing percentage of people come to live in towns and cities.
9	Density	The number of things within an area.
10	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fold mountains	Mountains formed when tectonic plates collide and buckle upwards.
2	Apex	The top of a pyramid.
3	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
4	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
5	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live within a country.
6	Core	The hot, central layer of the Earth reaching temperatures of 6000 degrees centigrade.
7	Mantle	The thickest layer of the earth, made up of molten rock.
8	Crust	The solid outer layer of the Earth that we live on.
9	Oceanic crust	The thin and dense crust found under oceans.
10	Continental crust	The thick and less dense crust that forms landmasses.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC.
2	LIC	A low income country has a GDP per Capita of below $1026 per year.
3	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
4	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
5	Colonial power	A country that has established rule over another.
6	Pangea	The ancient supercontinent that broke apart 200 million years ago.
7	Fossils	Preserved remains of ancient plants or animals.
8	Geology	This is the study of rocks or the composition of rocks in an area.
9	Tectonic plate	A large slab of solid rock that makes up the Earth's crust.
10	Convection current	Circular currents in the earth’s mantle.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Slavery	Owning a person and forcing them to work without pay.
2	Civil war	A war within a country.
3	Corruption	This describes dishonest or fraudulent behaviour.
4	Dictatorship	A government ruled by one person with absolute power
5	Development gap	The difference between the richest and poorest people within an area.
6	Ridge push	When gravity pushes tectonic plates apart at a ridge.
7	Slab pull	When a heavy tectonic plate sinks into the mantle.
8	Subduction	When one tectonic plate sinks underneath another.
9	Plate margins	This is the border between two tectonic plates.
10	Constructive plate margin	Where two plates move apart or diverge.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Democracy	A system of government where the population votes for their leaders.
2	Magnitude	This is a number that characterises the relative size of an earthquake.
3	Primary effects	Initial impact of a natural event on people and property, caused directly by it e.g. buildings collapsing.
4	Secondary effects	After-effects that happen indirectly as a result of a hazard e.g. access to clean water can lead to spread of disease.
5	Immediate responses	Actions taken during or right after a disaster
6	Destructive plate margin	Where an oceanic and continental plate move towards each other or converge.
7	Conservative plate margin	Where two plates slide past each other.
8	Collision plate margin	Where two continental plates of the same density crash together.
9	Volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust from which lava, ash and gases erupt.
10	Earthquake	A sudden shaking or vibration of the Earth's crust.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Long-term responses	Actions taken weeks, months or years after a disaster to rebuild.
2	Waterborne disease	A disease spread by drinking dirty or contaminated water e.g. cholera.
3	Developmental aid	Donations that help countries to grow e.g. cash.
4	Emergency aid	Short-term help given right after a crisis e.g. food and water
5	Management	Ways of trying to reduce the impacts of natural hazards e.g. protection, planning, predication and monitoring.
6	Fold mountains	Mountains formed when tectonic plates collide and buckle upwards.
7	Apex	The top of a pyramid.
8	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
9	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
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Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
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Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
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7	Mantle	The thickest layer of the earth, made up of molten rock.
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9	Plate margins	This is the border between two tectonic plates.
10	Continental crust	The thick and less dense crust that forms landmasses.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pangea	The ancient supercontinent that broke apart 200 million years ago.
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4	Tectonic plate	A large slab of solid rock that makes up the Earth's crust.
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8	Subduction	When one tectonic plate sinks underneath another.
9	Crust	The solid outer layer of the Earth that we live on.
10	Constructive plate margin	Where two plates move apart or diverge.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	LIC	A low income country has a GDP per Capita of below $1026 per year.
2	Convection current	Circular currents in the earth's mantle.
3	Fold mountains	Mountains formed when tectonic plates collide and buckle upwards.
4	Oceanic crust	The thin and dense crust found under oceans.
5	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.
6	Magnitude	This is a number that characterises the relative size of an earthquake.
7	Fossils	Preserved remains of ancient plants or animals.
8	Collision plate margin	Where two continental plates of the same density crash together.
9	Volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust from which lava, ash and gases erupt.
10	Density	The number of things within an area.

Food, Art, Drama, Music & RS Knowledge Organisers

Religious Studies

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	NDE	This means Near Death Experience, a profound personal experience associated with someone who has died and has been brought back to life.
2	ADE	This means Actual Death Experience, a profound personal experience associated with death or impending death.
3	Soul	This is the immaterial part of human beings - the personality, emotions. In Christianity it is the part of humans capable of being changed and responding to God.
4	Reward	The Christian and Muslim belief that God judges them after death and they receive what is due to them for the good things they have done.
5	Taboo	This is something that is not acceptable to say, or mention or do. For example, talking about death.
6	Punishment	The Christian and Muslim belief that God judges them after death and they receive what is due to them for the wrong things they have done.
7	Resurrection	In Christianity, it is the belief that Jesus rose from the dead after being crucified and buried for three days. To resurrect is to bring something back to life.
8	Heaven	This is a belief held by many religions but in Christianity it is the place where God resides (lives). A place in the afterlife that can only be reached by the forgiveness or repentance of sin through Jesus.
9	The Parable of the Sheep and Goats	This is a spiritual story made up by Jesus linking to the Judgement.
10	Judgement Day	This is the belief in God's Judgement on human beings especially after death.

Music

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Call and Response	A person performs a musical phrase (call), this is then copied and performed back by another (response) .
2	Jazz	A style of music that grew out of the Blues.
3	Tonic	The first and root note of a key. Often called 'home'
4	Lyrics	The words of a song.
5	Chord	A set of musical notes, usually three or four, played at the same time
6	Improvisation	Performing a melody spontaneously in performance.
7	Muddy Waters	An American Blues singer and songwriter. He is regarded as the ‘Father of Modern Chicago Blues’.
8	Walking Bass	A bass line that walks up and down in pitch on every beat of the bar.
9	Robert Johnson	was an American Blues singer and songwriter, He influenced many Blues artists that came after him.
10	Shuffle	It is a rhythmic feel of triplet quavers.

Drama

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Antonin Artaud	A French poet, actor, and theatre theorist best known for his influential, avant-garde theories, particularly the Theatre of Cruelty
2	Commedia dell’Arte	17th century Italian theatre which travelled the country and was known for being funny and political.
3	Expressionism	An artistic style that conveys subjective emotions and inner experiences through distortion, exaggeration, and other techniques
4	Naturalism	A style of theatre pioneered by Stanislavski.
5	Epic Theatre	A style of theatre where the audience is encouraged to think objectively and engage with the theatre production
6	Konstantin Stanislavski	A Russian theatre practitioner.
7	Bertolt Brecht	A German theatre practitioner and playwright
8	Verfremdungseffekt	Brecht’s name for his Alienation Effect
9	Dionysus	Greek god of theatre, wine and music
10	Chorus	A group of performers in the plays of classical Greece, who comment on the drama as it unfolds

Art

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acrylic paint	A thick, fast drying paint made with plastic.
2	Artist Transcription	A copy of an artists work trying to replicate it by using similar materials or techniques.
3	Artist Response	Creating artwork which is clearly and directly influenced by artists.
4	Refine	Improving an idea or piece of work.
5	Portraiture	The art of creating a likeness to a person
6	Impasto	Thickly applied paint to create a textured surface.
7	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
8	Tertiary Colour	The colours made by mixing a primary and secondary colour together.
9	Warm Hue	Colours which are in the red and yellow spectrums.
10	Cool Hue	Colours which are in the blue spectrum

Food

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Baking Tray	A flat, metal tray used to cook food in the oven.
2	Food processor	An appliance with blades used for pureeing fruit and vegetables and blending liquids.
3	Cooling rack	A wire frame that cooked food can be left on to cool.
4	Electric whisk	An electric appliance which speeds up the preparation and mixing of ingredients.
5	Juicer	A kitchen appliance used for extracting juice from fruit and veg.
6	Mandolin	A tool with adjustable blades, used for slicing foods thinly and evenly.
7	Ramekin	Small, round fireproof dish used for deserts.
8	Sieve	A device for aerating and separating powdered food.
9	Whisk	A utensil used for whipping and blending ingredients.
10	Wok	Bowl shaped pan used, mainly, in Chinese cooking.

DT

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Coping saw	Saw for cutting curves and detailed shapes.
2	Pine wood	Softwood from pine trees; light and easy.
3	Oak wood	Strong hardwood from oak trees.
4	Hardwood	Wood from deciduous, broad-leaf trees.
5	Softwood	Wood from conifer, evergreen trees.
6	File	Tool with rough surface for shaping material.
7	Steel rule	Metal ruler for accurate measuring.
8	Centre punch	Tool creating a small indentation for drilling.
9	Ferrous metal	Metal containing iron; usually magnetic.
10	Non-ferrous metal	Metal without iron; lightweight and corrosion-resistant.

Religious Studies

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	‘He (Jesus) will wipe away every tear from their eyes.’	A quote referring to the afterlife in Christianity found in the book of Revelation 21:4.
2	Hell	This is a spiritual realm, a place of evil, suffering and darkness, a place of never-ending punishment. Christians believe it is a place of complete separation from God, forever.
3	Akhirah	This is the Islamic belief in everlasting life after death.
4	Jannah	In Islam this is the belief in paradise, described as ‘gardens of pleasure’.
5	Barzakh	This is the Islamic belief that there is a time of waiting for the judgement of Allah for those who have already died.
6	Jahannam	In Islam, this is the belief in hell.
7	Reincarnation	This is the Buddhist/Hindu belief that the soul is continually reborn in different forms according to good or bad actions in the past.
8	Karma	This is the law of cause and effect; The measure of our good and bad actions.
9	Samsara	This is the Buddhist/Hindu belief about the cycle of death and rebirth to which all life in the material world is bound.
10	Nirvana	This can only be achieved when all greed, hatred, and ignorance within a person is eliminated (gone). It signifies the end of the cycle of death and rebirth in Buddhism.

Music

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Accompaniment	The backing part to the song.
2	Blues	A style of music created by African Americans in the late 19th century to help them through the working day.
3	Chord Progression	A sequence of chords.
4	Chord Chart	A symbol which shows a section of the fretboard, demonstrating where to put your fingers on the strings and frets.
5	Blues Scale	A series of notes used in blues. Usually C, E-flat, F, G-flat, G and B-flat.
6	12 Bar Blues	A chord progression of 3 chords, C Major, F Major and G Major. Typically in this order CCCC,FFCC,GFCC.
7	Melody	A sequence of single notes that uses a combination of rhythm and pitches; a tune
8	Blue Note	A note that has been altered to sound moody.
9	Riff	A short catchy melodic idea.
10	Triad	A set of three notes played at the same time, played in thirds

Drama

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Corpsing	Coming out of character onstage, often by laughing
2	Tone	The emotion or emphasis you put in your voice to show meaning
3	Pitch	How high or low your voice is
4	Pace	The speed an actor speaks the lines of the script
5	Volume	How loudly or quietly an actor speaks the lines of the script
6	Theatre Cruelty	An avant-garde theatrical concept first outlined in the 1930s
7	Body Language	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience
8	Given Circumstance	The who, what, when, where, and why of any character, extra information to help play the role.
9	Magic If	A technique in acting where the actor puts themselves into the character's situation.
10	Gait	The way a character walks which expresses how they feel or who they are

Art

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colour swatch	A small, neat stroke of paint to test the appearance of a colour.
2	Graphite transfer	The process of carboning the back of an image, and tracing it onto another surface.
3	Tone	The lightness or darkness of a choice of media.
4	Highlight	The bright or reflective area of an object
5	Stylised	A simplified form
6	Accuracy	Artwork that is done in the correct proportions, scale and using suitable materials.
7	Layers	Building up of a material multiple times, on top of a surface.
8	Realism	Artwork that has been created in a realistic or photographic manner
9	Colour mixing	The process of combining different amounts of paint
10	Final Piece	The last outcome of a project

Food

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bain marie	Equipment and a process of cooking that involves placing a container of food into a pan of hot water.
2	Cookie cutter	A sharp metal or plastic tool used to cut dough into shapes before cooking.
3	Grater	A metal device with holes surrounded by sharp edges used to cut food into small pieces.
4	Masher	A kitchen tool for mashing potatoes and other vegetables.
5	Ladle	A very big spoon with a deep bowl and a long handle; used for serving soup.
6	Rolling pin	A wooden cylinder that is used to flatten pastry and dough.
7	Pestle	Used for crushing substances in a mortar.
8	Mortar	Used with a pestle
19	Spiralizer	An appliance used for cutting vegetables into ribbons or spaghetti.
10	Electric handheld blender	An appliance used for blending soups and sauces

DT

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hardness	The ability of a material to resist deforming when impacted.
2	Ductility	The ability of a material to be drawn or plastically deformed without fracturing.
3	Malleability	The ability of a material to be hammered, pressed or rolled into thin sheets.
4	Conductivity	The measure of how efficiently electricity or heat can pass through a material.
5	Environmental degradation	How the environment is degraded or compromised through a range of situations such as air pollution, deforestation, water contamination etc.
6	Elasticity	The ability of a material to resist a distorting effect and to return to its original size and shape.
7	Tensile strength	The ability of a material to resist elongating or breaking when stretched.
8	Toughness	The ability of a material to absorb energy (impacts) before it deforms.
9	Corrosive resistance	How well a material can withstand damage caused by oxidization or other chemical reactions.
10	Compressive strength	The capacity of a material to withstand loads without deforming.

Religious Studies

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	‘He (Jesus) will wipe away every tear from their eyes.’	A quote referring to the afterlife in Christianity found in the book of Revelation 21:4.
2	Hell	This is a spiritual realm, a place of evil, suffering and darkness, a place of never-ending punishment. Christians believe it is a place of complete separation from God, forever.
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4	Jannah	In Islam this is the belief in paradise, described as ‘gardens of pleasure’.
5	Barzakh	This is the Islamic belief that there is a time of waiting for the judgement of Allah for those who have already died.
6	Jahannam	In Islam, this is the belief in hell.
7	Reincarnation	This is the Buddhist/Hindu belief that the soul is continually reborn in different forms according to good or bad actions in the past.
8	Heaven	This is a belief held by many religions but in Christianity it is the place where God resides (lives). A place in the afterlife that can only be reached by the forgiveness or repentance of sin through Jesus.
9	The Parable of the Sheep and Goats	This is a spiritual story made up by Jesus linking to the Judgement.
10	Taboo	This is something that is not acceptable to say, or mention or do. For example, talking about death.

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.		