GLOUCESTER ACADEMY

GREENSHAW LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 2

Year 10

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mind Map	A creatively drawn and written exploration of initial ideas.
2	Artist Transcription	A copy of an artist's work trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
3	Graphite Transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface.
4	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
5	Success Criteria	The outline of a task that - when met - ensures positive impact on your project.
6	Urban Art	A genre which is a combination of street art and graffiti.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Technique	The way an artist uses tools and materials to create their work.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
2	Masking tape	An adhesive material that is temporarily used to secure surfaces together without ruining the surface.
3	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
4	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
5	Relevant information	Picking out the important facts from a piece of text which will directly inform your work
6	Paper Orientation	Choosing whether your surface should be portrait or landscape.
7	Concept	An idea or thought process that informs an artwork.
8	Realism	Artwork that has been created in a realistic or photographic manner.
9	Socio Political art	Art that is created to help the public understand a social or political issue.
10	Mounting	The process of adhering one surface onto another.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Layering	When materials are placed on top of each other for effect.
2	Guillotine	A piece of equipment used to trim or cut paper in straight lines.
3	GSM Number	Grains per Square Meter refers to the quality of paper. The higher the number, the heavier the paper.
4	Primary Source	Using real objects or photographs you have taken yourself, for inspiration.
5	Secondary Source	An image from the internet or a book - one that you have not created yourself.
6	Representation	To present a realistic version of what actually exists; a chair, face or landscape.
7	Analyse	To examine methodically, and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret.
8	Subject matter	The topic represented within a piece of work.
9	Mood	Explaining how the work makes you feel.
10	Relate	Explaining how the work is associated with the chosen topic.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contact sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session.
2	Photography	The art of capturing light with a camera.
3	Light source	An object which creates light. It can be natural or synthetic.
4	Photo editing	The process of altering a photograph digitally or manually.
5	Perspective	The art of representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface.
6	Recording Ideas	A series of observational drawings to support initial ideas.
7	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you, rather than using your imagination.
8	Accuracy	Drawings or artwork that is done correctly and precisely.
9	Highlight	The bright or reflective area of an object.
10	Pencil gradient	The density of the graphite within a pencil which determines how light or dark a pencil will appear on paper.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Refinement	Improving an idea or piece of work.
2	Experimentation	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
3	Art journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork.
4	Scale	The size of an object in relation to another object.
5	Dry brush	A painting technique that uses a relatively dry paintbrush , but still holds some paint.
6	Artist Response	Creating artwork which is clearly and directly influenced by artists.
7	Stencil	A fast, subtractive technique commonly used with spray paint.
8	Spray paint	A material within a tin can, commonly used by urban artists.
9	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces.
10	Monoprinting	A form of print-making that can only be done once.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Harmonious Colour	Colours which are next to each other on the colour wheel.
2	Complimentary Colour	Colours which are opposite on the colour wheel.
3	Layout	The arrangement of artwork on a page
4	Accurate	Correct in all details
5	Characteristics	A feature or quality that an artwork has
6	Culture	The ideas and customs of a particular people or society.
7	Warm Hue	Colours which are in the red and yellow spectrums.
8	Cool Hue	Colours which are in the blue spectrum
9	Colour swatch	A small, neat stroke of paint to test the appearance of a colour.
10	Symbolism	Objects of an artwork holding a representation.

Child Development Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define a factor.	An aspect that has an impact on the growth and development of a child from birth to five years.
2	State the five types of development for children aged 0-5 years.	Physical, cognitive and intellectual, communication and language, social, and emotional development.
3	Describe physical development.	Growth, fine and gross motor skills, and mobility.
4	Describe cognitive and intellectual development.	Learning, thinking, and memory.
5	Describe communication and language development.	Speaking, listening, and understanding.
6	Describe social development.	Bonds and relationships with others.
7	Describe emotional development.	Feelings, resilience, independence, and managing emotions.
8	State the physical factors that can affect development.	Factors in pregnancy, disabilities/additional needs, health status, healthy balanced lifestyle, and amount of exercise.
9	State three examples of health status factors.	Chronic illness, repeated short-term illness, and obesity.
10	Define a chronic illness.	A long-lasting illness that can negatively impact growth, development and wellbeing.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State two examples of chronic illnesses.	Asthma and eczema.
2	Describe eczema.	A common condition in young children that causes dry, cracked, sore skin.
3	State where eczema can cause dry, cracked, sore skin.	Hands, face, scalp, and inside the elbows and knees.
4	Describe asthma.	A condition that affects the lungs.
5	State two symptoms of asthma.	Wheezing and tightness of the chest.
6	State four examples of repeated short-term illnesses.	Colds, ear infections, vomiting, and diarrhoea.
7	State one physical impact of chronic or repeated short-term illness.	Pain, discomfort, disrupted sleep, tiredness, dehydration, or delayed growth.
8	State one cognitive and intellectual impact of chronic or repeated short-term illness.	Missed learning time or reduced concentration due to pain or tiredness.
9	State one communication and language impact of chronic or repeated short-term illness.	Missing school or opportunities to extend vocabulary.
10	State one social impact of chronic or repeated short-term illness.	Missing time playing with others due to illness or hospital stays.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State one emotional impact of chronic or repeated short-term illness.	Reduced resilience or frustration about not getting better.
2	Describe obesity.	Being overweight, which can cause issues for children's health and development.
3	State two main causes of obesity.	Not being active and consuming too many calories.
4	State one physical impact of obesity.	Mobility issues, high blood pressure, breathing difficulties, joint pain, Type 2 diabetes risk, liver disease, or reflux.
5	State one cognitive and intellectual impact of obesity.	Missing learning time or reduced concentration due to disrupted sleep.
6	State one social impact of obesity.	Bullying or being left out because weight restricts mobility.
7	State one emotional impact of obesity.	Lack of confidence or low self-esteem due to bullying.
8	Define additional needs.	When something limits a person's development, such as physical, learning or behavioural development.
9	State two ways disabilities or additional needs can appear.	They can be visible or invisible.
10	State the four disabilities or additional needs in the booklet.	Hearing impairment, visual impairment, cerebral palsy, and Down's syndrome.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define hearing impairment.	Loss or partial loss of hearing.
2	State two possible causes of hearing impairment.	It can be genetic, caused by infection, or caused by complications at birth.
3	Define visual impairment.	Loss or partial loss of vision.
4	State three possible causes of visual impairment.	Illness or infection, damage to the eye, or inherited causes.
5	Describe cerebral palsy.	A range of disorders that affect movement, mobility and balance.
6	State two possible causes of cerebral palsy.	A bleed on the brain or reduced oxygen to the brain.
7	Describe Down's syndrome.	A genetic disability that affects physical and intellectual development.
8	State one health risk linked to Down's syndrome.	Greater risk of heart problems.
9	State one physical impact of disabilities or additional needs.	Mobility issues, delay in physical milestones, or growth delays.
10	State one cognitive and intellectual impact of disabilities or additional needs.	Missed learning time, disrupted sleep, or delay in learning milestones.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State one communication and language impact of disabilities or additional needs.	Delayed communication, delayed speech, or missed opportunities to extend vocabulary.
2	State one social impact of disabilities or additional needs.	Not being able to play as much or difficulty forming relationships.
3	State one emotional impact of disabilities or additional needs.	Lack of confidence, low self-esteem, or delay in emotional milestones.
4	State one benefit of breastfeeding.	It helps build emotional bonds with the mother.
5	State another health benefit of breastfeeding.	It protects from illness because it contains antibodies to boost the immune system.
6	State why formula may be used.	Not all women can breastfeed, so specially formulated powdered milk may be used.
7	State the five food groups for a balanced diet.	Carbohydrates, proteins, vitamins and minerals, dairy products, and fats.
8	State the role of carbohydrates.	They give energy so children can be physically active.
9	State the role of protein.	It helps the body with growth and repair after injury.
10	State the role of vitamins and minerals.	They help reduce the risk of illness and improve the ability to fight infection.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State the role of dairy products.	They help keep bones and teeth strong and healthy.
2	State the role of fats.	They help maintain body temperature and energy levels.
3	State one physical impact of a poor diet.	Stunted growth, low energy, weight gain, weak immune system, bone issues, slow healing, constipation, or anaemia.
4	State one cognitive and intellectual impact of a poor diet.	Less energy to learn, lack of concentration, or lack of learning.
5	State one communication and language impact of a poor diet.	Lack of communication or reduced vocabulary from fewer experiences such as shopping.
6	State one social impact of a poor diet.	Reduced friendships because of arguments over food or time missed from nursery due to illness.
7	State one emotional impact of a poor diet.	Irritability, poor behaviour, jealousy, or sadness.
8	State how much activity children under 5 should have each day.	Three hours of activity a day, spread throughout the day.
9	State three examples of activities suitable for children under 5.	Riding bikes, playing on trampolines, playing on play equipment, swimming, or walking.
10	State one physical impact of a lack of exercise.	Delays in walking, delayed growth, mobility issues, high blood pressure, breathing difficulties, or joint pain.

Drama Knowledge Organiser:

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

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define the term historical drama	A play which is set in a historical time period.
2	What is a tragedy?	A genre of play which follows the downfall of the protagonist.
3	Where and when is *The Crucible* set?	Salem, Massachusetts in 1692
4	Who is the main protagonist in *The Crucible*?	John Proctor.
5	Who leads the girls in *The Crucible*?	Abigail Williams.
6	Who is John Proctor's wife in *The Crucible*?	Elizabeth Proctor.
7	Who is Abigail Williams' uncle in *The Crucible*?	Reverend Parris.
8	Who is the visiting witchcraft expert in *The Crucible*?	Reverend Hale.
9	How do actors use physical skills in a performance?	By using their bodies to convey meaning to the audience.
10	How is a gesture used in drama?	It is a specific movement made by a part of the body to convey meaning to the audience.

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

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What are artistic intentions in a performance?	An explanation of what you set out to achieve through your performance.
2	Why is it important to consider your intended audience?	To understand who the audience will be and how they are likely to respond to the piece.
3	How is symbolism used in drama?	It uses design elements to convey a deeper meaning.
4	What does semiotics involve in a performance?	The use of signs and symbols within a piece to convey a deeper meaning.
5	How is mood created in a performance?	By creating an atmosphere using lighting, set and sound.
6	Why is focus important during a performance?	It helps you stay in character throughout the performance.
7	What does performing with good energy mean?	Performing with enthusiasm and commitment throughout the performance.
8	What is effective characterisation?	The ability to interpret and perform a fully developed character.
9	What is a transition in drama?	The change between two separate scenes in a play.
10	Why is connection important in a performance?	It helps develop a link between yourself, the other performers, and the audience.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which type of stage lantern produces a beam with a softly defined edge?	A Fresnel spotlight.
2	What is the purpose of a lighting rig?	It is the structure above the stage and wings that holds the stage lanterns.
3	Which piece of equipment controls all the recorded sounds in a performance?	The sound desk.
4	What is the lighting desk used for?	It controls all the lighting effects for a performance.
5	Who is Mary Warren in *The Crucible*?	The Proctors' house servant and one of Abigail's friends.
6	How is Betty Parris related to Abigail Williams?	She is Reverend Parris' daughter and Abigail's cousin.
7	Which character is the only surviving daughter of the Putnams?	Ruth Putnam.
8	Who is Abigail Williams' closest friend?	Mercy Lewis.
9	What is Tituba's role in *The Crucible*?	She is Reverend Parris' slave.
10	Who is Thomas Putnam?	A local landowner and the father of Ruth Putnam.

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

Engineering Knowledge Organiser:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Geography Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define wave.	A wave is a disturbance in the ocean created by the wind.
2	What is the strongest direction of wind called?	Prevailing wind.
3	Define fetch	Fetch is the distance travelled by wind/waves over open water.
4	Define swash	When waves move up the beach.
5	Define backwash	When waves go back out to sea.
6	State two features of destructive waves	Strong backwash, weak swash, tall wave height, short wave length, beach sediment loss.
7	State two features of constructive waves	Weak backwash, strong swash, short wave height, long wave length, beach sediment gain.
8	Define weathering	The breaking down of rocks by day to day changes in the atmosphere.
9	What is our example of mechanical weathering?	Freeze-thaw weathering.
10	Chemical weathering	Carbonation or acid rain.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What are the three types of mass movement?	Landslide, rockfall, slumping.
2	Identify the type of mass movement in the photo. 	Slumping
3	Define erosion	The process by which material is worn away.
4	Define hydraulic action	The force of the waves against the coastline causes it to erode.
5	Define abrasion	The material within the waves scrapes against the bed and banks causing them to erode.
6	Define attrition	When material within the waves collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.
7	Define solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
8	Define transportation	The process by which material is moved along the coastline.
9	Define traction	This is when large sediment is rolled along the sea bed.
10	Define saltation	This is when sediment is bounced along the sea bed.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define suspension	This is when sediment is held within the sea.
2	Define solution	This is when sediment is dissolved within the waves.
3	Define longshore drift	The zig-zag movement of material along the coastline.
4	Define deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity
5	Define discordant coastline	A coastline with alternating bands of resistant rock (hard rock) and less resistant rock (soft rock).
6	Resistant rock	Rock that is harder and therefore more difficult to erode e.g. limestone.
7	Less resistant rock	Rock that is softer and therefore easier to erode e.g. clay.
8	Identify the landform(s) in the photo. 	Headland Bay Beach
9	Identify the landform(s) in the photo. 	Wave cut platform
10	Identify the landform(s) in the photo. 	Bar Lagoon

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define hard engineering	The use of artificial structure to control natural processes to protect the coastline e.g. a sea wall.
2	State an example of a hard engineering strategy.	Sea wall, groyne, gabions and rock armour.
3	Define soft engineering	The use of natural materials to work with natural processes to protect the coastline.
4	State an example of a soft engineering strategy.	Dune regeneration, dune fencing, beach nourishment, beach reprofiling and managed retreat.
5	Identify the sea defences in the photo. 	Sea wall Groynes Rock armour
6	What is our coastal management location example?	Weston Super Mare.
7	What is the golden rule for grid references?	Along the corridor and up the stairs.
8	Define resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
9	What are the three main resources?	Food, water and energy
10	Define supply	The amount of a resource available.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define demand	The amount of a resource that is needed.
2	Define surplus	When supply of a resource exceeds demand.
3	Define deficit	When demand for a resource exceeds supply.
4	Describe the distribution of global resource distribution.	Uneven.
5	Why is food important?	Food is important as you can only survive 7 days without it.
6	Why is water important?	Water is important as you can only survive 3 days without it.
7	Why is energy important?	Energy is important as you need energy to heat your home, power transport, manufacture products ect.
8	Define malnourishment	This is when you are not eating enough calories (2000-2400 a day) to maintain healthy levels of nourishment.
9	Define exotic foods	Types of food that have to be imported from abroad as they cannot be grown in a country's climatic conditions e.g. bananas.
10	Define seasonal produce	Food that is only grown and harvested at certain points (seasons) in the year.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define food miles	The distance travelled from producer to consumer.
2	Define agribusiness	This is Intensive farming aimed at maximising the amount of food and profit produced.
3	Define locally sourced food	This is food that is grown within a small radius of your location.
4	Define organic farming	Food that is grown without the use of chemicals.
5	Describe the UK water distribution	Water in the UK is unevenly distributed, in the north there is a surplus, in the south there is a deficit.
6	State an example of a water intensive appliance.	Washing machines and dishwashers.
7	Define water conservation	This is reducing the amount of water used
8	State an example of a water conservation strategy.	Water efficient appliances Domestic water meters Grey water recycling systems.
9	Define nonrenewable energy	Energy that is finite (will run out) such as fossil fuels.
10	Define renewable energy	Energy that is not finite and can be reused such as solar power.

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State what PIES stands for.	Physical, Intellectual, Emotional and Social.
2	Define a factor affecting development.	A circumstance that can affect a person's growth and development.
3	State two things to consider when assessing a factor's impact.	The person's age and the situation or factor affecting them.
4	State four areas of physical development affected by factors.	Growth, mobility, body systems and appearance.
5	State two ways a factor can affect intellectual development.	It can cause learning difficulties or reduce learning opportunities.
6	State five areas to consider for emotional development.	Independence, security, contentment, self-esteem/self-image and feelings.
7	Define social isolation.	Spending a lot of time alone or being separated from other people.
8	State three ways factors can affect social development.	Social isolation, opportunities to build/maintain relationships and relationship breakdown.
9	Define environment.	Our surroundings and the conditions in which we live.
10	State three housing-related environmental factors.	Housing needs, housing condition and housing location.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State three features of good housing conditions.	Warm and dry, safe and secure, spacious, or close to outdoor space.
2	Describe one physical effect of living in damp or mouldy housing.	An increased risk of respiratory problems such as asthma.
3	Describe one intellectual effect of overcrowded housing.	Noise or lack of space can make studying and concentrating difficult.
4	Define abuse.	When someone is harmed by another person.
5	State three groups who may be vulnerable to abuse.	Young people, older people and people with disabilities.
6	Define financial abuse.	Stealing someone's money or controlling how they spend it.
7	Define neglect.	Failing to provide someone's basic needs, such as food or care.
8	State three employment situations.	Employed, unemployed and retired.
9	State two positive effects of employment.	A sense of purpose and opportunities to learn skills or form relationships.
10	Describe one emotional effect of unemployment.	A person may experience low self-esteem or negative feelings.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Describe one social effect of unemployment.	Fewer opportunities to meet people may lead to social isolation.
2	Define economic factors.	Factors relating to money, wealth, possessions and employment.
3	Define income.	Money received regularly, for example from work or investments.
4	Define inheritance.	Money or possessions passed to someone after another person's death.
5	Define savings.	The portion of income that is not spent.
6	Define a workplace pension.	Money saved for retirement through a scheme arranged by an employer.
7	State six cultural factors studied in the booklet.	Religion, gender roles, gender identity, sexual orientation, community participation and race.
8	Describe one emotional benefit of religious participation.	A sense of belonging can increase self-esteem and self-image.
9	Describe one way gender roles may affect intellectual development.	Gender stereotypes may influence subject choices or career aspirations.
10	Define gender identity.	A person's internal sense of their gender.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define sexual orientation.	Who a person is emotionally, romantically or sexually attracted to.
2	Describe one social impact of discrimination related to identity.	A person may be excluded, bullied or find relationships more difficult.
3	Define a community.	A group of people who have something in common, such as location, school or beliefs.
4	Describe one social benefit of community participation.	Meeting others can widen a person's social circle and build relationships.
5	Define a supportive relationship.	A relationship that provides help and encouragement.
6	Define an unsupportive relationship.	A relationship that does not provide the help or encouragement needed.
7	Describe one emotional impact of supportive relationships.	Feeling safe, loved or valued can improve self-esteem and security.
8	Describe one social impact of social exclusion.	It can reduce opportunities to socialise and form relationships.
9	Define bullying.	Repeated behaviour intended to hurt someone, often involving a power imbalance.
10	State two forms bullying can take.	Name-calling and physical violence such as hitting.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State three characteristics on which discrimination may be based.	Race, age, disability, gender or sexual orientation.
2	Describe one intellectual effect of bullying.	A person may struggle to concentrate or miss school to avoid bullies.
3	Define an inherited condition.	A condition passed on through faulty genes.
4	State the difference between dominant and recessive inherited conditions.	A dominant fault can be inherited from one parent; a recessive fault is inherited from both parents.
5	State one effect of cystic fibrosis.	Mucus builds up in the lungs and digestive system, causing chest infections or digestive difficulties.
6	State three categories of disability.	Physical, developmental and behavioural.
7	State one example of a developmental disability.	Dyslexia or dyspraxia.
8	Define stress.	The body's response to pressure, which can trigger a fight-or-flight response.
9	Describe one intellectual effect of mental ill health.	Poor sleep or anxiety can make concentrating, remembering or learning difficult.
10	Define good nutrition.	Eating a balanced diet that supplies energy and nutrients needed for growth and development.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Describe one physical effect of malnutrition.	Poor growth, low energy or increased risk of infection.
2	Describe one social benefit of physical activity.	Joining activities or clubs helps people meet others and form friendships.
3	Define substance misuse.	Using illegal drugs, alcohol or medicines in a dangerous way.
4	Define fear.	An emotion caused by a perceived threat of danger, pain or harm.
5	Define bereavement.	Experiencing the death of someone close.
6	Define grief.	An emotional response to loss, especially the death of someone close.
7	Define anxiety.	A feeling of unease, worry or fear that can range from mild to severe.
8	State three positive emotional factors.	Happiness/contentment, security and attachment.
9	Describe one intellectual benefit of feeling secure.	Feeling safe gives someone confidence to explore and learn new skills.
10	Describe one social benefit of positive attachment.	It helps children learn to trust others and form relationships.

History Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What does collaboration mean?	Working with or for the Nazis and helping them rule
2	What does accommodation mean?	Doing as you were told by the Nazis
3	What does resistance mean?	Actively opposing and fighting against the Nazis
4	By 1942, Nazi Germany occupied most of Europe. What does this mean?	Nazi Germany had invaded and taken over most of Europe
5	What country was occupied in Western Europe?	The Netherlands
6	What country was occupied in Eastern Europe?	Poland
7	What was Nazi rule in the Netherlands like?	They treated them as equals, Nazis did not interfere with Dutch schools.
8	Why was Nazi rule in the Netherlands less brutal than in Eastern Europe?	The Nazis believed the Dutch had the same racial background as Germans
9	What was the Eastern German Plan?	The Nazi plan to depopulate Poland and replace Polish culture with German culture.
10	How many Polish Jews were killed during the Holocaust?	3 million

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What were the two main types of crimes in the Medieval period?	Serious crimes and petty crimes
2	Name one crime that was classed as a serious crime	(any one of): Murder / Stealing goods worth more than 12d / Treason
3	Why were crimes committed in the Medieval Period?	(any one of): Anger / Debt / Hunger / Unemployment
4	What new crimes emerged between 1350 and 1400?	Scolding and Vagrancy
5	What three new crimes were introduced in the Early Modern Period?	(any one of): Witchcraft / Smuggling / Highway robbery
6	Why did moral crimes become more prominent in the Early Modern Period?	Growing Puritan influences meant increased concerns about sinful behaviour
7	Why did crime increase in the Industrial period?	An increase in population led to a growth in towns

8	What was the most common crime in the Industrial Period?	Theft
9	Why did crimes increase dramatically after 1955?	The introduction of new types of crimes
10	Name three examples of car crimes	● Stealing cars ● Speeding ● Drink driving

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How were members of the nobility executed?	They were beheaded
2	How were ordinary people executed?	They were hanged
3	What was the punishment for treason?	Hanged, drawn, and quartered.
4	What were the Bloody Codes?	Over 200 crimes that carried the death penalty
5	What was the new drop?	A more humane form of hanging that allowed people to drop through a trap door, breaking the person's neck
6	What was transportation?	When convicts were sent to Australia for 7 years, 14 years or life
7	Name two key prison reformers	John Howards and Elizabeth Fry
8	Name three alternatives to prison in the Modern Period.	● Probation ● Tagging ● Community Service
9	Where did young offenders start to go in 1902?	Their own type of prisons called Borstals
10	What happened to Corporal Punishment in 1948 and 1962?	1948 - Ended as a punishment for all offenders 1962 - Ended as a punishment for prisoners who misbehaved

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who was responsible for “keeping the peace” in England in the Medieval Period?	The monarch / King
2	Which courts existed in the Medieval Period?	Royal Court, The Assizes, Quarter Sessions, Manor Court
3	How did towns and villages police themselves?	The Hue and Cry
4	Who was employed to patrol the city’s streets at nighttime?	Watchmen
5	Who created the Bow Street Runners?	Sir John Fielding, in 1749
6	Who created the Metropolitan Police?	Sir Robert Peel, in 1829
7	How was the Metropolitan Police different to the Bow Street Runners?	They were professional, had strict entry requirements, and worked full-time.
8	Why was there resistance to the police force in the Industrial Period?	(Either): People thought it would cost too much money, and that it wasn’t the Government’s responsibility to interfere with people’s lives.
9	How has the police force changed in the Modern Period?	(any one of): Specialisation, the use of modern equipment, and a more diverse police force
10	How are juries today different to the Medieval Period?	Juries do not know the person on trial, women are allowed on the jury.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What did radical thinkers do in the Industrial Period?	Make the link between poverty and crime
2	Who were people particularly worried about between 1750 and 1900?	The young and juvenile crime
3	What did radical thinkers believe could reduce crime?	More education, more religion, and meaningful work.
4	Name three examples of car crimes	● Stealing cars ● Speeding ● Drink driving
5	What is football hooliganism?	Crowd violence at football games
6	What is a hate crime?	A crime committed against someone because of their protected characteristics (eg race, religion, sexual orientation, gender)
7	What did prison reformers believe?	Prisoners should be able to live in safety and dignity.
8	What was the separate system?	Prisoners were kept in individual cells with very little contact with others.

9	What was the silent system?	Prisoners were allowed to work together but in total silence
10	What did the 1865 Prisons Act emphasise?	Hard labour, hard fare, hard board

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What does collaboration mean?	Working with or for the Nazis and helping them rule
2	What does accommodation mean?	Doing as you were told by the Nazis
3	What three new crimes were introduced in the Early Modern Period?	(any one of): Witchcraft / Smuggling / Highway robbery
4	Why did moral crimes become more prominent in the Early Modern Period?	Growing Puritan influences meant increased concerns about sinful behaviour
5	What was the punishment for treason?	Hanged, drawn, and quartered.
6	What were the Bloody Codes?	Over 200 crimes that carried the death penalty
7	How did towns and villages police themselves?	The Hue and Cry
8	Who was employed to patrol the city's streets at nighttime?	Watchmen
9	Who created the Bow Street Runners?	Sir John Fielding, in 1749
10	Who created the Metropolitan Police?	Sir Robert Peel, in 1829

Hospitality and Catering Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
2	What is Lactose Intolerant?	A digestive problem where the body is unable to digest a type of sugar mainly found in milk and dairy products
3	What is 0-5°C the correct temperature of?	A fridge
4	What is the Sous chef second of command of?	A commercial kitchen
5	What is the danger zone?	The range of temperatures where bacteria multiplies very quickly (5℃ to 63℃)
6	Carbon Footprint	The amount of CO2 released into the atmosphere because of a person's activities
7	Which food poisoning bacteria can cause pregnant women to have a miscarriage?	Listeria
8	Who is the Head Housekeeper in charge of?	Chambermaids
9	Pathogenic	Something that is able to cause disease
10	What food that can safely be stored at room temperature?	Ambient foods

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lacto-ovo vegetarian	A person who chooses to eat only plant foods and milk, milk products and eggs but no meat, poultry or fish
2	What is the name given to a special function e.g. a concert, the races, football match where a range of food is often available?	Event
3	Executive Chef/ Head chef	A member of the kitchen brigade in charge of a commercial kitchen.
4	Food miles	The distance food travels before it reaches your plate via boat, air, road or rail.
5	Apprentice Chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is a trainee chef.
6	What act requires all food businesses to provide food that is safe to eat, labelled correctly and are of the quality that people expect?	Food Safety Act (1990)
7	Manual Handling	The transporting or supporting a load by hand or with the force of the body
8	Cross Contamination	The transfer of potentially harmful microorganisms from one item to another?
9	To decorate or embellish food is known as…?	Garnish
10	Vegan	A person who chooses to eat only plant foods and no foods that derive from animals

Week 3	Piece of information	Answer
1	What does RIDDOR stand for?	Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations
2	Senses	The ability of the body to react to things through sight, taste, sound, smell and touch.
3	What name is given to the preparation that takes place before starting to cook? This includes weighing ingredients, preheating ovens and washing hands.	Mise en Place
4	Describe	To make a detailed explanation as to how and why something happens using full sentences
5	COSHH	Regulations train staff in the safe use and storage of chemicals?
6	A cover	The name given to a diner at a restaurant who orders food and drink?
7	What acronym is used to deal with a customer complaint?	LARR
8	Table d'hote menu	A limited menu with 4-5 choices at a set price
9	Food Hygiene Rating	The rating is issued by an Environmental Health Officer (EHO) to rank food establishments for cleanliness, correct food storage and preparation
10	Kitchen Porter / Plongeur	A member of the kitchen brigade responsible for the washing up and cleanliness of the kitchen

Week 7	Piece of information	Answer
1	Guidance and training of lifting & carrying heavy objects.	MHOR
2	Non Commercial	A service provider who does not make a profit from their work
3	The name given to regulations that ensures the production and sale of food is safe to sell	Food Hygiene Regulations
4	What front of house staff that can assist customers with their luggage and parking their cars and usually found in a 5 star hotel?	Valet
5	The acronym used to explain the different types of technology that can be used in a hotel or B&B to assist guests.	MAKE TECH
6	The member of the front of house staff that can assist customers with additional services e.g. by booking taxis/tickets.	Concierge
7	What is the name of a business from outside of the organisation that provides food and drink at a hospitality venue e.g burger van at Cheltenham Racecourse?	Contract Caterer
8	The acronym used to explain WHY the hospitality and catering industry need to be more environmentally friendly?	GLASS
9	The member of the kitchen brigade who is responsible for a section in the kitchen.	Chef de partie
10	What is a method of stock rotation used in the industry? This helps to prevent wastage	FIFO

Week 8	Piece of information	Answer
1	What is the rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality? The rating is issued by an Inspector. A restaurant can be awarded 1-5 rosettes.	AA Rosette
2	HACCP Document	Legislation is put in place by law to prevent hazards from entering the food supply chain.
3	What is -18°C the correct temperature of?	Freezer Temperature
4	Who is a member of the kitchen brigade who is second in command?	Sous Chef
5	Commis chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is a junior chef.
6	Ambient food	Food that can safely be stored at room temperature
7	What is the rating system used to grade restaurants on their food quality? It is issued by an inspector. Restaurants can be awarded between 1-3 stars	Michelin star
8	What is the acronym for the legislation known as the Health and Safety at Work Act?	Health And Safety At Work Act (HASAWA)
9	What is a date that is a safety warning stating when the food is likely to be unsafe to eat?	Use by date
10	The name given to the industry that provides accommodation, food and drinks in a variety of places away from home.	Hospitality

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	COSE Q	The acronym is used to explain how technology can be used in a restaurant.
2	What is the name given to the design of a kitchen including the way work surfaces, storage and cooking are organised into different sections?	Kitchen Layout
3	Hot holding	A method of keeping food warm. The temperature must remain above 63°C for a maximum of 90 minutes.
4	What is a method of identifying risks in activities, situations or when using objects?	Risk Assessment
5	Café	An establishment sells snacks, cakes and smaller meals
6	Who is a member of staff that deals directly with customers both when they arrive and throughout their stay?	Front of house staff
7	The name given to a back up plan to deal with either an emergency situation.	Contingency
8	Non Residential	The name of an establishment in which you are unable to sleep/stay for the night
9	A type of employment contract. Usually less than 5 days a week. The employee is entitled to sick pay and holiday pay.	Part-time
10	What is the acronym used for the job **role** of an EHO?	CUFF

Sport Science Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define the principles of training.	A set of rules or guidelines that make training appropriate and effective so that improvements can take place.
2	What does the acronym SPOR stand for?	Specificity, Progression, Overload and Reversibility.
3	Define specificity.	Training should be specific to the movements, skills, muscles and energy systems used in the sporting activity.
4	State three things to consider when making training specific.	The movements and skills used, the muscles used and the energy systems needed for the sport.
5	Define progression.	Gradually making training harder so that adaptations and improvements can take place.
6	Define overload.	Working harder than normal during training. It works together with progression.
7	Define reversibility and state one cause.	Fitness and training adaptations are lost when training stops. This may be caused by illness, injury, other commitments or lack of motivation.
8	What does the acronym FITT stand for?	Frequency, Intensity, Time and Type.
9	Define frequency in a training programme.	How often a person trains during the week.
10	Give one example of increasing training frequency.	Increasing from two training sessions a week to three sessions a week.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define intensity in a training programme.	How hard or intense the training is.
2	State two ways to increase training intensity.	Increase the weights or repetitions, treadmill speed or incline, distance or resistance on a bike.
3	Define time as a FITT principle.	How long a training session lasts; increasing it means making a session longer.
4	What does type mean in the FITT principles?	The type of training used should be specific and relevant to the chosen sport.
5	What does the acronym SMART stand for?	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time bound.
6	What makes a SMART goal specific?	It is relevant to the person or sport and focuses on the appropriate muscles, movements and energy systems.
7	What makes a goal measurable?	It can be measured at the start and end using a number, such as time, distance, weight or successful attempts.
8	Why should a goal be measurable?	To check progress towards the target and decide if the training programme needs changing.
9	What makes a SMART goal achievable?	It matches the person's current fitness level or sporting ability, so the target can be reached.
10	What makes a SMART goal realistic?	There is enough time, money and access to the correct equipment or facilities to reach the target.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What does time bound mean in SMART goal setting?	The goal is given a realistic time period or deadline for achieving it.
2	Why should performers set realistic, achievable goals?	Knowing the target is possible can help them feel motivated to achieve it.
3	Define a warm-up.	A simple exercise routine performed before a workout to prepare the body for exercise and reduce the chance of injury.
4	Name the four stages of a warm-up.	Pulse raiser, mobility, dynamic stretching and skill rehearsal.
5	What is the purpose of a pulse raiser?	To increase heart rate and body temperature; for example, a slow jog.
6	What is the purpose of the mobility stage?	To move joints through their full range of movement, such as during leg swings or arm circles.
7	What is dynamic stretching? Give an example.	Stretching with movement that involves various muscle groups; examples include heel flicks, lunges and high knees.
8	What is skill rehearsal? Give an example.	Practising a movement used in the game, such as passing, shooting or dribbling a football through cones.
9	Define a cool-down.	Easy exercises done after intense activity to allow the body to gradually return to its resting condition.
10	Name the two main parts of a cool-down.	Pulse-lowering exercises and stretching.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State two benefits of completing a cool-down.	It helps lower heart rate and body temperature, supports recovery and helps remove lactic acid.
2	What are pulse-lowering exercises? Give one example.	Gentle activity to gradually lower heart rate after exercise, such as slow jogging or walking.
3	How long should maintenance stretches be held?	10–15 seconds. They help return muscles towards normal length and increase range of motion.
4	What does PNF stand for, and why is it used?	Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation. It uses deeper stretches to improve flexibility and range of motion.
5	What do muscles need in order to contract?	A supply of energy.
6	What is the main difference between aerobic and anaerobic respiration?	Aerobic respiration uses oxygen to break down glucose; anaerobic respiration breaks down glucose without oxygen.
7	When is the aerobic energy system used?	During lower-intensity exercise, when muscle movements are slower and the demand for glucose is lower.
8	Give two sporting examples of aerobic exercise.	Running a marathon or 10 km, cycling, or lasting the duration of a football match.
9	Give two sporting examples of anaerobic exercise.	A 100-metre sprint, a shot put or discus throw, or sprinting to the try line in rugby.
10	What is produced during anaerobic exercise?	Lactic acid, as energy is released without using oxygen.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define continuous training.	Working continuously at a constant rate or intensity to improve cardiovascular endurance and stamina.
2	State one advantage and one disadvantage of continuous training.	Advantage: little equipment is needed. Disadvantage: it can be time-consuming, boring or cause repetitive strain.
3	Define fartlek training.	Speed play: training at changing speeds and intensities, combining continuous and interval work to improve stamina and speed.
4	Why is fartlek training suitable for team sports?	Its changes in intensity mimic the varying demands of games such as basketball.
5	State one disadvantage of fartlek training.	It can be difficult to judge when to change intensity, and high-intensity sections may cause injury.
6	Define interval training.	Training that alternates periods of work with periods of rest.
7	What does work-to-rest ratio mean?	The amount of time spent exercising compared with the amount of time spent resting.
8	State one advantage of interval training.	It can be adapted to suit the athlete and can improve aerobic and anaerobic respiration.
9	Define circuit training.	A series of exercises at different work stations, with work and rest periods; stations can target fitness components.
10	State one advantage and one disadvantage of circuit training.	Advantage: exercises and work-to-rest ratios can be adapted. Disadvantage: circuits may need a lot of space or equipment.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define plyometric training.	Repeated bounding, hopping, jumping or similar exercises designed to produce fast, powerful movements.
2	State one advantage and one disadvantage of plyometric training.	Advantage: improves power with little equipment. Disadvantage: stresses muscles and joints and can cause soreness (DOMS).
3	Define weight/resistance training.	Exercising against a force that resists movement; weight training is a common form used to improve strength.
4	Give one benefit and one risk of weight/resistance training.	Benefit: builds muscle strength and can increase muscle size (hypertrophy). Risk: poor technique can cause injury.
5	What does HIIT stand for, and what does it involve?	High-Intensity Interval Training; periods of very high-intensity work alternated with rest.
6	State one advantage of HIIT.	It can provide aerobic and anaerobic benefits, be completed quickly, and have an adaptable work-to-rest ratio.
7	Define a risk assessment.	An inspection before, during or after an activity to identify hazards that could cause harm.
8	What two aspects of injury are considered in a risk assessment?	The likelihood (chance) of injury and the potential severity of injury.
9	What is the purpose of a control measure? Give one example.	To reduce injury risk by removing a hazard or making participants aware of it; for example, no running on a wet poolside.
10	What key information should a training programme include?	SMART goals, FITT principles, components of fitness, exercises, sets, repetitions and rest periods.

Spanish Foundation Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*Durante la semana*	*During the week*
2	me levanto temprano	I get up early
3	tomo el **desayuno**	I have **breakfast**
4	a las siete y media	at 7:30 am
5	y salgo de mi casa	and I leave my house
6	La **paella** española	The Spanish **paella**
7	es muy famosa	is very famous
8	tiene **arroz**	it has **rice**
9	hay paella de **verduras**	there is a **vegetable** paella
10	¡Qué rico!	How delicious!

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tengo una **dieta**	I have a**…diet**
2	bastante sana	quite healthy
3	porque prefiero	because I prefer
4	comer **pescado**	To eat **fish**
5	y soy vegetariano	and I am vegetarian
6	Cuando era más pequeño	When I was smaller
7	me levantaba temprano	I used to get up early
8	y hacía **ejercicio**	and I used to do **exercise**
9	pero *ahora*	but *now*
10	me levanto tarde	I get up late

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Estoy enfermo/a	I am sick
2	me duelen **los ojos**	my **eyes** hurt
3	*la semana pasada*	*last week*
4	me rompí **el brazo**	I broke my **arm**
5	y me caí de **la bici**	and I fell off **the bike**
6	Para mejorar **mi salud mental**	To improve **my mental health**
7	pasaré más **tiempo**	I will spend more **time**
8	en la **naturaleza**	in **nature**
9	pediré **ayuda**	I will ask for **help**
10	y *nunca* fumaré	and I will *never* smoke

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cuando hace sol	When it is sunny
2	voy al **insti**	I go to **school**
3	en **bicicleta**	by **bike**
4	las **clases** comiezan	**lessons** start
5	a las ocho y media	at half past eight
6	El **gimnasio** nuevo	The new **gym**
7	es grandísimo	is really big
8	la **falda** es feísima	the **skirt** is very ugly
9	y mi **profesora**	and my **teacher**
10	es buenísima	is really good

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mi **asignatura** favorita	My favourite **subject**
2	es el **Inglés**	is **English**
3	porque me gusta	because I like it
4	quiero aprender	I want to learn
5	y aprobar el **examen**	and pass the **exam**
6	Primero mejoraría la **comida**	First I would improve the **food**
7	pintaría **las clases**	I would paint **the classrooms**
8	cambiaría **las reglas**	I would change **the rules**
9	pondría **una piscina**	I would put **a swimming pool**
10	lucharía contra **el acoso**	I would fight against **bullying**

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Soy un buen **alumno**	I am a good **student**
2	*siempre* llego temprano	*I always* arrive early
3	soy organizado y trabajador	I am organised and hard working
4	Mi **profesor** perfecto	My perfect **teacher**
5	no pondría exámenes	wouldn't set exams
6	*Recientemente* fui a Valencia	*Recently* I went to Valencia
7	con mi clase de **español**	with my **Spanish** class
8	visitamos un **acuario** enorme	we visited a huge **aquarium**
9	fuimos a **un parque temático**	we went to **a theme park**
10	hizo buen tiempo	it was good weather

Spanish Higher Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*Los días normales*	*On normal days*
2	me levanto temprano	I get up early
3	y antes de vestime	and before I get dressed
4	tomo el **desayuno**	I have **breakfast**
5	y salgo de mi casa	and I leave my house
6	El chocolate caliente con churros	The hot chocolate with churros
7	es la **merienda** española	is the…Spanish **snack**
8	más típica	most typical
9	especialmente en **invierno**	specially in **winter**
10	¡Qué rico!	How delicious!

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tengo una **dieta**	I have a**…diet**
2	bastante sana porque	quite healthy because
3	mi **desayuno** consiste en	my **breakfast** consists of
4	una gran variedad de	a big variety of
5	**ingredientes** frescos	fresh **ingredients**
6	Cuando era más pequeño	When I was smaller
7	me levantaba temprano	I used to get up early
8	y hacía **ejercicio**	and I used to do **exercise**
9	por el contrario, *ahora*	whereas, *now*
10	me levanto tarde	I get up late

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	No me encuentro bien	I don't feel well
2	me duelen **los ojos**	my **eyes** hurt (have been hurting)
3	*desde hace una semana*	*for a week*
4	además, me rompí **el brazo**	Also, I broke my **arm**
5	y me caí de **la bici**	and I fell off **the bike**
6	Para mejorar **mi salud mental**	To improve **my mental health**
7	comenzaré a hacer **ejercicio**	I will start to do **exercise**
8	Si paso más tiempo en la **naturaleza**	If I spend more time in **nature**
9	dormiré mejor y	I will sleep better and
10	me sentiré más contento	I will feel happier

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prefiero los martes	I prefer Tuesdays
2	cuando tengo	when I have
3	actividades extraescolares	extracurricular activities
4	Llevo dos años	I have been… for two years
5	asistiendo a clases de baile	attending dance classes
6	El **gimnasio** nuevo	The new **gym**
7	es grandísimo	is really big
8	la **falda** es feísima	the **skirt** is very ugly
9	y mi **profesora** de idiomas	and my languages **teacher**
10	es buenísima	is really good

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lo que más me gusta es el **Inglés**	What I like the most is **English**
2	Se me dan bien/mal las matemáticas	I am good/bad at maths
3	me cuesta mucho	I find it very difficult
4	resolver los problemas	to solve problems
5	asistiré a clases de repaso	I will attend revision classes
6	Primero mejoraría la calidad de la **comida**	First I would improve the quality of **food**
7	Permitiría el uso de los móviles en **las clases**	I would allow the use of mobile phones in **the classrooms**
8	cambiaría **las reglas**	I would change **the rules**
9	pondría **una piscina**	I would put **a swimming pool**
10	lucharía contra **el acoso**	I would fight against **bullying**

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Soy un buen **alumno**	I am a good **student**
2	*siempre* llego temprano	*I always* arrive early
3	tengo ganas de tener éxito	I am keen to be successful
4	Mi **profesor** perfecto	My perfect **teacher**
5	no pondría muchos **deberes**	wouldn't set lots of **homework**
6	*Afortunadamente*	*Fortunately*
7	hicimos un viaje de fin de curso	We went on an end of year trip
8	visitamos un **acuario** enorme	we visited a huge **aquarium**
9	fuimos a **un parque temático**	we went to **a theme park**
10	Hizo muy buen tiempo	it was very good weather

RS Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gospel	What word literally means 'good news'? The good news is the message of Jesus as recorded in the four books of the New Testament: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.
2	Son of God	Which Hebrew title shows a special relationship between Jesus and God the Father, and not a literal 'son' or child?
3	Christ/Messiah	Which two words are the Greek and Hebrew titles given to Jesus meaning 'the anointed one'? A leader of the Jews who is expected to live on the earth at some time in the future.
4	Blasphemy	What is a religious offence which includes claiming to be God?
5	Son of Man	What is the title that could refer to either just a human being , or a human who is given power by God?
6	Bat qol	What is the audible voice of God the Father? For example, heard at the baptism of Jesus.
7	'He was pierced for our iniquities.'	This is a quote from Isaiah 53 - The Suffering Servant is an Old Testament prophecy about the coming Messiah. This quote shows that the Messiah will be pierced.
8	Disciple	What do you call someone who is a follower of Jesus? It is also a term used for the 12 followers of Jesus.
9	Apostle	Which word means 'one who is sent out', the name given to those disciples who became the leaders of the early church?
10	Messianic Secret	What is a characteristic of Mark's Gospel where Jesus does not wish to be recognised as the Messiah?

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mystical experience	What is a religious event where people see and feel things that create a sense of awe and fascination?
2	'He poured out his life unto death.'	This is a quote from Isaiah 53 - The Suffering Servant is an Old Testament prophecy about the coming Messiah. This quote shows that the Messiah will give up his life.
3	Ascension	What is the event, 40 days after the resurrection, when Jesus returned to God. the Father, in heaven?
4	The Twelve	What is the title given to Jesus' disciples as a group?
5	Denial	What is the action of refusing something that has been requested?
6	Kingdom of God	What is the teaching of Jesus about the reign of God on earth now and in heaven and the afterlife?
7	Sanhedrin	What is the name given to the Jewish Council at the time of Jesus; it consisted of 71 members, met in Jerusalem and was led by the High Priest?
8	Passion prediction	What is a passage in Mark's Gospel where Jesus explains that he will suffer and die?
9	Transfiguration	What is the event in Mark's Gospel where Jesus is described as glowing dazzling white?
10	Rabbi	What is Hebrew for a Jewish teacher?

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Universalism	What is the belief that God's Kingdom is for all, including those who are looked down upon by others?

2	Crucifixion	What is a Roman method of execution by which criminals were fixed to a cross?
3	Good Friday	What is the day Christians remember the execution and death of Jesus?
4	Resurrection	What word means rising from the dead? Jesus rose from the dead on Easter day; this event is recorded in all four gospels and is a central belief for Christians.
5	'Like a dove.'	Which quote from Genesis 1:2 is about the Spirit of God hovering over the waters. Links to Creation and the baptism of Jesus?
6	Parable	What is a story that is told with a spiritual meaning? Jesus often used them to teach people about their relationship with God.
7	Crucifixion	What is a Roman method of execution by which criminals were fixed to a cross.
8	'Son, your sins are forgiven.'	What did Jesus say to the paralysed man in Mark 2:5 when he was being lowered through the roof of the house? It made the religious leaders very angry.
9	Holy Spirit	Who is the third person of the Trinity, God's presence in the world?
10	Commission	What is the occasion after the resurrection of Jesus when he gave his disciples instructions about their future mission.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Passion narrative	This is the part of Mark's Gospel that deals with the last week of Jesus' life and his suffering.
2	Lourdes	Which town in France is where the Virgin Mary appeared? Catholics visit as a place of pilgrimage.
3	'Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one.'	What are the words that start 'The Shema', the Jewish statement of faith. Belief in the one God?
4	Mission	What is an organised effort to spread the Christian message?
5	Agape	What is the Christian word for unconditional love; the kind of love that Jesus has towards humans?
6	Prejudice	What word means to unfairly judge someone before the facts are known or holding biased opinions about an individual or group?
7	'Talitha cum, little girl, get up!'	What quote in Mark 5:41: is the Aramaic for 'little lamb'? This is when Jesus raises Jairus' 12 year old daughter from the dead. Showing he has authority over life and death.
8	Trinity	What is the Christian belief that God is 3 in 1: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit?
9	Repentance	What is saying sorry, and a way of believers acknowledging to God that things have gone wrong?
10	Anoint	What action is to put oil on the head to show that God has chosen a person?

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	‘Daughter, your faith has made you well…go in peace.’	What does Jesus say to the bleeding woman in Mark 5:34? The word ‘peace’ is ‘shalom’ which means ‘wholeness’.
2	Gentile	What do you call someone who is not Jewish?
3	Tax collectors	Who are Jewish men who collected taxes on behalf of the Romans.?
4	Parable of the Sower	Which spiritual story talks about a Farmer who sows seed and it falls onto 4 different types of ground: path, rocks, thorns and good soil? Meaning the Kingdom of God can only grow if the message is heard e.g the good soil. Mark 4.
5	Parable of the Mustard Seed	Which spiritual story talks about the mustard seed as being one of the smallest seeds? However it grows into a really large bush. Just like the Kingdom of God: it will start out small and grow really big. Mark 4.
6	‘A Prophet like Moses.’	What is Deuteronomy 18:15? It states how God, in the future, will give a prophet (Jesus) who will be like Moses. He will do the same kind of miracles. This is evidenced when Jesus miraculously feeds the 5000 with bread.
7	Dietrich Bonhoeffer	Who is the Christian man who experienced the cost of being a modern-day disciple? During WW2, he helped Jewish people escape the Nazi regime and was eventually executed.
8	‘Lo, your king comes to you, …humble and riding on a donkey.’	What does Zechariah 9:9 say? It is about Jesus’ triumphal entry into Jerusalem.
9	Betel UK	What is a Christian organisation that helps those with addiction, homelessness and long term unemployment.
10	Brother Andrew	Who is the man who helped to smuggle Bibles into Communist countries where Christianity was illegal? He was arrested several times and suffered rejection because of his faith.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Shema	What is the Jewish statement of faith: ‘Hear O Israel: The Lord is our God, the Lord alone…’?
2	Exorcism	What is the driving out of evil spirits?
3	‘Sir, even the dogs under the table eat the children’s crumbs.’	What quote from Mark 7:28 is when the Greek Syrophoenician woman - a Gentile (non-Jew) is asking the Jewish Messiah for help? The word ‘dogs’ means ‘puppies’ symbolising the Gentiles.
4	Ransom	What is usually a payment made to release a hostage; in Roman times, a payment made to get someone out of prison.?
5	Discrimination	What are the actions or behaviours that result from prejudice?
6	Satan	What is the name for the Devil - the power and source of evil?
7	Martyr	What do you call a person who suffers or dies for their belief?
8	Eric Liddell	Who was a famous Olympic athlete who refused to run on a Sunday because of his faith? He eventually became a missionary in China. WW2 broke out, Japan invaded, he was arrested but still continued to preach.
9	Vocation	What is the feeling of being called by God to undertake an action, work or to follow a particular career?
10	‘Who do the people say I am?’	What does Jesus ask in Mark 8:27 during the conversation at Caesarea Philippi? Peter responds with, ‘You are the Messiah.’

Media Studies Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State 2 key pieces of knowledge about KISS Breakfast.	Is it owned by Bauer Media Group and stars Jordan Banjo and Perri Kiely.
2	When was BBC Radio 1 founded?	Tony Blackburn was hired in 1967 to begin the breakfast show.
3	What did the Arctic Monkeys release in 2005?	I Bet You Look Good on the Dancefloor, made famous by MySpace.
4	What did Blackpink release in 2020?	How You Like That which received over 1 billion views on YouTube.
5	What is a franchise?	A collection of linked media products derived from a single original source (e.g. James Bond, Marvel Comic Universe)
6	What is RAJAR?	A system that collects information regaridng radio stations and compiles audience measurement data.
7	What do industries do when creating media?	industries deliberately plan how media products reach audiences
8	What is realism?	Producers making conscious decisions to make a text appear like real life, rather than fake.
9	What is globalisation?	The process to promote international flows of trade so the business become speedier with higher profits.
10	State 3 facts about I, Daniel Blake.	A social realist film directed by Ken Loach and released in 2016 that criticises the benefits system in the UK.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State 3 facts about Black Widow	A Marvel blockbusterd directed by Cate Shortland in 2021 after disruption from the pandemic.
2	GIve three facts about Emma Weymouth.	She is the Marchioness of Bath, lives in Longleat House and had a career as a model.
3	What does Barthes' narrative theory state?	Stories are structured to create meaning and engagement
4	What is guerilla marketing?	A type of marketing that promotes products or services by surprising an audience (e.g. flashmobs, graffiti, stencils, stickers)
5	What is a technical code?	A code that includes practical techniques used by media producers to shape how a story is told and how viewers respond to it.
6	What is a verbal code?	A code that denotes anything said, e.g. dialogue or anything written, e.g. body copy
7	What is a non-verbal code?	A code that denotes anything that is not communicated through spoke/written language, e.g. body language, wardrobe
8	What is a print code?	A code that denotes any part of the layout of a product, e.g. masthead, article lines

9	What is a symbolic code?	A code that represents or suggests a meaning beyond its literal appearance.
10	Give three facts about Victoria Beckham.	She was in the Spice Girls, is married to David Beckham and is a fashion designer.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a denotation?	The literal or surface meaning of something. What a media text actually shows before you analyse it.
2	What does Emma Weymouth feature in?	Stars on the front cover of *Tatler* magazine.
3	What does Victoria Beckham feature in?	Is the main feature of *Heat* magazine.
4	What does Audrey Hepburn feature in?	Stars posthumously in the Galaxy chocolate advertisement.
5	What does Lady Leshurr feature in?	A British rapper who performs *'Represent'* in the NHS Blood & Transplant advertisement.
6	What is the global majority?	People who are not white, considered as a group comprising the majority of the world's population.
7	What is an advertisement?	A paid message created to promote a product, service, or idea and persuade an audience to take action, such as buying, supporting, or engaging with it.
8	What is an unseen text?	A media text given in the Paper 1 exam that students have not studied.
9	State three facts about Lady Leshurr.	She is British, a free style rapper and won the best female act at the MOBO awards.
10	What is image manipulation?	Refers to the process of altering or editing a photograph or visual to change its appearance, meaning, or impact.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What are 3 companies that Condé Nast own?	A global media company that owns *Vogue, Tatler,* and *Vanity Fair.*
2	What does PEEP stand for?	*Point, evidence, explain, purpose.*
3	What does CASE stand for?	Cultural, action, symbolic and enigma.
4	What is a cultural code?	A narrative code that relies on a shared knowledge and meaning amongst the audience, e.g. a police badge, a cowboy hat.
5	What is an action code?	A narrative code that implies an action is going to occur which will move the narrative forward.
6	What is a semantic code?	A narrative code that explores a deeper meaning in the text, e.g. shattered glass may connote danger or threat.
7	What is a symbolic code, according to Barthes?	A narrative code that emphasises binary opposites or contrasts, e.g. red and green lightsabers symbolising good and evil.
8	What is an enigma code?	A narrative code that presents the audience with mystery so they are intrigued, e.g. a locked door that will not open.
9	Define reality.	The state of things as they actually are, not necessarily how they are depicted by the media.
10	What is a blockbuster?	Films usually produced by Hollywood with very large production budgets.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What does CSP stand for? How many are there?	19 close study products that must be studied prior to the exams.
2	What is retouching?	Digitally altering or enhancing images to improve their appearance or achieve a desired effect.
3	What is layering?	Placing multiple elements on top of each other in a text, image, or audio track to create depth, meaning, or a particular effect.
4	What is celebrity?	A person who is famous and widely recognised by the public, usually because of their work in entertainment, sports, media, or other high-profile fields.
5	What is Todorov's theory?	Narrative is constructed to control how a story develops. Characters must solve the disruption to create a new equilibrium.
6	What is the equilibrium?	Todorov's narrative: The story begins with a stable, normal situation.
7	What is the disruption?	Todorov's narrative: Something happens that upsets the normal order.
8	What is the recognition?	Todorov's narrative: The characters realise the disruption has occurred.
9	What is the repair?	Todorov's narrative: Characters take action to fix the disruption.
10	What is the new equilibrium?	Todorov's narrative: A new state of balance is established (which may be different from the original).

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What does 3% refer to in NHS Represent?	The percentage of Black and Asian blood donors.
2	What does the NHS Represent video first appear as?	A music video within the rap genre.
3	Who is the hero?	Propp's main character who goes on a quest or faces challenges.
4	Who is the villain?	Propp's character who opposes the hero and creates problems.
5	Who is the donor?	Propp's character who provides the hero with a tool, advice, or magic object to help them.
6	Who is the helper?	Propp's character who assists the hero in achieving their goal.
7	Who is the princess?	Propp's character or thing that the hero seeks or wins (often a reward).
8	Who is the princess' father?	Propp's character that rewards the hero for completing their quest.
9	Who is the dispatcher?	Propp's character who sends the hero on their quest.
10	Who is the false hero?	Propp's character that pretends to be good or heroic but opposes the true hero or takes credit.

Music Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	12-bar blues	A chord progression of 3 chords, C Major, F Major and G Major. Typically in this order CCCC,FFCC,GFCC.
2	32-bar song form	A typical AABA song Structure. Verse, Verse, Bridge, Verse.
3	7th Chords	Chord with an added 7th note. This creates a Jazzy sounding chord
4	A cappella	A piece of Music sung without accompaniment.
5	A tempo	Back to the original Tempo
6	AABA Structure	A typical 32-bar song structure. Verse, Verse, Bridge, Verse.
7	Abrupt modulation	When a change of key happens very suddenly.
8	Accent	A note played with a little more force but not as much as a Marcatto note
9	Acciaccatura	Also, note it as a crush note. It tells a player to play a few notes before the target note on the beat.
10	Accidental	When a note has been sharpened or flattened and now no longer is.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aeolian Mode	Is the name of the Natural minor scale. 1,2, flat 3, 4, 5, flat 6, flat 7.
2	Alberti Bass	A broken chord accompaniment pattern where the notes are played in the order: lowest, highest, middle, highest.
3	Alla marcia	In the style of a march.
4	Alto	A female voice part or an instrument with a range between soprano and tenor.
5	Alto Clef	A C-clef placed on the third line of the staff, primarily used for the viola.
6	Amoroso	Playing in a loving or tender manner.
7	Anacrusis	An upbeat or pick-up note before the first strong beat of a phrase.
8	Antiphonal	A musical texture where two or more groups of musicians perform in alternation, often creating a "call and response" effect.
9	Appoggiatura	An ornamental note that leans onto the principal note, taking part of its value.
10	Aria	A self-contained musical piece for one voice, usually with orchestral accompaniment.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Atonal	Music that lacks a tonal center or key.
2	Augmentation	Increasing the duration of the notes of a melody, typically by doubling them.
3	Augmented Interval	An interval that is one semitone larger than a perfect or major interval.

4	Augmented Triad	A triad consisting of a root, a major third, and an augmented fifth.
5	Auxiliary notes	A note that is one step above or below a main note, returning to the main note.
6	Ballad	A song that tells a story, often characterized by a slow tempo and emotional lyrics.
7	Bar	A unit of musical time that contains a specific number of beats as determined by the time signature.
8	Baritone	A male voice part with a range between tenor and bass.
9	Baroque	A style of Western classical music composed from approximately 1600 to 1750.
10	Bass	The lowest male singing voice or the lowest instrument in a group.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bass Clef	A symbol placed on the fourth line of the staff indicating the F below middle C, used for lower-pitched instruments and voices.
2	Bass Guitar	A plucked string instrument similar to an electric guitar but with a longer scale length and four to six strings tuned lower.
3	Basso Continuo	An accompanying part, common in the Baroque period, consisting of a bass line and harmonies played by a keyboard instrument and other instruments like cello or bassoon.
4	Beats Per Minute	Tells the Musician how fast or slow a piece of music is. The higher the number the faster the piece.
5	Big Band	A large jazz ensemble, typically featuring saxophone, trumpet, trombone, and rhythm sections.
6	Block Chords	A style of piano playing where chords are played together as a block rather than arpeggiated.
7	Blues Scale	A scale commonly used in blues and jazz, typically consisting of six notes.
8	Bridge	A contrasting section in a song that prepares for the return of the chorus or verse.
9	Broken Chords	Playing the notes of a chord one by one, rather than all at once.
10	C Clef	A movable clef that indicates where middle C is on the staff (Alto and Tenor clefs are types of C clefs).

Week 8	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	Calmato	Calmly or tranquilly.
3	Canon	A contrapuntal composition where a melody is introduced in one part and then repeated exactly by one or more other parts, entering at different times.
4	Chamber Music	Classical music composed for a small group of instruments, traditionally meant for an intimate setting.
5	Chamber Orchestra	A small orchestra, typically consisting of 40 or fewer musicians.
6	Choral Music	Music written specifically for a choir or chorus.
7	Circle of Fifths	A sequence of keys or chords arranged by fifths.
8	Claves	A percussion instrument consisting of two hardwood sticks that are struck together to produce a bright, clicking sound.
9	Clavichord	An early keyboard instrument that produces sound by striking strings with metal blades called tangents.
10	Col Legno	A technique for string instruments where the player strikes the strings with the wooden back of the bow.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Concerto Grosso	A form of baroque music in which the musical material is passed between a small group of soloists and the full orchestra.
2	Conductor	The person who directs the performance of an orchestra, band, or choir.
3	Consonance	A combination of notes that sound pleasant and stable.
4	Contralto	The lowest female singing voice.
5	Countertenor	A male singing voice with a range corresponding to that of a female alto or mezzo-soprano.
6	Da capo Aria	A musical form for solo voice and accompaniment, featuring a ternary (ABA) structure.
7	DAW	Software used for recording, editing, and producing audio files.
8	Decoration	Musical notes added to the main melody to make it more interesting or elaborate.
9	Descant	A counter-melody sung or played above the main melody, often found in hymns or choral music.
10	Diad	A chord consisting of only two notes.

Citizenship Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a democracy?	Government by the people, where political power belongs to citizens.
2	What is direct democracy?	A system where citizens vote directly on laws and decisions themselves.
3	What is representative democracy?	A system where citizens elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf.
4	What is a liberal democracy?	A democracy protecting individual rights and freedoms alongside free elections and an independent judiciary.
5	What is political power?	The authority to make laws, run the country, and make decisions for citizens.
6	What is a secret ballot?	Anonymous voting that protects voters from intimidation or bribery.
7	What is an election?	A formal vote held to choose representatives or leaders for public office.
8	What is a government?	The Prime Minister and Cabinet who run the country and propose new laws.
9	What is free media?	Media that can investigate, report, and criticise government actions without state censorship.
10	What is a referendum?	A public vote on a single issue, usually requiring a Yes or No answer.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a dictatorship?	Rule by one person or a small group with absolute power and no free elections.
2	What is a one-party state?	A country where only one political party is legally allowed to govern.
3	What is a theocracy?	A country ruled by religious leaders in the name of God or religious law.
4	What is an absolute monarchy?	A system where a monarch holds unlimited political power without constitutional limits.
5	What is a constitutional monarchy?	A system where the monarch is Head of State, but an elected Parliament holds power.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
6	What is anarchy?	A situation with no functioning government or authority, often causing disorder.
7	What are rights?	Legal, social, and ethical entitlements guaranteed and protected by law.
8	What are responsibilities?	Duties citizens must carry out, such as obeying the law, paying taxes, and jury service.
9	What is equality?	Treating everyone fairly with equal opportunities regardless of background.
10	What is the rule of law?	The principle that everyone is subject to the law and nobody is above it.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What are freedoms?	The ability to think, speak, and act without unnecessary state restriction.
2	What is the Equality Act 2010?	UK law protecting people from discrimination based on nine protected characteristics.
3	What is Parliament?	The UK's supreme law-making body: House of Commons, House of Lords, and Monarch.
4	What is parliamentary sovereignty?	The principle that Parliament is supreme and can make, amend, or repeal any law.
5	Who is the Prime Minister?	The Head of Government in the UK, usually leader of the largest party in the Commons.
6	What is the Cabinet?	Senior government ministers chosen by the Prime Minister to run departments and decide policy.
7	What is the Opposition?	The largest party not in government, which scrutinises and holds the government to account.
8	What is a political party?	A group with shared political beliefs who stand in elections to win power.
9	What is a manifesto?	A document published before an election outlining a party's promised policies.
10	What is an uncodified constitution?	A constitution not in one single document, made of laws, conventions, and court rulings.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a bicameral parliament?	A parliament with two chambers: the House of Commons and the House of Lords.
2	What is the House of Commons?	The elected lower chamber of Parliament (650 MPs) with primary law-making power.
3	What is the House of Lords?	The unelected upper chamber of Parliament that revises bills and scrutinises government.
4	Who is the Speaker?	The politically neutral MP elected to chair debates and keep order in the House of Commons.
5	Who is Black Rod?	The ceremonial officer in the House of Lords who summons MPs for the State Opening.
6	Who are party whips?	MPs or peers appointed to enforce party discipline and ensure members vote with their party.
7	Who are frontbenchers?	Government ministers and Opposition shadow ministers sitting on the front benches.
8	Who are backbenchers?	MPs or peers without ministerial roles sitting behind their party's frontbench.
9	What are select committees?	Cross-party groups of backbench MPs that investigate government departments and spending.
10	What is the separation of powers?	Dividing state power between the legislature, executive, and judiciary.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is First Past the Post (FPTP)?	The UK General Election voting system where the candidate with the most votes wins.
2	What is Proportional Representation (PR)?	A voting system where seats won closely match each party's share of total votes.
3	What is a majority government?	A government formed by one party winning over half of all seats in the Commons (326+).
4	What is a coalition government?	A government formed when two or more parties agree to share power and govern together.
5	What is a Bill?	A formal proposal for a new law debated and voted on in Parliament.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
6	What is Royal Assent?	The Monarch's formal approval of a Bill, turning it into an Act of Parliament.
7	What is a hung parliament?	When no single political party wins an overall majority of seats in the House of Commons.
8	What is a constituency?	A geographical area represented by a single Member of Parliament in the House of Commons.
9	What is a White Paper?	A government policy document setting out firm proposals for future legislation.
10	What is a Green Paper?	A government consultation document inviting public and expert feedback before drafting a Bill.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is direct taxation?	Taxes charged directly on income or wealth, such as Income Tax and National Insurance.
2	What is indirect taxation?	Taxes charged on spending on goods and services, such as VAT and fuel duty.
3	What is the Budget?	The Chancellor's annual statement setting out government tax and spending plans.
4	What is a pressure group?	An organised group that tries to influence government policy without standing for election.
5	What is lobbying?	Directly contacting and persuading MPs or ministers to support or change a policy.
6	What is a trade union?	An organisation of workers formed to protect pay, conditions, and employment rights.
7	What is direct action?	Public campaigning methods such as marches, demonstrations, strikes, and boycotts.
8	What is active citizenship?	Citizens taking practical action to bring about positive change in society.
9	What is a petition?	A formal written request signed by many people appealing to Parliament or government for action.
10	What is voter turnout?	The percentage of eligible registered voters who actually cast a ballot in an election.