GLOUCESTER ACADEMY

GREENSHAW LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 2

Year 11

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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 eachother 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 infront 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	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic.
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	Art journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork.
7	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces.
8	Canvas	A strong plain-woven fabric which is used as a surface on which to paint.
9	Juxtaposition	An act of placing things close together or side by side for comparison or contrast
10	Final Design	A sketchbook based large scale piece that shows your final intention of an outcome.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mark making	The process of using lines to create texture and tone.
2	Symbolism	Objects of an artwork holding a representation.
3	Composition	The arrangement of a sketchbook or contents of an artwork.
4	Cartridge Paper	High quality, heavy paper used for drawing.
5	Proportion	The balance between two parts.
6	Complimentary Colour	Colours which are opposite on the colour wheel.
7	Harmonious Colour	Colours which are next to each other on the colour wheel.
8	Palette	A surface on which to mix paint.
9	Accurate	Correct in all details
10	Concept	An idea which informs your artwork.

Child Development Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State the difference between delayed and restricted motor skills.	Delayed motor skills develop more slowly than expected; restricted motor skills may be permanently limited by a condition or disability.
2	Describe one way a visual impairment may affect a child's physical development.	The child may be reluctant to move or reach for objects because they cannot clearly see their surroundings, limiting motor development.
3	Explain how delayed fine motor skills can affect a child's learning.	The child may struggle to hold pencils or manipulate small objects, making drawing and hands-on learning activities harder.
4	State what a learning disability is.	A cognitive impairment that affects how a person learns new things and processes information.
5	Explain how poor concentration can affect a child's learning.	They may miss instructions, move between tasks without finishing them and develop gaps in their knowledge.
6	State two short-term reasons why a child may have memory issues.	Sleep deprivation, illness or a busy schedule. (Any two.)
7	State what EAL stands for.	English as an additional language.
8	Describe one challenge a child with EAL may experience in a childcare setting.	They may struggle to understand instructions or communicate with adults and children if the language used differs from their home language.
9	Explain why limited interaction with adults may affect a child's development.	The child may have fewer opportunities to learn language and social skills, make bonds and learn how to join in with play.
10	Explain why friendships are important for a child's development.	Friendships help children interact with others, feel accepted, build social skills and develop self-esteem.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State two reasons why a child may find it difficult to form friendships.	Delayed language or social skills, difficulty sharing or taking turns, or difficulty trusting others. (Any two.)
2	Describe how disruptive behaviour can affect play and learning.	Interrupting, tantrums or hurting others can disrupt activities and affect both the child's learning and the learning of others.
3	State the meaning of a transition in a child's life.	A change in a child's life that may cause upset or trauma, such as moving house or starting school.
4	Describe separation anxiety.	Distress a child experiences when they are apart from their parents or carers.
5	Explain why a child may regress after the birth of a sibling.	They may feel jealous of the new baby and return to earlier behaviours, such as crying or wetting, to gain parental attention.
6	Describe what it means when a child does not initiate play.	The child does not independently choose resources, decide how to play or start an activity with others.
7	Explain how restricted fine motor skills can affect a child's play.	The child may be unable to grasp or manipulate small objects, making construction, drawing or other activities

		difficult.
8	Explain why a child with a sensory impairment may struggle to navigate play areas.	They may not see or hear clearly enough to move around safely, making it harder to access activities and join in.
9	Explain how difficulty communicating preferences can affect play.	A child may be unable to explain what they want or choose an activity, causing frustration or preventing them from joining in.
10	State two important rules of play children need to learn.	Sharing, taking turns, being kind, following game rules or respecting others' choices. (Any two.)

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Explain why too many choices may overwhelm a child with additional needs.	They may struggle to make a decision or understand the options, leading to confusion, frustration or withdrawal.
2	State two reasons why a child may struggle with cooperative play.	They may find sharing or negotiating difficult, lack patience, or have delayed language or social development. (Any two.)
3	Describe one possible impact of a child isolating themselves from others.	They may not form friendships, build bonds or develop the social skills gained from playing with others.
4	Explain why consistent routines can support a child's emotional development.	Predictable routines help children feel safe and secure because they know what will happen next.
5	State the difference between a hazard and a risk.	A hazard is a possible source of harm; risk is the chance or likelihood that harm will occur.
6	Describe what mouthing is and why it can be dangerous.	Mouthing is when young children put objects into their mouths to explore them; small parts could cause choking.
7	Explain what positive risk taking means in children's play.	Balancing possible harm against the benefits of an activity, allowing children to explore and learn to judge risks safely.
8	Describe the role of an adult in supporting children's play.	Adults supervise play, model appropriate behaviours, offer reassurance and intervene when necessary to maintain safety or interest.
9	Explain why adults should be available but not intrusive during play.	Children need support when required but should still be able to lead their own play and develop independence.
10	State one way an adult can make an activity suitable for a child who is becoming bored.	Introduce new resources, ideas or challenges, or adapt the activity to their developmental stage.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State three types of internet-enabled technology children may use.	Tablets, computers, smartphones, games consoles, smartwatches, internet-connected televisions or app-enabled toys. (Any three.)
2	Describe one benefit of technology for young children's development.	It can develop hand-eye coordination, language, problem-solving or creativity.
3	Explain how parental controls can help to keep children safe online.	They restrict access to unsuitable content, apps or websites, including violent or age-inappropriate material.
4	Explain why corridors and doorways need to be wide and clear in childcare settings.	They must allow children, pushchairs and wheelchairs to move around safely without obstacles.
5	Describe one feature of a suitable chair for a young child.	It should be sturdy and the correct height so the child's feet can rest flat on the floor; younger children may need sides for support.
6	Explain why furniture should not block adults' views across a childcare room.	Adults need to see and supervise children so that hazards or unsafe behaviour can be identified quickly.
7	State two ways resources can be organised to promote children's independence.	Store similar resources in sets and keep boxes or shelves at a height children can reach.
8	Explain why younger children's storage boxes should have picture labels.	Pictures help children identify where resources are kept and return items even if they cannot read yet.
9	Describe why a messy-play area should be close to a sink.	Children can wash their hands and adults can clean spillages quickly, reducing slipping hazards.
10	State two items of clothing or protection suitable for children in sunny weather.	Sunhat, sunscreen, sunglasses or suitable light clothing. (Any two.)

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Explain why adults must plan for children's hunger, thirst and toileting needs on outings.	They need enough food, water and access to toilets or nappy-changing facilities to keep children comfortable and well.
2	Describe how signs, symbols or maps can keep children safe outdoors.	Clear symbols can show safe or unsafe areas, while maps identify the layout and safe routes.
3	State what inclusive play means.	Play that is adapted so all children can participate, regardless of their abilities, disabilities or other individual circumstances.
4	State one right included in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).	The right to education.
5	Explain how a ball game could be adapted for a child with a physical disability.	A lighter ball, lowered target or allowing the child to hold the ball when moving can help them participate alongside others.
6	Describe two positive behaviours an adult should model when including children with additional needs.	Value the child, focus on their abilities, avoid labelling them and encourage independence. (Any two.)
7	Explain why adults should give children age-appropriate choices.	Choosing suitable activities or resources supports independence, but children must be able to understand the options.

8	Explain why adults should praise positive behaviour promptly.	Praise reinforces the desired behaviour and makes it more likely that the child will repeat it.
9	Describe two benefits of an inclusive environment for other children.	They learn to include others, share resources, show patience and respond sensitively to different needs. (Any two.)
10	Explain how inclusive play can develop empathy.	Children learn to recognise how others feel and adapt their behaviour so that everyone can take part.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State two social skills children can develop through inclusive activities.	Sharing, turn taking, making friends, accepting differences or communicating with others. (Any two.)
2	Explain why movable play equipment may need to be secured for a child with sensory needs.	Keeping equipment still makes it safer and easier to use, reducing frustration and helping the child engage.
3	State two ways resources can be adapted for a child with a visual impairment.	Use contrasting colours, large print, textured or scented materials, magnifiers or audiobooks. (Any two.)
4	Describe the purpose of a sensory garden.	An outdoor space that stimulates the senses through colours, textures, scents and sounds from plants and other features.
5	Explain why activities may need to be shortened for children with poor concentration.	Shorter activities help children remain interested and engaged instead of becoming distracted or overwhelmed.
6	Explain how breaking an activity into smaller steps can support a child with intellectual needs.	It makes each part manageable, gives time to practise and process information, and builds confidence as steps are completed.
7	Describe what Makaton is.	A language programme using signs and symbols to help children communicate.
8	Describe how the Picture Exchange Communication System (PECS) supports a child's communication.	The child uses picture cards to express needs or initiate communication, rather than relying only on speech.
9	State two ways adults can encourage self-resilience in children.	Offer age-appropriate choices, encourage independence, let children try tasks themselves, and praise their efforts. (Any two.)
10	Explain how a structured approach can help a child during a transition.	A planned routine and clear steps help the child know what to expect, reducing worry and making change more manageable.

Drama Knowledge Organiser:

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

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

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

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which German theatre practitioner encouraged audiences to think about social and political issues rather than become emotionally absorbed?	Bertolt Brecht.
2	How does a cyclical structure begin and end?	It starts with a dramatic end scene, then goes back to the beginning.
3	What makes an episodic structure different from a linear structure?	It is made up of self-contained scenes which link together but each have their own title and story.
4	During rehearsals, what does refining involve?	Making changes to the performance piece during the rehearsal process.
5	Name four design elements used in a performance.	Costume, sound, set, and lighting.
6	What does the term *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.

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

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

Engineering Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	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 2	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 3	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.

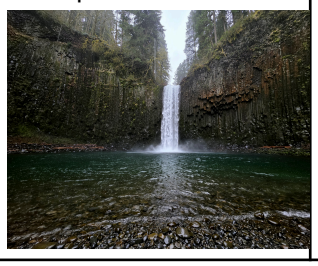
Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which material makes bicycle frames lightweight and corrosion-resistant?	Aluminium makes bicycle frames lightweight and corrosion-resistant.
2	Which property makes carbon fibre ideal for racing bicycle frames?	High strength-to-weight ratio makes carbon fibre ideal for racing frames.
3	Which material provides high strength and shock absorption for touring frames?	Steel provides high strength and shock absorption for touring frames.
4	Which property allows rubber bicycle tyres to grip the road?	High friction allows rubber bicycle tyres to grip the road.
5	Which property enables rubber tyres to flex and return to shape?	Elasticity enables rubber tyres to flex and return to shape.
6	Which material is used for bicycle chains because of its high hardness?	Hardened steel is used for bicycle chains to resist wear.
7	Which property prevents brake pads from wearing down too quickly?	Wear resistance prevents brake pads from wearing down quickly.
8	Which property allows steel spokes to hold the wheel under tension?	Tensile strength allows steel spokes to hold the wheel under tension.
9	Which material combines extreme strength, low weight, and corrosion resistance?	Titanium combines extreme strength, low weight, and corrosion resistance.
10	Which property allows aluminium to be pulled into thin gear cables?	Ductility allows aluminium or steel to be pulled into thin cables.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which material provides high strength and flexibility for modern rollercoaster tracks?	Mild Steel provides high strength and flexibility for modern rollercoaster tracks.
2	Which material absorbs vibrations to create a classic, noisy rollercoaster ride?	Wood absorbs vibrations to create a classic, noisy rollercoaster ride.
3	Which property allows steel tracks to bend into smooth loops without breaking?	Ductility allows steel tracks to bend into smooth loops without breaking.
4	Which property prevents rollercoaster wheels from wearing down due to friction?	Wear resistance prevents rollercoaster wheels from wearing down quickly.
5	Which material is used for rollercoaster wheel coatings to reduce noise and add grip?	Polyurethane is used for wheel coatings to reduce noise and add grip.
6	Which property allows steel lift chains to pull heavy trains up steep hills?	Tensile strength allows steel lift chains to pull heavy trains up hills.
7	Which property protects outdoor rollercoaster structures from rusting in the rain?	Corrosion resistance protects outdoor structures from rusting in the rain.
8	Which material makes rollercoaster cars lightweight so they accelerate faster?	Fibreglass makes rollercoaster cars lightweight so they accelerate faster.
9	Which property helps track supports withstand the heavy weight of passing trains?	Compressive strength helps track supports withstand heavy train loads.
10	Which property allows safety harnesses to absorb sudden forces during sharp turns?	Toughness allows safety harnesses to absorb sudden forces safely.

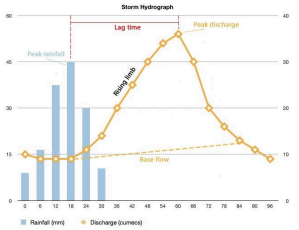
Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which material cushions falls on playground surfaces because of its elasticity?	Rubber cushions falls on playground surfaces because of its high elasticity.
2	Which property makes HDPE plastic ideal for colourful outdoor slides and panels?	UV resistance prevents HDPE plastic from fading or cracking in sunlight.
3	Which material provides high strength and durability for main climbing frame posts?	Galvanised steel provides high strength and durability for main climbing frames.
4	Which property protects outdoor metal playground equipment from rusting in the rain?	Corrosion resistance protects outdoor metal equipment from rusting in the rain.
5	Which material is chosen for playground borders and decks for its natural look and low heat retention?	Timber is chosen for its natural aesthetic and because it stays cooler in sunlight.
6	Which property allows steel-core climbing ropes to support children's weight without snapping?	Tensile strength allows steel-core ropes to hold heavy loads under tension.
7	Which property makes plastic slides safe by preventing splinters and scrapes?	Smoothness makes plastic slides safe by reducing cuts, scrapes, and splinters.
8	Which material is lightweight and rust-resistant for smaller railings and platforms?	Aluminium is lightweight and rust-resistant for smaller railings and platforms.
9	Which property prevents rubber safety tiles from becoming slippery when wet?	High friction prevents rubber safety surfacing from becoming slippery in the rain.
10	Which property allows playground swings and see-saws to withstand repeated heavy impacts?	Toughness allows moving play equipment to absorb repeated sudden shocks safely.

Geography Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How does the river valley change from source to mouth?	The valley goes from V shape to U shape/flat.
2	How does the river channel change from source to mouth?	The channel becomes wider and deeper.
3	How does sediment size change from source to mouth?	The sediment becomes smaller and more rounded.
4	Define erosion	The process by which material is worn away.
5	Define hydraulic action	The force of the water against the coastline causes it to erode.
6	Define abrasion	The material within the water scrapes against the bed and banks causing them to erode.
7	Define attrition	When material within the water collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.
8	Define solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
9	Define transportation	The process by which material is moved along the coastline.
10	Define traction	This is when large sediment is rolled along the river bed.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define saltation	This is when sediment is bounced along the river bed.
2	Define suspension	This is when sediment is held within the water.
3	Define solution	This is when sediment is dissolved within the water.
4	Define deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity
5	Identify the landform(s) in the photo 	Waterfall, gorge

6	Identify the landform(s) in the photo 	Meander, ox bow lake
7	Define meander	A bend in a river.
8	Identify the landform(s) in the photo 	Estuary
9	Define floodplain	A flat area of land found on either side of the river, normally found in the middle and lower courses.
10	Define levee	A raised river bank, normally found in the middle and lower courses.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define estuary	This is the tidal mouth of a large river, found in the lower course.
2	What is a human cause of flooding?	Urbanisation Deforestation Agriculture
3	What is a physical cause of flooding?	Geology Relief Precipitation
4	Identify a factor that has created this shape hydrograph. 	Urbanisation Deforestation Agriculture Impermeable geology Steep relief High precipitation
5	Name one river hard engineering strategy.	Dams and reservoirs Channel straightening Flood relief channel Embankments
6	Name one river soft engineering strategy.	Flood warnings and preparation River restoration

		Afforestation Floodplain zoning
7	Identify one hard engineering strategy from in the photo. 	Dam, reservoir
8	Define urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of a country's population lives in towns and cities.
9	What is the rate of urbanisation like in an LIC/NEE?	Fast.
10	What is the rate of urbanisation like in an HIC?	Slow

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define megacity	A city with a population of more than 10 million people.
2	What are the two main reasons cities are getting bigger?	Rural to urban migration Natural increase
3	Define rural to urban migration	When people move from the countryside into the city.
4	Define natural increase	When the birth rate is higher than the death rate so the population increases.
5	Define push factor	A reason why people want to leave a place eg. poorly paid jobs.
6	Define pull factor	A reason why people want to move to a place eg. high paying jobs
7	What is our example of an LIC/NEE city?	Lagos
8	Why is Lagos regionally important?	Lagos has a thriving arts and cultural scene.
9	Why is Lagos nationally important?	Lagos generates 35% of Nigeria's GDP.
10	Why is Lagos internationally important?	Lagos is the ICT centre for West Africa.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the population of Lagos?	18 million
2	What percentage of people are employed in the formal sector in Lagos?	50% of people
3	What is the life expectancy in Lagos?	59.5 years
4	What percentage of people have access to clean water in Lagos?	55% of people
5	What percentage of people live in squatter settlements in Lagos?	66% of people
6	What is a squatter settlement	An area of often illegal, poor-quality housing that is lacking in services like water supply, sewage and electricity.
7	Where are squatter settlements located in Lagos?	Most of Lagos's squatter settlements are found on the western side of Lagos Lagoon; the biggest is Makoko.
8	Name a way that squatter settlements can be management	2012 demolition. LMGDP: Settlements were upgraded between 2006-2013, 1 million people benefitted. Makoko floating school Eco Atlantic
9	Why is Bristol regionally important?	Bristol has thriving culture and entertainment.
10	Why is Bristol nationally important?	Bristol is the 8th most popular city for visitors in the UK.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Why is Bristol internationally important?	Bristol has two large universities that attract students from across the world.
2	What is the population in Bristol?	Bristol currently has a population of 494,400 people/
3	What is an opportunity in Bristol?	Shopping e.g. Cabot Circus 14/15 main aerospace companies located in Bristol. The integrated transport system
4	What is a challenge in Bristol?	Social inequality e.g. Clifton and Filwood. 2nd most congested city in the UK. Building on greenfield sites e.g. Bradley Stoke.
5	What is regeneration?	The reversing of urban decline by modernising or developing aiming to improve the local economy.
6	What is Bristol Temple Quarter?	This is an area located in Bristol city centre that surrounds Temple Meads train station.
7	What is our example of regeneration in Bristol?	Bristol Temple Quarter.
8	What is urban sustainability?	A city organised without over reliance on the surrounding rural areas and using renewable energy
9	How can urban sprawl be managed in Bristol?	Building on brownfield sites. Only 6% of new developments on greenfield sites
10	How can water be managed in Bristol?	Fixing leaks (10,000 a year) Reduce waste water Water conservation

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define health and wellbeing.	A combination of physical health, social wellbeing and emotional wellbeing, not just the absence of disease or illness.
2	Define physical health.	The condition of a person's body and how well it is working.
3	Define emotional wellbeing.	The feelings a person has and how they handle them.
4	Define social wellbeing.	A person's ability to form and maintain healthy relationships with others.
5	State the four physiological indicators covered in Component 3.	Heart rate, resting heart rate, blood pressure and body mass index (BMI).
6	Define heart rate.	The number of heartbeats in a minute.
7	State what heart rate is measured in.	Beats per minute, or bpm.
8	State the normal resting heart rate range for an adult.	60 to 100 bpm.
9	State the readings that are classed as abnormal resting heart rate.	Below 60 bpm or above 100 bpm.
10	State when resting heart rate should be measured.	When a person has been still and resting for at least 5 minutes, not within an hour of exercise.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State one factor that may temporarily increase heart rate.	Stress, anxiety or vigorous exercise.
2	Describe the link between fitness and resting pulse rate.	The fitter a person is, the lower their resting pulse rate is likely to be.
3	State what faster heart rate recovery after exercise can indicate.	It can indicate that the person has a higher level of fitness.
4	State two short-term risks of a very low pulse rate.	Fainting, light-headedness, dizziness, chest pain or shortness of breath.
5	State two short-term risks of a high pulse rate.	Dizziness, shortness of breath, chest pain, fainting or high blood pressure.
6	State two long-term risks of a high pulse rate.	Cardiovascular disease, heart attack, stroke, premature death or heart failure.
7	Define body mass index, or BMI.	A test used to decide whether someone is underweight, healthy weight, overweight or obese.
8	State what BMI is calculated from.	A person's height and weight.
9	State the BMI range for underweight.	Below 18.5 kg/m2.
10	State the BMI range for healthy weight.	18.5 to 24.9 kg/m2.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State the BMI range for overweight.	25 to 29.9 kg/m2.
2	State the BMI range for obese.	30 to 39.9 kg/m2.
3	State the BMI range for severely or very obese.	40 kg/m2 or above.
4	State two factors that can increase BMI.	Lack of exercise and a diet high in fat and sugar.
5	Define caloric surplus.	Taking in more calories than the body uses, so extra energy is stored as fat.
6	State two short-term risks of being overweight or obese.	Reduced mobility, shortness of breath, high blood pressure, joint pain, tiredness or sleep apnoea.
7	State two long-term risks of being overweight or obese.	Cardiovascular problems, heart attack, stroke, arthritis, Type 2 diabetes or high blood pressure.
8	State two short-term risks of being underweight.	Feeling weak and tired, dizziness, irregular periods or a weaker immune system.
9	State two long-term risks of being underweight.	Slower growth, infertility, anaemia, osteoporosis or increased risk of serious illness.
10	Define blood pressure.	The force of blood pushing on the walls of the arteries.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State what blood pressure is measured in.	Millimetres of mercury, or mmHg.
2	State the blood pressure range for low blood pressure.	90/60 mmHg or lower.
3	State the ideal blood pressure range.	90/60 to 120/80 mmHg.
4	State the pre-high blood pressure range.	120/80 to 140/90 mmHg.
5	State the high blood pressure range.	140/90 mmHg or higher.
6	State two possible causes of high blood pressure.	Smoking, alcohol, drugs, ageing, too much salt, a high-fat diet or lack of physical activity.
7	Describe how too much salt can affect blood pressure.	Salt can make the body hold onto water, adding pressure to blood vessel walls and raising blood pressure.
8	State two short-term risks of high blood pressure.	Headaches, shortness of breath or nose bleeds.
9	State two long-term risks of high blood pressure.	Damaged arteries, reduced blood flow, heart attack, stroke, kidney disease, blindness or vascular dementia.
10	State two short-term risks of low blood pressure.	Dizziness, blurred vision, fainting or feeling nauseous.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State the five lifestyle indicators.	Nutrition, physical activity, smoking, alcohol and substance misuse.
2	State the five Eatwell Guide food groups and percentages.	Fruit and vegetables 40%, starchy carbohydrates 38%, protein 12%, dairy and alternatives 8%, oils and spreads 1%.
3	State the two food groups that should make up the biggest part of a diet.	Fruit and vegetables, and starchy carbohydrates.
4	State the daily fruit and vegetable recommendation.	At least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables every day.
5	State the daily water recommendation.	At least 6 to 8 glasses of water a day.
6	State two examples of starchy carbohydrates.	Rice, pasta, bread, potatoes, or wholegrain versions such as brown rice.
7	State two examples of dairy foods or dairy alternatives.	Milk, cheese, yoghurt, soya drinks or oat drinks.
8	State two examples of protein foods.	Beans, meat, fish or eggs.
9	State the type of oils and spreads recommended by the Eatwell Guide.	Small amounts of unsaturated oils and spreads.
10	State two risks of a poor diet.	Obesity, weak immune system, deficiency diseases, high blood pressure or cardiovascular disease.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State two deficiency diseases linked to poor nutrition.	Anaemia, osteoporosis, scurvy or delayed growth.
2	State what low iron, low calcium, low protein and low vitamin C can cause.	Low iron can cause anaemia; low calcium can cause osteoporosis; low protein can cause delayed growth; low vitamin C can cause scurvy.
3	State the physical activity recommendation for children aged 1 to 5 years.	60 minutes a day of moderate to vigorous activity, using activities such as walking, climbing, running and dancing.
4	State three physical activities suitable for children aged 1 to 5 years.	Walking, climbing, running, digging, dancing, throwing and catching, cycling or swimming.
5	State the physical activity recommendation for children and young people aged 5 to 18 years.	At least 60 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity every day, spread across the week.
6	State the weekly physical activity recommendation for adults.	150 minutes of moderate activity or 75 minutes of vigorous activity each week.
7	State the physical activity recommendation for adults with disabilities.	150 minutes of moderate activity a week, including balance and strength exercises on 2 days of the week.
8	State two examples of moderate activity for adults.	Brisk walking, dancing, doubles badminton, gardening, water aerobics, painting or decorating.
9	State two examples of vigorous activity for adults.	Running, squash, cross-country, hockey or treadmill exercise.
10	State two benefits of taking part in recommended levels of physical activity.	Reduced risk of Type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, depression, cancer, high blood pressure or obesity.

History Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Question	Answer
1	Who was the first President of America?	George Washington
2	What was a state?	An area with a high population and stable government
3	What was a territory?	An area with a small population and controlled by Congress
4	Name one of the original 13 states?	New York/New Jersey/New Hampshire/North Carolina/South Carolina
5	What was the Louisiana Purchase?	The purchase of 530 million acres of land from France
6	What was the cause of the Great Sioux War?	Gold was discovered in the Black Hills
7	What was the impact of the Great Sioux War?	The Sioux was forced into reservations
8	Name one way Plains culture was destroyed in reservations	Tribes split up/converted to christianity/sent to boarding schools/live in houses
9	What was the last main form of Native American resistance?	The Ghost Dance movement
10	What kept living conditions poor for Black Americans?	The Jim Crow Laws

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	When was the American Civil War?	1861 - 1865
2	What were the northern and southern states known as during the war?	Northern states - Union Southern states - Confederacy
3	Who was elected President in 1860?	Abraham Lincoln
4	What happened in 1860-1861?	States voted to succeed from the USA
5	Who was the President of the Confederacy?	Jefferson Davis
6	What was the Emancipation Proclamation?	It made all slaves in the Confederacy states free
7	What did the Emancipation Proclamation become in law?	13th Amendment
8	What was the Freedmen's Bureau?	A charity that gave ex-slaves confiscated land
9	What were the Black Codes?	Laws that removed the rights of Black Americans
10	What was the 14th Amendment?	Anyone born in the USA was a US citizen whatever the colour of their skin

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the 15th Amendment?	It gave all Black Americans the right to vote
2	What was a sharecropper?	Black American farmers that did not own their land
3	What was the railroad that crossed the whole of the country?	Transcontinental Railroad
4	What grew due to the railroads?	The Cattle Industry
5	What were the people who settled on the Plains called?	Homesteaders
6	What was the Homesteaders Act?	It offered people 160 acres of land for free for five years
7	What were some of the difficulties Homesteaders faced?	(Any one of): Isolation/disease/the weather/poor farming/wild animals
8	How did the Homesteaders overcome their difficulties?	(Any one of): Houses built of sod/windpumps/dry farming/turkey red crops/barbed wire
9	Why was Little Crow's war fought?	As a protest against government policy
10	What was the impact of Red Cloud's war?	The government had to give the Sioux more land

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the cause of the Great Sioux War?	Gold was discovered in the Black Hills
2	What was the impact of the Great Sioux War?	The Sioux was forced into reservations
3	Name one way Plains culture was destroyed in reservations	(Any one of): Tribes split up/converted to christianity/sent to boarding schools/live in houses
4	What was the last main form of Native American resistance?	The Ghost Dance movement
5	What kept living conditions poor for Black Americans?	The Jim Crow Laws
6	What led to the increase in political violence for Black Americans?	Ku Klux Klan
7	What big businesses grew after 1877?	(Any one of): Minerals/Cotton and tobacco/ Farms and ranches
8	Why did immigration increase after 1877?	(Any one of): A booming economy/Persecution/Freedom of religion
9	What is a Republic?	A country without a king or queen
10	Who was the leader of America?	The President

Week 8	Question	Answer
1	What led to the increase in political violence for Black Americans?	Ku Klux Klan
2	What big businesses grew after 1877?	Minerals/Cotton and tobacco/ Farms and ranches
3	Why did immigration increase after 1877?	A booming economy/Persecution/Freedom of religion
4	What is a Republic?	A country without a king or queen
5	Who was the leader of America?	The President
6	What was the Homesteaders Act?	It offered people 160 acres of land for free for five years
7	What were some of the difficulties Homesteaders faced?	Isolation/disease/the weather/poor farming/wild animals
8	How did the Homesteaders overcome their difficulties?	houses built of soad/windpumps/dry farming/turkey red crops/barbed wire
9	Why was Little Crow's war fought?	As a protest against government policy
10	What was the impact of Red Cloud's war?	The government had to give the Sioux more land

Week 9	Question	Answer
1	What was the key to the south's success?	Cotton
2	What was the impact of cotton in the south?	Cotton made up
3	What was the impact of cotton in the north?	Cotton made up 42% of all US exports
4	What did Eli Whitney invent?	The Cotton Gin
5	Why was there an increase in plantations in the south?	Banks loaned plantation owners money to expand or build new ones
6	What happened to the children of slaves?	They automatically became slaves
7	By 1838 how many slaves lived in the south?	Over 2 million
8	Why was there conflict between the white Americans and the Native Americans?	White Americans took land inhabited by Native Americans
9	Why was there conflict between white Southern Americans and Northern Americans?	Northern businessmen thought slavery was unfair competition
10	Why was there tension between abolitionists and white Americans?	Abolitionists believed that slavery was immoral

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°C to 63°C)
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

Spanish HIGHER Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 El futuro te espera	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*El año próximo*	*Next year*
2	voy a **seguir**	I am going **to carry on**
3	**estudiando** español	**studying** spanish
4	**trabajando** en un colegio	**working** in a school
5	**viajando** por el mundo	**travelling** the world
6	Cuando tenga suficiente tiempo	When I have enough time
7	tengo la intención de	I intend to
8	**casarme**	**get married**
9	**compartir** un piso	**share** a flat
10	**entrar** en el mundo laboral	to **enter** the world of work

Week 2 El futuro te espera	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*De niño*	*As a child*
2	quería **ser**	I used to want **to be**
3	Enfermero/a	a nurse
4	y **trabajar**	and **work**
5	en un hospital	in a hospital
6	*Ahora*	*Now*
7	me gusta la idea de	I like the idea
8	**trabajar**	**to work**
9	como periodista	as a journalist
10	en el extranjero	abroad

Week 3 El futuro te espera	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mi lengua materna es	My mother tongue is
2	el catalán	Catalan
3	mi segundo idioma es	my second language is
4	el francés	French
5	y **hablo** un poco de inglés	and **I speak** a bit of English
6	Quiero **mejorar**	I want **to improve**
7	mi nivel de	my level of
8	español ya que	Spanish since
9	te permite	it allows you
10	**encontrar** un buen trabajo	**to find** a good job

Week 7 Un mundo mejor para todos	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en casa	at home
2	para **cuidar** el medio ambiente	in order **to look afte**r the environment
3	para **proteger** el medio ambiente	in order **to protect** the environment
4	siempre **usamos** la ducha	**we** always **use** the shower
5	**usamos** botellas de agua reutilizables	**we use** reusable water bottles
6	**reciclamos todo lo possible**	**we recycle everything possible**
7	**usamos** el transporte público	**we use** public transport
8	**desenchufamos** los aparatos eléctricos	**we unplug** electrical appliances
9	**apagamos** las luces	**we turn off** the lights
10	en vez de	instead of

Week 8 Un mundo mejor para todos	Piece of Information	Answer
1	para ser verde	in order to be green
2	no se debería	you shouldn't
3	usar bolsas de plástico	use plastic bags
4	poner la calefacción	put on the heating
5	ir en coche	go by car
6	**malgastar agua**	**waste water**
7	**malgastar** energía	**waste** energy
8	se debería	you should
9	**separar** la basura	**separate** the rubbish
10	**ir** en bici/a pie	**go** by bike/by foot

Week 9 Un mundo mejor para todos	Piece of Information	Answer
1	hay **demasiada** basura en las calles	there is **too much** rubbish in the streets
2	hay demasiada **gente sin espacio para vivir**	there are too many **people with nowhere to live**
3	hay demasiada **destrucción de los bosque**s	there is too much **destruction of forests**
4	hay demasiada **polución de los mares y río**s	there is too much **pollution of seas and rivers**
5	el aire está contaminado	the air is polluted
6	**los combustibles fósiles se acaban**	**fossil fuels are running out**
7	se debería **cuidar** el planeta	you should **look after** the planet
8	se debería **ayudar** a proyectos de ayuda	you should **support** aid projects
9	se debería **comprar** productos verdes	you should **buy** green products
10	se debería comprar productos de comercio justo	you should buy fair trade products

Spanish FOUNDATION Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 El futuro te espera	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*El año próximo*	*Next year*
2	voy a **estudiar**	I am going **to study**
3	español	Spanish
4	voy a **trabajar**	I am going **to work**
5	en un colegio	in a school
6	me gustaría **casarme**	I would like **to get married**
7	*En el futuro*	*In the future*
8	voy a **ir**	I am going **to go**
9	a la universidad	to university
10	**va a ser**	**it is going to be**

Week 2 El futuro te espera	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pienso que	I think that
2	**aprender** otras lenguas	**learning** other languages
3	es muy útil	is very useful
4	te ayuda a **hacer**	it helps you **to make**
5	nuevos amigos	new friends
6	*En el futuro*	I*n the future*
7	Me gustaría **aprender**	I would like **to learn**
8	Otros idiomas	other languages
9	Porque quiero **encontrar**	because I want **to find**
10	un trabajo al extranjero	a job abroad

Week 3 El futuro te espera	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para mí	For me
2	*En el futuro*	*In the future*
3	La gente **pasará**	people **will spend**
4	más tiempo en casa	more time at home
5	y habrá menos trabajos	and there will be less jobs
6	diría que	I would say that
7	en la próxima década	in the next decade
8	la gente **será** más	people **will be** more
9	consciente de	conscious of
10	la salud mental	mental health

Week 7 Un mundo mejor para todos	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en casa	at home
2	para **cuidar** el medio ambiente	in order **to look afte**r the environment
3	para **proteger** el medio ambiente	in order **to protect** the environment
4	siempre **uso** la ducha	**I** always **use** the shower
5	**No uso** botellas plásticas	**I don't use** plastic bottles
6	**reciclamos** todo	**we recycle** everything
7	**uso** el transporte público	**I use** public transport
8	en vez de	instead of
9	los coches	cars
10	es mejor	It is better

Week 8 Un mundo mejor para todos	Piece of Information	Answer
1	para ser verde	in order to be green
2	no se debería	you shouldn't
3	usar bolsas de plástico	use plastic bags
4	poner la calefacción	put on the heating
5	ir en coche	go by car
6	**malgastar** agua	**waste** water
7	**malgastar** energía	**waste** energy
8	se debería	you should
9	**separar** la basura	**separate** the rubbish
10	**ir** en bici/a pie	**go** by bike/by foot

Week 9 Un mundo mejor para todos	Piece of Information	Answer
1	**hay** basura en las calles	**there is** rubbish in the streets
2	**hay** demasiada gente sin techo	**there are** too many homeless people
3	**hay** destrucción de los bosques	**there is** destruction of forests
4	**hay** polución de los ríos	**there is** pollution of rivers
5	el aire está contaminado	the air is polluted
6	los combustibles fósiles se acaban	fossil fuels are running out
7	se debería **cuidar** el planeta	you should **look after** the planet
8	se debería **ayudar** a proyectos de ayuda	you should **support** aid projects
9	se debería **comprar** productos verdes	you should **buy** green products
10	se debería **comprar** productos de comercio justo	you should **buy** fair trade products

Sport Science Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define an extrinsic factor in relation to sports injuries.	A factor or risk from outside the body that can cause injury (e.g., coaching, equipment, environment).
2	Define an intrinsic factor in relation to sports injuries.	A physical or psychological factor within the performer's own body or mind that can cause injury.
3	State the five categories of extrinsic factors in R180.	Type of activity, coaching/supervision, environment, equipment, and safety hazards.
4	State two ways poor coaching or supervision can lead to injury.	Giving incorrect technique advice, failing to enforce rules, poor communication, or mismatching competitors.
5	State three environmental factors that can increase the risk of injury.	Weather (rain, ice, extreme heat/cold), playing surface (uneven, hard, slippery), and surrounding area/spectators.
6	State two examples of protective equipment used to prevent injury.	Shin pads, gum shields, helmets, goggles, or padding.
7	State how incorrect footwear can cause a sports injury.	Worn-out grips can cause slips, or incorrect studs/blades can get caught in the turf, causing ankle or knee twists.
8	State the five categories of intrinsic factors in R180.	Physical preparation, individual variables, psychological factors, posture, and poor technique.
9	State three elements of physical preparation that help prevent injury.	Training/fitness levels, warming up, and cooling down.
10	State four individual variables that can affect injury risk.	Age, gender, nutrition/hydration, sleep, or previous/recurring injuries.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State three psychological factors that can lead to sports injuries.	Motivation, aggression, and arousal/anxiety levels.
2	Describe how over-arousal or excessive aggression can cause injury.	It can cause a performer to lose focus, make reckless tackles, or use poor technique, risking injury to themselves or others.
3	State the three main postural defects covered in R180.	Lordosis, kyphosis, and scoliosis.
4	Define lordosis.	An excessive inward curvature of the lower (lumbar) spine.
5	Define kyphosis.	An excessive outward curvature of the upper (thoracic) spine, causing a rounded back.
6	Define scoliosis.	An abnormal sideways curvature of the spine (forming an 'S' or 'C' shape).
7	State two causes of poor posture.	Poor stance/gait, sitting positions, physical defects, lack of exercise, fatigue, or emotional factors (low self-esteem).
8	State the five components of a warm-up in the correct order.	Pulse raiser, mobility, dynamic stretching, skill rehearsal, and mental preparation.
9	State the purpose of the pulse raiser phase in a warm-up.	To gradually increase heart rate, breathing rate, and blood flow/temperature to the working muscles.
10	State two examples of mobility exercises in a warm-up.	Arm circles, hip rotations, torso twists, or ankle/wrist circles.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define dynamic stretching.	Stretches performed while moving to take muscles and joints through their full range of motion (e.g., lunges, high knees).
2	State three physical benefits of a warm-up.	Increases muscle temperature, increases flexibility/range of movement, increases blood flow/oxygen delivery, and improves speed of muscle contraction.
3	State two psychological benefits of a warm-up.	Heightens arousal/focus, reduces anxiety, improves confidence, and mentally prepares the performer for skills.
4	State the two main components of a cool-down.	Pulse lowering (light aerobic exercise) and static stretching (maintenance/developmental stretches).
5	State the purpose of the pulse lowering phase in a cool-down.	To gradually decrease heart rate and breathing rate back to resting levels and prevent blood pooling.
6	State three physical benefits of a cool-down.	Helps remove lactic acid/waste products, reduces delayed onset muscle soreness (DOMS), and prevents dizziness/fainting from blood pooling.
7	Define an acute injury.	An injury that occurs suddenly as a result of a specific impact or traumatic event during activity.
8	State two signs or symptoms of an acute injury.	Sudden severe pain, immediate swelling, bruising, inability to bear weight, or visible deformity.
9	Define a chronic injury.	An injury that develops gradually over time due to repetitive strain or overuse.
10	State two signs or symptoms of a chronic injury.	Dull ache during or after exercise, stiffness, gradual swelling, or pain when the area is touched.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State three examples of soft tissue injuries.	Sprains, strains, bruises (contusions), and open wounds (cuts, grazes, blisters).
2	Define a sprain.	A stretched or torn ligament (which connects bone to bone at a joint).
3	Define a strain.	A stretched or torn muscle or tendon (which connects muscle to bone).
4	Define a contusion (bruise).	Damage to small blood vessels under the skin caused by a direct blow, leading to internal bleeding and discolouration.
5	State the difference between an open fracture and a closed fracture.	In an open (compound) fracture, the broken bone pierces through the skin; in a closed (simple) fracture, the skin remains intact.
6	Define a dislocation.	When a bone is forced out of its normal position at a joint.
7	State three signs or symptoms of concussion.	Headache, dizziness, confusion, memory loss, nausea/vomiting, blurred vision, or loss of consciousness.
8	State the immediate action to take if a performer is suspected of having a concussion.	Remove them from play immediately, do not let them return to the game, and seek medical assessment.
9	State three examples of chronic/overuse injuries.	Tendonitis, shin splints, tennis elbow, golfer's elbow, and stress fractures.
10	Define tendonitis.	Inflammation of a tendon caused by repetitive overuse (e.g., Achilles tendonitis).

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Define a stress fracture.	A tiny hairline crack in a bone caused by repetitive impact or overuse rather than a single trauma.
2	State what the acronym SALTAPS stands for.	See, Ask, Look, Touch, Active, Passive, Strength.
3	State the purpose of the SALTAPS on-field assessment routine.	To assess the severity of a sports injury and decide whether the performer can safely continue playing.
4	State what happens during the 'Active' and 'Passive' stages of SALTAPS.	Active: the player moves the injured part themselves. Passive: the first aider gently moves the injured part if the player can do so without severe pain.
5	State what the acronym PRICE stands for.	Protection, Rest, Ice, Compression, Elevation.
6	State when the PRICE therapy method should be used.	For the immediate treatment of acute soft tissue injuries (such as sprains and strains) to reduce swelling and pain.
7	Describe how 'Ice' should be applied safely during PRICE therapy.	Wrapped in a cloth/towel (never directly on skin) for 15–20 minutes at a time to reduce blood flow and swelling.
8	State three other treatment or rehabilitation methods used for sports injuries.	Taping/strapping, splints/slings, limb supports, casts, massage, or hot/cold contrast therapy.
9	Define an Emergency Action Plan (EAP).	A written document detailing the exact procedures to follow in the event of an emergency or serious injury at a sports venue.
10	State the three main components of an Emergency Action Plan (EAP).	Emergency personnel (first aiders/coaches), emergency communication (phones/radios/numbers), and emergency equipment (first aid kit/defibrillator/access routes).

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	State the five common medical conditions covered in R180.	Asthma, diabetes (Type 1 and Type 2), epilepsy, sudden cardiac arrest (SCA), and hypothermia / heat exhaustion.
2	State three triggers of an asthma attack during sport.	Cold air, exercise, pollen, dust, pollution, or stress.
3	State the immediate treatment for an asthma attack.	Sit the person upright, keep them calm, and help them take puffs from their reliever (usually blue) inhaler.
4	State the difference between Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes.	Type 1 is an autoimmune condition where the body produces no insulin; Type 2 occurs when the body does not produce enough insulin or cells resist it.
5	Define hypoglycaemia.	Dangerously low blood sugar levels, often caused by too much exercise, too much insulin, or not eating enough carbohydrates.
6	State the immediate treatment for hypoglycaemia in a conscious performer.	Give fast-acting sugar/glucose (e.g., glucose tablets, sugary drink, jelly babies), followed by a slow-release carbohydrate once recovered.
7	State three signs or symptoms of an epileptic seizure.	Sudden collapse, involuntary jerking/convulsions, stiffening of muscles, loss of consciousness, or blank staring.
8	State two key actions to take when someone is having a tonic-clonic seizure.	Cushion their head, remove nearby hazards, time the seizure, and do not restrain them or put anything in their mouth.
9	State the two essential emergency actions for Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA).	Call 999/112 immediately and start CPR alongside using an Automated External Defibrillator (AED).
10	State the difference in immediate treatment between heat exhaustion and hypothermia.	For heat exhaustion, move to a cool place, remove excess clothing, and rehydrate with water; for hypothermia, move to a warm/dry shelter, replace wet clothes with dry blankets, and warm them gradually.

Religious Studies Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Big Bang Theory	What is the scientific view of the beginning of the universe?
2	Charles Darwin	Who is the man who put forward the theory of evolution in the 19th century?
3	Stewardship	What is the belief that people have a duty to protect and care for the earth and its environment? In Islam it is also known as khalifah.
4	Conservation	What is to repair and protect animals and areas of natural beauty?
5	'The Lord God took the man and put him in the Garden of Eden, to work it and take care of it.'	What does Genesis 2:15 say? The Christian idea that God gave humans stewardship (care of) the planet.
6	Subdue	What word means to overcome, quieten or bring under control? For example, humans over nature.
7	Dominion	What is the idea that humans have the right to control all of creation?
8	Evolution	What is the scientific theory of how organisms are thought to have developed from earlier forms of life?
9	Animal rights	What is the idea that animals should have rights because of respect for life?
10	'So God created mankind in his own image.'	What does Genesis 1:27 say about how Humans are unique but like God?

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Psalm 139:14-16	What is the reference for: 'For you created my inner being; You knit me together in my mother's womb. I praise You because I am fearfully and wonderfully made.'? - The Christian belief that God has a plan for all people, even before they are born.
2	Sanctity of Life	What is the idea that all life is holy and given by God, therefore only God can take it away?
3	Pro-choice	What name is given to pressure groups which campaign for the right of a woman to decide on abortion?
4	Pro-life	What name is given to pressure groups which campaign against abortion/euthanasia?
5	Abstain from killing	What is the First Precept in Buddhism? The idea is to help and not harm others.
6	Quality of life	What is the general well-being of a person, in relation to their health and happiness?
7	Abortion	What is the removal of the foetus from the womb to end pregnancy? This is legal in the UK.
8	'Neither kill nor destroy yourself.'	What does Surah 4:29 - Islam teaches that Allah is the creator and giver of life, therefore only Allah can end life?
9	0.15% Rape 1.34% physical health of the mother 74.2% no reason given	What are the statistics showing reasons for choosing an abortion in the USA, 2021?
10	'I see no good reason why the views given…should shock the religious feelings of anyone.'	What did Charles Darwin say in his book 'On the Origin of Species.' about religion?

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Euthanasia	What means ‘a good or gentle death’ and is the action of painlessly ending the life of someone who is dying?
2	St Ann’s Hospice	What was opened in 1971 and serves the Greater Manchester community? It aims to provide quality of life for people with life-threatening illnesses. It supports families and carers and treats over 5500 patients.
3	Hospice	What is a place that cares for the dying usually from an incurable disease called?
4	Right to die	What is the belief that a human being should be able to control their own death?
5	‘Do not murder’	What does Exodus 20:13 say about the Christian belief around the sanctity of life? God creates and gives life, only God can take it.
6	‘The heavens declare the glory of God; the skies proclaim the work of his hands.’	What does Psalm 19:1 say about creation giving Christians a sense of awe and wonder at its greatness and magnificence?
7	Surah 17:31	Where does the Qur’an state: ‘Do not kill the children for fear of poverty - we shall provide for them and for you killing them is a great sin.’? In Islam abortion is forbidden for the reason of poverty.
8	Jaxon Buell	Which Case Study: An American child born missing 80% of his brain. Doctors said he would not survive past his 1st birthday. He actually lived until he was five and a half.?
9	Immanent	What is the idea that God is at work in the world, e.g performing miracles?
10	Ensoulment	What is the Muslim belief that a foetus is given a soul somewhere after 40 days?

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	‘Say He is Allah the One. Allah is eternal and absolute. None is born of Him, nor is he born. And there is none like him.’	What do Muslims believe about Allah according to Surah 112?
2	General revelation	What type of revelation is it when God reveals or shows Himself through nature, holy books, your conscience, other people or religious writings?
3	Special revelation	What is direct revelation, for example, seeing God in a vision, dreams, miracles or a prophecy about the future also known as?
4	Teleological argument	Which argument for the existence of God is through the design of the world?
5	William Paley	Who is the English clergyman, from the eighteenth century, who put forward the Design argument for the beginning of the world?
6	‘God is the sum of all perfections’	Which Rene Descartes - French Philosopher, quote is writing about how God is above understanding?
7	St. Thomas Aquinas	Who was a Catholic Christian monk who wrote five arguments for the existence of God, including the Argument from Cause?
8	Miracles	What are amazing events which are considered impossible, so should not have happened? They cannot be explained by science.
9	‘In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Now the earth was formless and empty …’	Which quote from Genesis 1:1-2 is the idea that God created everything out of nothing (ex nihilo)?
10	Enlightenment	What word means to be spiritually awakened? A person who has come to understand religious truths. Mainly used in eastern religions such as Hinduism and Buddhism. Eg. The Buddha became enlightened.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Personal	What word means relatable? The Christian idea that God desires relationship with his creation.
2	Humanism	What is a belief system which does not include God, but sees as central the morally good behaviour of human beings?
3	The Pope	Who is also known as supreme pontiff or Roman pontiff, he is the bishop of Rome and head of the worldwide Catholic Church?
4	Science	What is a subject at school that collects knowledge from observation and testing?
5	'With man this is impossible, but with God all things are possible.'	Which quote from Mark 10:27 is the idea that God is not bound by science or our understanding of how things should happen?
6	Dalai Lama	Who is the head monk of Tibetan Buddhism? Buddhist's highest spiritual leader, known as 'His Holiness'.
7	Vision	What is an image seen in the wind or in a dream, especially as part of a religious or supernatural experience?
8	Apostle Paul	Who is the man that received a special revelation from God, 'as he neared Damascus on his journey, suddenly a light from heaven flashed all around him.' Acts 9:3 ?
9	'All your words are true; all your righteous laws are eternal.'	What is the quote from Psalm 119:160 that scripture comes from God?
10	'...then he turned to the heavens when it was smoke.'	What quote from Surah 41 shows the idea in Islam that Allah is transcendent to the universe?

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Creation	What is the idea that God made the earth/universe known as?
2	Afterlife	What is the belief about where the soul/spirit goes when we die?
3	'God saw all that he had made, and it was very good.'	Which quote from Genesis 1: Day 6 of creation expresses how God feels about the creation of humans?
4	The Torrey Canyon Oil spill	What is a Case Study: about a tanker that hit the rocks off the coast of Cornwall causing massive pollution to the English Channel and killing more than 15000 birds/wildlife?
5	'Treat others how you would wish to be treated.'	What is the Golden Rule?
6	Conception	What term is used for when the sperm fertilises the female egg so allowing pregnancy?
7	Transcendent	What is the belief that God is beyond space and time, controlled by neither?
8	'The heavens declare the glory of God.'	What do the heavens tell us in Psalm 19?
9	Nicky Cruz	Who is the Case Study: about a gang warlord in New York who met a preacher called David Wilkerson and told him 'Jesus loved him and would never stop loving him.' Links to enlightenment (Christianity)?
10	Yusuf Islam	Who is the Case Study: about a famous 1970s musician Cat Stevens, who got sick with TB? He was bought a Qur'an by his brother and slowly converted to Islam. He changed his name. Links to enlightenment (Islam).

Media Studies Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How are women presented in OMO?	Women are presented as submissive when fulfilling their domestic duties.
2	What technical codes are used in OMO?	A medium close up of the woman, natural lighting and editing of the blue background.
3	What is significant about the masthead in Tatler?	Tatler's masthead is edited behind Weymouth's head, connoting her importance and the established branding of Tatler.
4	What type of family did Weymouth marry into?	Emma Weymouth married into an aristocratic family who are the noble family of Bath.
5	Who are the paparazzi?	The paparazzi are journalists that aim to capture private photos of celebrities to give audience exclusives.
6	What photos on Heat magazine did the paparazzi take?	Two photos of Victoria Beckham in casual clothing with one capturing her shouting through a car window.
7	What is anchorage?	The text (copy) that fixes (anchors) an image and its meaning.
8	What is fake news?	Information that appears to be genuine but is untrustworthy, misleading, false and/or damaging.
9	What is a by-line?	The printed line of text in a newspaper/magazine that names the writer of an article.
10	What is the tagline for Galaxy Chocolate?	Why have cotton when you can have silk?

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the purpose of having Audrey Hepburn on the advert?	Hepburn gives the advert a nostalgic mood and links to the romance genre due to her starring in films such as *The Roman Holiday.*
2	What do we learn about the global majority through NHS Represent?	Only 3% of the blood donated to the NHS is given by people in the global majority.
3	Describe the MOBO company.	An organisation with the purpose of celebrating music and culture of Black origin. It was founded by Kanye King in 1996.
4	What is a coglomerate?	A large corporation that owns a large number of media companies.
5	What is a hybrid-genre?	Media texts that contain characteristics, conventions and expectations of two or more genres.
6	What is pre-production?	The work, planning and research that is done on a media product before the actual production begins.
7	State two facts about the Arctic Monkeys.	The Arctic Monkeys, a British rock band, were formed in 2002. Their lead singer is Alex Turner.
8	What helped 'I Bet You Look Good on the Dancefloor' to become	After the band gave the CDs out for free, fans ripped and uploaded the song to online platforms including MySpace.

	successful?	
9	State two facts about Blackpink.	Blackpink, a K-Pop girl group, were formed in 2016 by YG Entertainment.
10	What helped 'How You Like That' become successful?	YG Entertainment, a conglomerate, distributed the video on all forms of social media, promoting viral marketing.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is an ideology?	A shared set of beliefs and ideas about what is right and wrong.
2	What is prejudice?	Preconceived ideas or opinions that have no basis in reason or evidence. Some stereotypes and representations are prejudiced.
3	What competitors did BBC radio have in the 1960s?	BBC radio's main competitior was a variety of pirate radio stations, including Radio Caroline, that could play pop songs without limitations.
4	State two facts about Tony Blackburn.	Tony Blackburn was a radio DJ that previously worked for Radio Caroline and was recruited by BBC Radio to begin a new breakfast show in 1967.
5	How is KISS Radio made available to its audience?	KISS Radio is available through FM and DAB stations as well as being available on the Rayo online platform and app. It also has YouTube and social media channels.
6	State two facts about the KISS Breakfast presenters.	Jordan and Perri are both professional dancers that won Britain's Got Talent with the dance group Diversity in 2009.
7	State two facts about Ken Loach.	Ken Loach is a social realist filmmaker that created I, Daniel Blake to convey his message on the British benefit system.
8	How was I, Daniel Blake marketed?	The film I, Daniel Blake reached audiences through guerilla marketing techniques such as putting articles in the Daily Mirror and protecting the film title onto parliament.
9	State two facts about Cate Shortland.	Cate Shortland, an Australian film-maker, was the first woman to solely direct a film for Marvel Studios in 2021.
10	How was Black Widow distributed?	Black Widow was distributed past schedule in 2021 due to Covid-19. It was available on Disney+ the same day it was released in theatres.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the BBFC?	The British Board of Film Classification which classifies films and any video materials.
2	What is merchandise?	Spin-off products linked to media products that can include toys, clothing, posters, books, games, food and other items that bear the brand.
3	Give an example of the bias in newspapers.	The Daily Mirror includes an article called the 'Madness of King Donald' whereas The Times' article is called 'Trump is right to ignore despised dictator Zelensky'
4	What is significant about the house style of the newspaper CSPs.	The Daily Mirror has a red house style, reflecting Labour party and the Times has a blue house style, reflecting the Conservative party.
5	What article in The Daily Mirror reflects the working class?	The Daily Mirror includes the article '700'000 reasons to smile' which is about NHS dentist services.
6	What article in The Times showcases conglomerate ownership.	The Times includes the article 'Bezos is Bond's new boss' which captures Amazon merging with Barbara Broccoli for the Bond franchise.
7	How is Croft an object of Mulvey's Male Gaze?	Lara Croft's tight fitting and revealing clothes suggest she is an object to be looked at by men.
8	How is Croft an example of a powerful woman?	Lara Croft's ability to solve puzzles, repair conflict and fight physically shows she is strong and capable.
9	What is the narrative of Blackpink the Game?	The gamer plays the role of a producer that manages Blackpink in their performances and marketing campaigns.
10	How does TakeOne make a profit from Blackpink the Game?	Blackpink the Game creates revenue through microtransactions including buying diamons and in game currency.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is immersive?	An experience that completely draws in the audience or user by enabling them to interact with the product.
2	What is an avatar?	A picture, icon or character that represents a digital media user – eg a game-player
3	What controversial stories has Kim Kardashian featured in?	Kim Kardashian was fined for promoting cryptocurrency without declaring it was an advertisement. She also promoted weight loss lollipops.
4	What is Kim Kardashian known for?	Kim Kardashian is known for featuring on the reality TV starred in Keeping Up with the Kardashians and she owns her own company, SKIMS.
5	How do the working classes relate to Marcus Rashford?	Marcus Rashford grew up in a working class area of Manchester and was raised by a single mother.
6	What charity does Marcus Rashford work with?	Marcus Rashford works with FareShare, an organisation that redirects potential foodwaste to food charities such as food banks.
7	What class are Ian and Barbara	Ian and Barbara are working class, made clear by their profession,

	in An Unearthy Child?	clothing and RP accent.
8	Who produced an An Unearthly Child and why?	The BBC produced an Unearthly Child as part of their duty to the British public to provide family entertainment.
9	How is Mrs Coulter a powerful woman in the City of Magpies?	Mrs Coulter manipulates the Cardinal and the fathers of the Magisterium.
10	Who produced City of Magpies and why?	The BBC produced the City of Magpies as part of their duty to the British public to provide family entertainment.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How did producers create the title sequence of An Unearthly Child?	Producers of An Unearthly Child used a camera trick technique called a 'howlaround' to make the pattern in the title sequence.
2	How did producers create the title sequence of City of Magpies?	Producers of City of Magpies used computer generated images through editing software to create the opening sequence.
3	What is propaganda?	Using the media to promote a biased viewpoint, usually for political purposes.
4	What is a monopoly?	A situation in which one company totally dominates a sector of the marketplace. There is no competition, leaving customers with no choice to buy elsewhere.
5	According to U&G, what is surveillance?	U&G - Audiences engage with the media for information.
6	According to U&G, what is personal identity?	U&G - Audiences engage with the media to reinforce their core beliefs.
7	According to U&G, what are personal relationships?	U&G - Audiences engage with the media to interact to form bonds with characters in the product, and people in their lives who have also interacted with the media product.
8	According to U&G, what is diversion?	U&G - Audiences engage with the media as a form of distraction from everyday life.
9	What is right wing politics?	Political ideas that support tradition, hierarchy, and limited government involvement in the economy.
10	What is left wing politics?	Political views that support social equality, fairness and the duty of society as a whole in order to support those who have difficulty supporting themselves.

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.