GLOUCESTER ACADEMY

GREENSHAW LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 2

Year 7

Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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Homework Guidance:

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

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

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

look repeatedly say aloud cover write check

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example page

H/W Science week 3 21 September 2020

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

Homework Timetable:

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

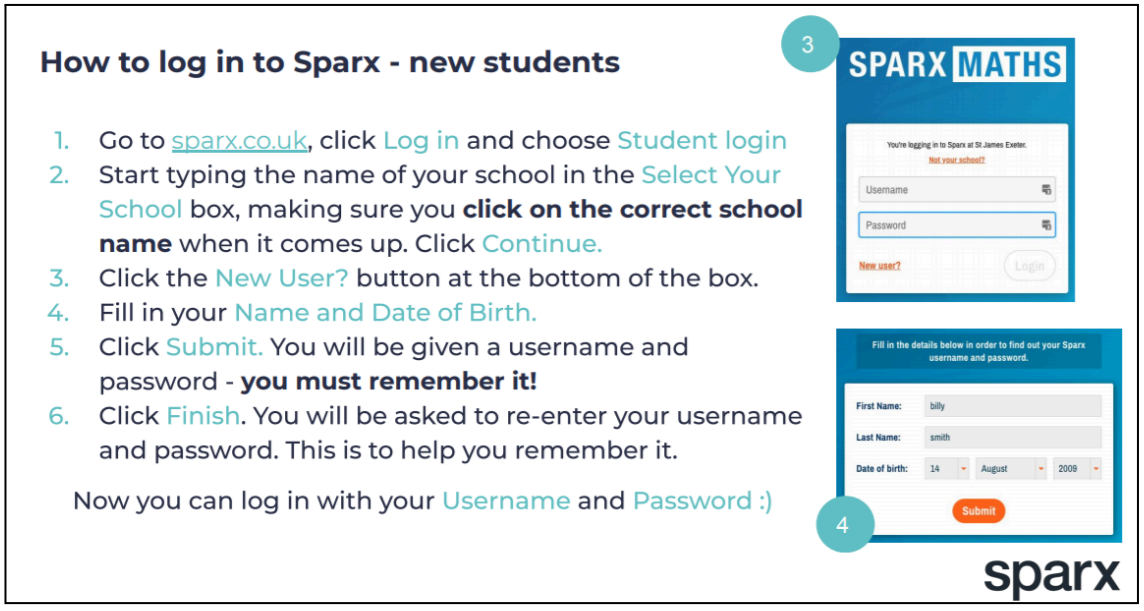
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
Knowledge Organiser in your practice book **30 minutes**	Science	MFL	English	History & Maths	Geography	DT/Art/ Drama/R.S/Music
Online session **30 minutes**	Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths	

Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

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

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

Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!



Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cell membrane	Controls what goes in and out of the cell.
2	Cytoplasm	Where chemical reactions occur in a cell.
3	Nucleus	Controls activity of the cell. Contains the DNA.
4	Vacuole	Stores water and minerals as cell sap.
5	Chloroplasts	Site of photosynthesis.
6	Cell wall	Provides structure and support to the cell.
7	Microscope	Used to view cellular structures that are too small to be seen with the naked eye.
8	Magnification	The number of times bigger the image is, compared to the actual object.
9	Mitochondria	Release energy from food.
10	Diffusion	The movement of particles in and out of a cell.

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

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Test Tube	Glassware to hold small volumes of liquid.
2	Boiling Tube	Glassware to hold larger volumes of liquid.
3	Beaker	Storing and pouring liquids.
4	Conical flask	Swirling and mixing chemicals.
5	Measuring Cylinder	Measuring volumes of liquid.
6	Funnel	Pouring without spilling.
7	Pipette	Measuring small volumes of liquid.
8	Spatula	Picking up a small mass of solid.
9	Glass rod	For stirring.
10	Stand, clamp and boss	For holding equipment in place.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nerve cells	Carry messages from the brain to other parts of the body.
2	Ciliated epithelial cells.	Keep the airways clean by trapping dust and microbes.
3	Red blood cells	Carry oxygen around the body.
4	Sperm cells	Carry male DNA and fertilise the egg.
5	Egg cells	Carry female DNA and is fertilised by the sperm.
6	Root hair cells	Have no chloroplast and are long and thin to absorb more nutrients.
7	Palisade cells	Found in the leaf and have lots of chloroplasts to increase photosynthesis.
8	Specialised plant cell	A cell which is adapted to carry out a function in a plant.
9	Specialised animal cell	A cell which is adapted to carry out a function in an animal.
10	Subcellular organelles	Structures found within a cell.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gas	Particles are far apart moving in all random directions and can be compress ed.
2	Fluids	Liquids and Gases.
3	Solids, liquids and gases.	The three states of matter.
4	Solid	Particles held in fixed positions with strong forces, cannot be compressed.
5	Liquid	Particles are close together but arranged randomly and able to move/flow.
6	Melting	When a solid turns into a liquid.
7	Boiling	When a liquid turns into a gas.
8	Evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas below the boiling point. Particles escape from the surface.
9	Condensing	When a gas is cooled and turns back into a liquid.
10	Freezing	When a liquid turns back into a solid.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cell membrane	Controls what goes in and out of the cell.
2	Cytoplasm	Where chemical reactions occur in a cell.
3	Nucleus	Controls activity of the cell. Contains the DNA.
4	Vacuole	Stores water and minerals as cell sap.
5	Chloroplasts	Site of photosynthesis.
6	Cell wall	Provides structure and support to the cell.
7	Microscope	Used to view cellular structures that are too small to be seen with the naked eye.
8	Magnification	The number of times bigger the image is, compared to the actual object.
9	Mitochondria	Release energy from food.
10	Diffusion	The movement of particles in and out of a cell.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nerve cells	Carry messages from the brain to other parts of the body.
2	Ciliated epithelial cells.	Keep the airways clean by trapping dust and microbes.
3	Red blood cells	Carry oxygen around the body.
4	Sperm cells	Carry male DNA and fertilise the egg.
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9	Specialised animal cell	A cell which is adapted to carry out a function in an animal.
10	Subcellular organelles	Structures found within a cell.

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

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dissipated	Spread out to the surroundings.
2	System	When an object or group of objects interact.
3	Law of Conservation of Energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed, it can only be transferred.
4	Joule	Unit for energy.
5	Electrical	An energy transfer when charge flows.
6	Kinetic energy store	Energy stored In moving objects.
7	Thermal energy store	Associated with hot/cold objects.
8	Gravitational potential energy store	When an object is raised.
9	Elastic potential energy store	In stretched or compressed objects.
10	Chemical potential energy store	In food, batteries, muscles and fuel.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Test Tube	Glassware to hold small volumes of liquid.
2	Boiling Tube	Glassware to hold larger volumes of liquid.
3	Beaker	Storing and pouring liquids.
4	Conical flask	Swirling and mixing chemicals.
5	Measuring Cylinder	Measuring volumes of liquid.
6	Funnel	Pouring without spilling.
7	Pipette	Measuring small volumes of liquid.
8	Spatula	Picking up a small mass of solid.
9	Glass rod	For stirring.
10	Stand, clamp and boss	For holding equipment in place.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
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3	Gravitational potential energy store	When an object is raised.
4	Elastic potential energy store	In stretched or compressed objects.
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6	Dissipated	Spread out to the surroundings.
7	System	When an object or group of objects interact.
8	Law of Conservation of Energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed, it can only be transferred.
9	Joule	Unit for energy.
10	Electrical	An energy transfer when charge flows.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gas	Particles are far apart moving in all random directions and can be compress ed.
2	Fluids	Liquids and Gases.
3	Solids, liquids and gases.	The three states of matter.
4	Solid	Particles held in fixed positions with strong forces, cannot be compressed.
5	Liquid	Particles are close together but arranged randomly and able to move/flow.
6	Melting	When a solid turns into a liquid.
7	Boiling	When a liquid turns into a gas.
8	Evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas below the boiling point. Particles escape from the surface.
9	Condensing	When a gas is cooled and turns back into a liquid.
10	Freezing	When a liquid turns back into a solid.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nerve cells	Carry messages from the brain to other parts of the body.
2	Ciliated epithelial cells.	Keep the airways clean by trapping dust and microbes.
3	Red blood cells	Carry oxygen around the body.
4	Sperm cells	Carry male DNA and fertilise the egg.
5	Egg cells	Carry female DNA and is fertilised by the sperm.
6	Root hair cells	Have no chloroplast and are long and thin to absorb more nutrients.
7	Palisade cells	Found in the leaf and have lots of chloroplasts to increase photosynthesis.
8	Specialised plant cell	A cell which is adapted to carry out a function in a plant.
9	Specialised animal cell	A cell which is adapted to carry out a function in an animal.
10	Subcellular organelles	Structures found within a cell.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 Town & transport	Piece of Information	Answer
1	vivo en	I live in
2	una ciudad	a city
3	que está	which is (located)
4	en el noreste de	in the northeast of
5	España	Spain
6	ahora mi **pueblo** es	now my **town** is
7	histórico	historic
8	moderno	modern
9	hoy en día	these days
10	es bonito	(it) is beautiful

Week 2 Town & transport	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en mi **pueblo** hay	in my **town** there is
2	un café	a café
3	y un castillo	and a castle
4	pero desafortunadamente	but unfortunately
5	no hay una **piscina**	there isn't a **swimming pool**
6	antes mi **barrio** era	before my **neighbourhood** was
7	tranquilo y	quiet and
8	grande	big
9	en mi **calle** hay	in my **street** there is
10	un **mercado**	a **market**

Week 3 Town & transport	Piece of Information	Answer
1	normalmente en mi **pueblo**	normally in my **town**
2	viajo en coche	I travel by car
3	generalmente en mi **barrio**	usually in my **neighbourhood**
4	viajo en **tren**	I travel by **train**
5	para ir al **colegio**	to go to **school**
6	vivo en	I live in
7	una ciudad	a city
8	que está	which is (located)
9	en el noreste de	in the northeast of
10	España	Spain

Week 4 Town & transport	Piece of Information	Answer
1	siempre en mi **región**	always in my **region**
2	voy a **pie**	I go on **foot**
3	para visitar a mis **amigos**	to visit my **friends**
4	nunca en mi **zona**	never in my **area**
5	voy en **avión**	I go by **plane**
6	ahora mi **pueblo** es	now my **town** is
7	histórico	historic
8	moderno	modern
9	hoy en día	these days
10	es bonito	(it) is beautiful

Week 5 Town & transport	Piece of Information	Answer
1	si tuviera la **oportunidad**	if I had the **opportunity**
2	viajaría en **autobús**	I would travel by **bus**
3	iría en **metro**	I would go by **metro/underground**
4	para ir de **vacaciones**	to go on **holiday**
5	para viajar por el **mundo**	to travel round the **world**
6	en mi **pueblo** hay	in my **town** there is
7	un café	a café
8	y un castillo	and a castle
9	pero desafortunadamente	but unfortunately
10	no hay una **piscina**	there isn't a **swimming pool**

Week 6 Town & transport	Piece of Information	Answer
1	me gustan las **series**	I like **series**
2	porque diría que son	because I would say that they are
3	divertidos/as	fun
4	me encantan los **reality shows**	I love **reality shows**
5	dado que son **emocionantes**	given that they are **exciting**
6	antes mi **barrio** era	before my **neighbourhood** was
7	tranquilo y	quiet and
8	grande	big
9	en mi **calle** hay	in my **street** there is
10	un **mercado**	a **market**

Week 7 TV & film	Piece of Information	Answer
1	a mi **padre** le gusta(n)	my **dad** likes
2	las **noticias**	the **news**
3	piensa que son	s/he thinks that they are
4	interesante(s) y	interesting and
5	relajante(s)	relaxing
6	normalmente en mi **pueblo**	normally in my **town**
7	viajo en coche	I travel by car
8	generalmente en mi **barrio**	usually in my **neighbourhood**
9	viajo en **tren**	I travel by **train**
10	para ir al **colegio**	to go to **school**

Week 8 TV & film	Piece of Information	Answer
1	todos los días vemos	every day we watch
2	**películas** de historia	history **films**
3	de vez en cuando	from time to time
4	me gusta ver	I like to watch
5	películas de **comedia**	**comedy** films
6	siempre en mi **región**	always in my **region**
7	voy a **pie**	I go on **foot**
8	para visitar a mis **amigos**	to visit my **friends**
9	nunca en mi **zona**	never in my **area**
10	voy en **avión**	I go by **plane**

Week 9 TV & film	Piece of Information	Answer
1	si tuviera la **oportunidad**	if I had the **opportunity**
2	viajaría en **autobús**	I would travel by **bus**
3	iría en **metro**	I would go by **metro/underground**
4	para ir de **vacaciones**	to go on **holiday**
5	para viajar por el **mundo**	to travel round the **world**
6	me gustan las **series**	I like **series**
7	porque diría que son	because I would say that they are
8	divertidos/as	fun
9	me encantan los **reality shows**	I love **reality shows**
10	dado que son **emocionantes**	given that they are **exciting**

Week 10 TV & film	Piece of Information	Answer
1	a mi **padre** le gusta(n)	my **dad** likes
2	las **noticias**	the **news**
3	piensa que son	s/he thinks that they are
4	interesante(s) y	interesting and
5	relajante(s)	relaxing
6	todos los días vemos	every day we watch
7	**películas** de historia	history **films**
8	de vez en cuando	from time to time
9	me gusta ver	I like to watch
10	películas de **comedia**	**comedy** films

Week 11 TV & film	Piece of Information	Answer
1	I live in	vivo en
2	a city	una ciudad
3	which is (located)	que está
4	in the northeast of	en el noreste de
5	Spain	España
6	now my **town** is	ahora mi **pueblo** es
7	historic	histórico
8	modern	moderno
9	these days	hoy en día
10	(it) is beautiful	es bonito

Week 12 TV & film	Piece of Information	Answer
1	in my **town** there is	en mi **pueblo** hay
2	a café	un café
3	and a castle	y un castillo
4	but unfortunately	pero desafortunadamente
5	there isn't a **swimming pool**	no hay una **piscina**
6	before my **neighbourhood** was	antes mi **barrio** era
7	quiet and	tranquilo y
8	big	grande
9	in my **street** there is	en mi **calle** hay
10	a **market**	un **mercado**

Week 13 TV & film	Piece of Information	Answer
1	normally in my **town**	normalmente en mi **pueblo**
2	I travel by car	viajo en coche
3	usually in my **neighbourhood**	generalmente en mi **barrio**
4	I travel by **train**	viajo en **tren**
5	to go to **school**	para ir al **colegio**
6	I live in	vivo en
7	a city	una ciudad
8	which is (located)	que está
9	in the northeast of	en el noreste de
10	Spain	España

English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong, bad and good
2	society	A group of individuals living together in an organised way
3	chaos	A state of disorder and confusion, where nothing is under control
4	leadership	Having the ability to guide and influence other people
5	duty	something you must do for legal or moral reason
6	sacrifice	the act of giving up or losing something in order to gain something else
7	innocence	Lacking life experience or knowledge of the world
8	responsibility	a duty to deal with or take care of something or someone
9	hero	A character in a story with heroic qualities such as bravery and idealism
10	order	A state of calm and stability, where everything is under control

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Perception	A belief or opinion based on how things look or seem by people
2	Vulnerable	An exposed area or weakness.
3	Romanticise	To talk about or describe something in a way that makes it sound better than it really is
4	Duplicitious	Hiding one's true intentions by deceptive words or action.
5	Impulsive	To act or do something without planning or thinking
6	Loyalty	A strong feeling of support or allegiance.
7	Rebellion	An armed resistance to an established government or leader.
8	Naive	lack of experience, wisdom or judgement (innocence)
9	villainous	Guilty of wicked or criminal behaviour, an immoral character
10	Exploitation	The act of using someone or something for selfish purposes

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Noble	having or showing fine personal qualities or high moral principles.
2	Victim	A person harmed or injured as a result of crime or a wrongdoing
3	Protagonist	The leading character in a film, novel, story, poem or song. They can be both a hero and an anti-hero.
4	Antagonist	A person who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something, often the protagonist.
5	Setting	The creation of a place or surroundings, also shown through its atmosphere
6	Tragic hero	The protagonist who despite their virtuous traits and ambitions, ultimately meets defeat, suffering, or even death
7	Inference	A conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.
8	Deceitful	Someone who lies, actively misleads and cannot be trusted.
9	Imagery	Visually descriptive language which helps the reader visualise what is being described.
10	Tension	an emotional pressure that makes you feel uncomfortable

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Anxiety	A feeling of unease, such as worry or fear, that can be mild or severe.
2	Foreshadow	to act as a warning or sign of a future event.
3	Humility	lowness, small stature, the quality of not being too proud because you are aware of your weaknesses.
4	Fiction	A story that is made up, rather than true or factual
5	Non-fiction	A text that is based on real life or events
6	Hubris	To have excessive pride or self-confidence, which often leads to someone's downfall.
7	Courage	The ability to do something that frightens one; bravery.
8	Disobedient	Refusing to obey rules or those in authority
9	Antihero or anti-heroine	A central character who lacks traditional heroic qualities such as courage and morality.
10	savage	behaviour or actions that are violent and uncontrolled

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Manipulation	Controlling someone or something to your own advantage, often unfairly or dishonestly
2	Foreboding	A feeling that something very bad is going to happen soon
3	Duality	Refers to having two parts, often with opposite meanings, like the duality of good and evil.
4	Sympathy	A feeling of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune.
5	immoral	unethical or evil, not following the standards of what is right and wrong
6	Untrustworthy	Cannot be relied on to be honest
7	Nefarious	Wicked or criminal actions
8	Justice	An outcome that is considered fair and moral
9	naivety	Lack of experience, wisdom or judgement (innocence)
10	Resourceful	having the ability to find quick and clever ways to overcome difficulties.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Adventurous	someone who is eager for new experiences, willing to take risks, and open to trying new things
2	Charisma	A compelling attractiveness or charm that can inspire devotion in others.
3	Ruthless	lacking pity or compassion, leading to cruel or merciless behavior.
4	Cunning	having or showing skill in achieving one's ends by deceit or evasion
5	Experienced	having gained knowledge or skill in a particular field over time.
6	confidence	the feeling or belief that one can have faith in or rely on someone or something.
7	Quotation	short piece of text taken directly from a book, poem, or other source to support an idea.
8	danger	the possibility of suffering harm or injury.
9	greed	intense and selfish desire for something, especially wealth, power, or food.
10	evil	profoundly immoral and wicked.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong, bad and good
2	society	A group of individuals living together in an organised way
3	chaos	A state of disorder and confusion, where nothing is under control
4	leadership	Having the ability to guide and influence other people
5	duty	something you must do for legal or moral reason
6	Perception	A belief or opinion based on how things look or seem by people
7	Vulnerable	An exposed area or weakness.
8	Romanticise	To talk about or describe something in a way that makes it sound better than it really is
9	Duplicitious	Hiding one's true intentions by deceptive words or action.
10	Impulsive	To act or do something without planning or thinking

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Loyalty	A strong feeling of support or allegiance.
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3	Naive	lack of experience, wisdom or judgement (innocence)
4	villainous	Guilty of wicked or criminal behaviour, an immoral character
5	Exploitation	The act of using someone or something for selfish purposes
6	sacrifice	the act of giving up or losing something in order to gain something else
7	innocence	Lacking life experience or knowledge of the world
8	responsibility	a duty to deal with or take care of something or someone
9	hero	A character in a story with heroic qualities such as bravery and idealism
10	order	A state of calm and stability, where everything is under control

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Noble	having or showing fine personal qualities or high moral principles.
2	Victim	A person harmed or injured as a result of crime or a wrongdoing
3	Protagonist	The leading character in a film, novel, story, poem or song. They can be both a hero and an anti-hero.
4	Antagonist	A person who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something, often the protagonist.
5	Setting	The creation of a place or surroundings, also shown through its atmosphere
6	Anxiety	A feeling of unease, such as worry or fear, that can be mild or severe.
7	Foreshadow	to act as a warning or sign of a future event.
8	Humility	lowness, small stature, the quality of not being too proud because you are aware of your weaknesses.
9	Fiction	A story that is made up, rather than true or factual
10	Non-fiction	A text that is based on real life or events

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hubris	To have excessive pride or self-confidence, which often leads to someone's downfall.
2	Courage	The ability to do something that frightens one; bravery.
3	Disobedient	Refusing to obey rules or those in authority
4	Antihero or anti-heroine	A central character who lacks traditional heroic qualities such as courage and morality.
5	savage	behaviour or actions that are violent and uncontrolled
6	Tragic hero	The protagonist who despite their virtuous traits and ambitions, ultimately meets defeat, suffering, or even death
7	Inference	A conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.
8	Deceitful	Someone who lies, actively misleads and cannot be trusted.
9	Imagery	Visually descriptive language which helps the reader visualise what is being described.
10	Tension	an emotional pressure that makes you feel uncomfortable

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Manipulation	Controlling someone or something to your own advantage, often unfairly or dishonestly
2	Foreboding	A feeling that something very bad is going to happen soon
3	Duality	Refers to having two parts, often with opposite meanings, like the duality of good and evil.
4	Sympathy	A feeling of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune.
5	immoral	unethical or evil, not following the standards of what is right and wrong
6	Adventurous	someone who is eager for new experiences, willing to take risks, and open to trying new things
7	Charisma	A compelling attractiveness or charm that can inspire devotion in others.
8	Ruthless	lacking pity or compassion, leading to cruel or merciless behavior.
9	Cunning	having or showing skill in achieving one's ends by deceit or evasion
10	Experienced	having gained knowledge or skill in a particular field over time.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	confidence	the feeling or belief that one can have faith in or rely on someone or something.
2	Quotation	short piece of text taken directly from a book, poem, or other source to support an ideas.
3	danger	the possibility of suffering harm or injury.
4	greed	intense and selfish desire for something, especially wealth, power, or food.
5	evil	profoundly immoral and wicked.
6	Untrustworthy	Cannot be relied on to be honest
7	Nefarious	Wicked or criminal actions
8	Justice	An outcome that is considered fair and moral
9	naivety	Lack of experience, wisdom or judgement (innocence)
10	Resourceful	having the ability to find quick and clever ways to overcome difficulties.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong, bad and good
2	society	A group of individuals living together in an organised way
3	chaos	A state of disorder and confusion, where nothing is under control
4	leadership	Having the ability to guide and influence other people
5	duty	something you must do for legal or moral reason
6	Perception	A belief or opinion based on how things look or seem by people
7	Vulnerable	An exposed area or weakness.
8	Romanticise	To talk about or describe something in a way that makes it sound better than it really is
9	Duplicitious	Hiding one's true intentions by deceptive words or action.
10	Impulsive	To act or do something without planning or thinking

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What were peasants known as in Medieval England?	Villeins
2	What crops did people farm in Medieval England?	Wheat and Barley
3	What thick vegetable soup did most peasants eat?	Pottage
4	What were medieval houses built out of?	Wattle and Daub
5	Where was the town's freedom written down?	Charter
6	What was responsible for collecting taxes in Medieval England?	The Council
7	What was Britain's main export in Medieval England?	Wool
8	What is the name given to the 10% of harvest given to Priests?	Tithe
9	How was farm land divided?	Strip Farming
10	Which term describes a group of trades?	Guild

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which 3 languages made up old English?	Latin, Norse, Anglo-Saxon
2	Which language merged with English after the Norman Conquest?	French
3	Which watery beer did people drink during the Middle Ages?	Ale
4	What was football known as in the Middle Ages?	Mob football
5	This was a game involving kicking each other in the shins.	Shin Hacking
6	Which game involved dogs attacking a chained up bear?	Bear baiting
7	Which game involved getting slapped blindfolded?	Cold Hand
8	Who banned Mob football in 1314?	King Edward II
9	What were footballs made out of?	Pigs Bladder
10	Which game involved men throwing a stone ball at a woman on a stool?	Stoolball

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the name for people who travel to a holy place for religious reasons?	Pilgrims
2	What was used out of stale bread and was used to eat from?	Trenchers
3	What was the name for different groups of monks and nuns?	Orders
4	This was the part of the church where food, clothing and money were given out.	Almory
5	What was the name of the paintings which depict Heaven and Hell?	Doom Paintings
6	What were peasants known as in Medieval England?	Villeins
7	What crops did people farm in Medieval England?	Wheat and Barley
8	What thick vegetable soup did most peasants eat?	Pottage
9	What were medieval houses built out of?	Wattle and Daub
10	Where was the town's freedom written down?	Charter

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	A person who has no religion or whose religion is not the same as that of another group.	Infidel
2	A group including the king, barons and churchmen that discuss how the country should be run.	great council
3	A series of journeys made by Christian Europeans to take the Holy land from Muslims.	crusades
4	When were the Crusades?	1095-1300
5	Which name was given to Jerusalem?	Holy Land
6	What was responsible for collecting taxes in Medieval England?	The Council
7	What was Britain's main export in Medieval England?	Wool
8	What is the name given to the 10% of harvest given to Priests?	Tithe
9	How was farm land divided?	Strip Farming
10	Which term describes a group of trades?	Guild

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Where was Thomas Becket murdered?	Canterbury Cathedral
2	What was the most important position in England after the King?	Chancellor
3	When someone has been officially excluded from the church?	Excommunicated
4	When was Becket murdered?	29th December 1170
5	Who was blamed for the death of Thomas Becket and apologised by sleeping on the floor of the Cathedral?	Henry II
6	Which 3 languages made up old English?	Latin, Norse, Anglo-Saxon
7	Which language merged with English after the Norman Conquest?	French
8	Which watery beer did people drink during the Middle Ages?	Ale
9	What was football known as in the Middle Ages?	Mob football
10	This was a game involving kicking each other in the shins.	Shin Hacking

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which King signed the Magna Carta?	King John
2	Where was Magna Carta signed?	Runnymede
3	When was the Magna Carta signed?	1215
4	How did King John die?	Dysentery
5	What was established by the Magna Carta?	First idea of rights
6	Which game involved dogs attacking a chained up bear?	Bear baiting
7	Which game involved getting slapped blindfolded?	Cold Hand
8	Who banned Mob football in 1314?	King Edward II
9	What were footballs made out of?	Pigs Bladder
10	Which game involved men throwing a stone ball at a woman on a stool?	Stoolball

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What word means a very infectious disease that spreads quickly and kills large numbers of people.	Plague
2	What is a person who prepares and sells medicines called?	Apothecary
3	A person who pretends to have medical knowledge or cures.	Quack
4	Which plague caused a severe and rapidly progressing lung infection?	Pneumonic
5	What were swollen lumps which appeared on the bodies of plague victims called?	Buboes
6	What is the name for people who travel to a holy place for religious reasons?	Pilgrims
7	What was used out of stale bread and was used to eat from?	Trenchers
8	What was the name for different groups of monks and nuns?	Orders
9	This was the part of the church where food, clothing and money were given out.	Almory
10	What was the name of the paintings which depict Heaven and Hell?	Doom Paintings

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	This means to peacefully demonstrate against a law or policy.	Protest
2	This means to violently protest against a law or policy.	rebellion
3	What is the name for overthrowing a government or leader?	Revolt
4	When was the Peasants' Revolt?	1381
5	Who led the Peasants' Revolt?	Wat Tyler
6	A person who has no religion or whose religion is not the same as that of another group.	Infidel
7	A group including the king, barons and churchmen that discuss how the country should be run.	great council
8	A series of journeys made by Christian Europeans to take the Holy land from Muslims.	crusades
9	When were the Crusades?	1095-1300
10	Which name was given to Jerusalem?	Holy Land

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which King signed the Magna Carta?	King John
2	Where was Magna Carta signed?	Runnymede
3	When was the Magna Carta signed?	1215
4	How did King John die?	Dysentery
5	What was established by the Magna Carta?	First idea of Rights
6	Where was Thomas Becket murdered?	Canterbury Cathedral
7	What was the most important position in England after the King?	Chancellor
8	When someone has been officially excluded from the church?	Excommunicated
9	When was Becket murdered?	29th December 1170
10	Who was blamed for the death of Thomas Becket and apologised by sleeping on the floor of the Cathedral?	Henry II

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What word means a very infectious disease that spreads quickly and kills large numbers of people.	Plague
2	What is a person who prepares and sells medicines called?	Apothecary
3	A person who pretends to have medical knowledge or cures.	Quack
4	Which plague caused a severe and rapidly progressing lung infection?	Pneumonic
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Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What were peasants known as in Medieval England?	Villeins
2	What crops did people farm in Medieval England?	Wheat and Barley
3	Which 3 languages made up old English?	Latin, Norse, Anglo-Saxon
4	Which language merged with English after the Norman Conquest?	French
5	Which watery beer did people drink during the Middle Ages?	Ale
6	These slices of stale bread were used as plates.	Trenchers
7	Males who chose a life of servitude to their religion and to God.	Monk
8	Females who chose a life of servitude to their religion and to God.	Nun
9	What was the name for different groups of monks and nuns?	Orders
10	This was the part of the church where food, clothing and money were given out.	Almory

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the name for people who travel to a holy place for religious reasons?	Pilgrims
2	A series of journeys made by Christian Europeans to take the Holy land from Muslims.	Crusades
3	When were the Crusades?	1095-1300
4	Where was Thomas Becket murdered?	Canterbury Cathedral
5	What was the most important position in England after the King?	Chancellor
6	When someone has been officially excluded from the church?	Excommunicated
7	When was Becket murdered?	29th December 1170
8	When was Magna Carta signed?	1215
9	Where was Magna Carta signed?	Runnymede
10	Which King signed the Magna Carta?	King John

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who led the Peasants' Revolt?	Wat Tyler
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8	What were swollen lumps which appeared on the bodies of plague victims called?	Buboes
9	Who was blamed for the death of Thomas Becket and apologised by sleeping on the floor of the Cathedral?	Henry II
10	Which plague caused a severe and rapidly progressing lung infection?	Pneumonic

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
2	Latitude	How far north or south a place is.
3	Ecosystem	Plants and animals interacting with each other and their environment.
4	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.
5	Biome	A large-scale ecosystem.
6	Arid biome	Very dry areas found 15–30° north and south of the Equator.
7	Tropical biome	Hot areas with high rainfall found between the Tropics.
8	Polar biome	Cold, dry areas found at high latitudes.
9	Tundra biome	Cold, dry areas found 60–70° north of the Equator.
10	Concentration of sunlight	The amount of sunlight reaching an area.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	High pressure	This describes sinking air.
2	Adaptation	A change in a plant or animal that helps it suit its climate.
3	Tourism	Travelling for the purpose of leisure.
4	Mineral extraction	The process of mining for minerals
5	Renewable energy	This is energy that is sustainable
6	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded.
7	Fertile soil	Soil that has a large amount of nutrients.
8	Infertile soil	Soil that does not have a large amount of nutrients.
9	Climate change	This describes a long-term change in the climate.
10	Overgrazing	Too many animals feeding on the same land for too long, leaving soil barren.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Forced Migration	This is when people have no choice but to leave their homes.
2	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.
3	Ice age	A long cold period where Earth's surface and atmosphere cooled.
4	Glacier	A slow-moving ice mass formed over time from compacted snow.
5	Altitude	The height of an area.
6	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
7	Latitude	How far north or south a place is.
8	Ecosystem	Plants and animals interacting with each other and their environment.
9	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.
10	Biome	A large-scale ecosystem.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Precipitation	This describes any moisture falling from the atmosphere
2	Compacted	The process of being squashed together.
3	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away.
4	Plucking	A type of glacial erosion where ice freezes onto the land and rips out rocks as it moves.
5	Abrasion	This is the sandpaper effect of glacial ice scouring a valley floor and sides.
6	Arid biome	Very dry areas found 15–30° north and south of the Equator.
7	Tropical biome	Hot areas with high rainfall found between the Tropics.
8	Polar biome	Cold, dry areas found at high latitudes.
9	Tundra biome	Cold, dry areas found 60–70° north of the Equator.
10	Concentration of sunlight	The amount of sunlight reaching an area.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Valley	This is an area between two hills or mountains.
2	U-shaped valley	A steep-sided valley, with a wide base.
3	V-shaped valley	A steep sided valley, with a narrow base.
4	Glaciated valley	This is a steep-sided U-shaped valley formed by the erosive forces of a glacier.
5	Corrie	A bowl shaped dip.
6	High pressure	This describes sinking air.
7	Adaptation	A change in a plant or animal that helps it suit its climate.
8	Tourism	Travelling for the purpose of leisure.
9	Mineral extraction	The process of mining for minerals
10	Renewable energy	This is energy that is sustainable

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tarn	A lake formed in a corrie.
2	Bulldozing	This is when a glacier pushes material in front of it.
3	Deposition	This occurs when material being transported by ice is dropped due to the ice melting.
4	Transportation	The process by which material is moved by the force of the water.
5	Outwash plain	A flat, wide area of land formed by glacial deposits.
6	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded.
7	Fertile soil	Soil that has a large amount of nutrients.
8	Infertile soil	Soil that does not have a large amount of nutrients.
9	Climate change	This describes a long-term change in the climate.
10	Overgrazing	Too many animals feeding on the same land for too long, leaving soil barren.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Steep Land	This is shown by contour lines being close together on a map.
2	Flat Land	This is shown by there being no contour lines on a map.
3	Relief	The height and shape of land.
4	Spot height	This shows the height of a specific area on a map.
5	Glacial retreat	This is when a glacier melts causing it to move backwards.
6	Forced Migration	This is when people have no choice but to leave their homes.
7	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.
8	Ice age	A long cold period where Earth's surface and atmosphere cooled.
9	Glacier	A slow-moving ice mass formed over time from compacted snow.
10	Altitude	The height of an area.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tourist	A person visiting a place for pleasure.
2	Agriculture	This is the process of farming.
3	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services
4	Visual appeal	This describes something that looks good or pleasing.
5	Traffic congestion	The build up of traffic in an area.
6	Precipitation	This describes any moisture falling from the atmosphere
7	Compacted	The process of being squashed together.
8	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away.
9	Plucking	A type of glacial erosion where ice freezes onto the land and rips out rocks as it moves.
10	Abrasion	This is the sandpaper effect of glacial ice scouring a valley floor and sides.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Valley	This is an area between two hills or mountains.
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6	Tarn	A lake formed in a corrie.
7	Bulldozing	This is when a glacier pushes material in front of it.
8	Deposition	This occurs when material being transported by ice is dropped due to the ice melting.
9	Transportation	The process by which material is moved by the force of the water.
10	Outwash plain	A flat, wide area of land formed by glacial deposits.
	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Steep Land	This is shown by contour lines being close together on a map.
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9	Visual appeal	This describes something that looks good or pleasing.
10	Traffic congestion	The build up of traffic in an area.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
2	Mineral extraction	The process of mining for minerals
3	Ecosystem	Plants and animals interacting with each other and their environment.
4	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.
5	Climate change	This describes a long-term change in the climate.
6	Arid biome	Very dry areas found 15–30° north and south of the Equator.
7	Glacier	A slow-moving ice mass formed over time from compacted snow.
8	Polar biome	Cold, dry areas found at high latitudes.

9	Forced Migration	This is when people have no choice but to leave their homes.
10	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	High pressure	This describes sinking air.
2	Latitude	How far north or south a place is.
3	Tourism	Travelling for the purpose of leisure.
4	Ice age	A long cold period where Earth's surface and atmosphere cooled.
5	Biome	A large-scale ecosystem.
6	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded.
7	Tropical biome	Hot areas with high rainfall found between the Tropics.
8	Infertile soil	Soil that does not have a large amount of nutrients.
9	Plucking	A type of glacial erosion where ice freezes onto the land and rips out rocks as it moves.
10	Overgrazing	Too many animals feeding on the same land for too long, leaving soil barren.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Adaptation	A change in a plant or animal that helps it suit its climate.
2	Tundra biome	Cold, dry areas found 60–70° north of the Equator.
3	U-shaped valley	A steep-sided valley, with a wide base.
4	Corrie	A bowl shaped dip.
5	Bulldozing	This is when a glacier pushes material in front of it.
6	Fertile soil	Soil that has a large amount of nutrients.
7	Outwash plain	A flat, wide area of land formed by glacial deposits.
8	Concentration of sunlight	The amount of sunlight reaching an area.
9	Relief	The height and shape of land.
10	Renewable energy	This is energy that is sustainable

Food, Art, Drama, Music & RS Knowledge Organisers

Religious Studies

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Worship	This is the religious act of love, honour and devotion usually directed towards a deity, God or other figure worthy of this degree of respect.
2	Puja	This is a Buddhist act of worship.
3	Chanting	This is the repeating of a mantra to help concentration in meditation, usually in Buddhism and Hinduism.
4	Tripitaka	This is the name of the Buddhist holy writings.
5	The Buddha	This is the title given to Prince Siddhartha Gautama after he gained enlightenment.
6	Yahweh	This is the Jewish name for God.
7	Shabbat	This is the Jewish day of rest; it is an act of worship that takes place from sunset Friday to sunset Saturday.
8	Synagogue	This is the building where a Jewish people meet for religious worship and instruction.
9	Torah	These are the Jewish holy scriptures; it is the first five books of the Hebrew Bible.
10	A Church	This is the building where Christians meet to worship.

Music

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Semibreve	A rhythmic note value worth 4 beats.
2	Rest	A symbol representing silence or a pause corresponding to a note value.
3	Joseph Haydn	Austrian Classical composer who helped develop chamber music forms such as the string quartet and symphony.
4	Time Signature	Indicates the number of beats in a bar (e.g., 2, 3, or 4 crotchet beats).
5	Bar	A segment of musical time defined by the time signature.
6	Treble Clef	A musical clef placed at the start of the staff to indicate higher pitches.
7	Wolfgang Amedeus Mozart	Prolific Austrian Classical composer whose works include Eine Kleine Nachtmusik, The Magic Flute, and Symphony No. 40.
8	Line Notes	Notes positioned directly on the staff lines (E, G, B, D, F in the treble clef).
9	Composer	A person who writes musical compositions, such as Johann Sebastian Bach or Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.
10	Crotchet	A rhythmic note value worth 1 beat.

Drama

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	*Blood Brothers*	A play by Willy Russell about twin boys separated at birth who grow up in very different worlds, exploring family, class, and fate.
2	Naturalism	A style of theatre that aims to look and sound like real life, with realistic characters, believable emotions, and everyday behaviour.
3	Konstantin Stanislavski	A Russian theatre practitioner.
4	Gesture	A specific movement made by a part of the body to convey meaning to the audience. For example, shrugging your shoulders.
5	Hot Seat	Way of interviewing a character to find out about their character to make them more believable
6	Characterisation	Creating a character for the performance
7	Facial Expression	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Body Language	The way facial expressions, stance and gestures work together to show how someone feels without speaking.
9	Rehearsal	Practicing a piece of drama to make it better
10	Script	A written text for a play that includes the characters' lines, stage directions, and instructions for how the story should be performed.

Art

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Paper Orientation	The position of the surface e.g. portrait or landscape
2	Technique	The way an artist uses their tools
3	Layout	The arrangement of artwork on a page
4	Stylised	A simplified form
5	Cartridge paper	A heavy type of paper used for drawing
6	Colour mixing	The process of combining different amounts of paint
7	Culture	The ideas and customs of a particular people or society.
8	Organic	A shape or form that is free flowing and irregular in shape
9	Geometric	A shape or form that has regular lines
10	Still Life	Displays of inanimate objects, e.g. bottles, shells and food.

Food

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Protein	Nutrient used for growth and repair
2	Carbohydrate	Nutrient used for energy
3	Fat	Nutrient used for insulation and protection
4	Dietary fibre	The part of plants that our body cannot digest
5	Macronutrient	Nutrients that our body needs in large amounts
6	Micronutrient	Nutrients that our body needs in small amounts
7	Vitamins	Organic micronutrients
8	Minerals	Inorganic micronutrients
9	Calcium	Necessary for healthy bones
10	Iron	Necessary for the transport of oxygen

DT

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Clamps	Devices for securing materials together during assembly or gluing
2	Hand Drill	Manual tool for drilling holes in wood and metal
3	C-Clamp	Heavy-duty clamp with a C-shaped frame for holding materials
4	Coping Saw	Thin blade saw used for intricate cuts and curves
5	Compass	A tool used for drawing circles and arcs
6	Protractor	Measuring instrument for angles and degrees
7	Scriber	Sharp-pointed tool for marking and scoring materials
8	Plywood	Thin layers of wood glued together, used for construction.
9	MDF (Medium-Density Fiberboard)	Engineered wood product made from wood fibers, used for furniture.
10	Aluminium	Lightweight metal with various applications in construction and fabrication.

Religious Studies

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Holy Bible	This is the Christian holy book. It contains 66 books and is divided into two sections: the Old Testament and New Testament.
2	Luke 22:19 The Bread	Jesus said, ‘This is my body given for you; do this in remembrance of me.’
3	Holy Communion	This is a sacrament. Christians take the bread and the wine in remembrance of Jesus' sacrificial death on the cross.
4	Masjid	This is the building where Muslims meet to worship; a mosque.
5	The Qur’an	This is the Muslim holy book. It contains 114 chapters called surahs.
6	Salah	This means prayer. It is the second pillar in Islam. There are Five Pillars which are the five duties or acts of worship every Muslim must perform.
7	Sewa	This is a Sikh act of worship. It means ‘selfless service.
8	Guru Granth Sahib	This is the Sikh holy book, they are a collection of hymns, poems and other writings. It is also considered as the living Guru.
9	Gurdwara	This is a Sikh place of worship.
10	Waheguru	This is the name of the Sikh God.

Music

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Piano	A dynamic term meaning quiet or soft (p).
2	Diminuendo	A dynamic instruction meaning gradually getting quieter or softer.
3	Ludwig Van Beethoven	German composer and pianist who bridged the Classical and Romantic eras, famous for works like Symphony No. 9.
4	Minim	A rhythmic note value worth 2 beats.
5	Semi-Quaver	A rhythmic note value worth ¼ of a beat.
6	Quaver	A rhythmic note value worth ½ of a beat.
7	Space Notes	Notes positioned in the spaces between staff lines (F, A, C, E in the treble clef).
8	Johann Pachelbel	German Baroque composer and organist, best known for his Canon in D.
9	Crescendo	A dynamic instruction meaning gradually getting louder.
10	Johann Sebastian Bach|	German Baroque composer and musician known for masterpieces such as the Orchestral Suites and Brandenburg Concertos.

Drama

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Playwright	Someone who writes plays.
2	The Fourth Wall	An imaginary invisible wall between the actors on stage and the audience.
3	Objective	What your character wants to achieve in a scene.
4	Blocking	Planning where actors move and stand on stage so the scene looks natural and the audience can see clearly
5	Given Circumstances	All the basic facts about a character and their situation (who they are, where they are, what is happening, and why)
6	Magic "If"	Asking yourself, "*What would I do if I were in this character's exact situation?*" to help you react naturally
7	Proxemics	How close or far apart actors stand from each other to show their relationship, status, or tension.
8	Emotional Memory	Remembering a real-life feeling or memory from your own past to help you show genuine emotion on stage
9	Stage Right	The right hand side of a performance space, from the actors point of view.
10	Stage Left	The left hand side of the performance space, from the actors point of view.

Art

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Evaluation	Evaluate and discuss your artwork in order to make informed improvements.
2	Earth tones	Warm and muted shades of brown, green and greys.
3	Accurate	Correct in all details
4	Characteristics	A feature or quality that an artwork has
5	Experimentation	To take risks with new materials.
6	Chalk pastel	A medium made from compressed coloured powder
7	Border	The decorative design or edge of a surface, line or area
8	Frame	The presentation of visual elements
9	Refine	To make an artwork better
10	Final Piece	The last outcome of a project

Food

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Boiling	Food is cooked in a pan of liquid at very high temperature
2	Baking	Food is cooked in the oven.
3	Frying	Food is cooked in a shallow pan of hot fat.
4	Grilling	Food is cooked under intense, direct heat.
5	Steaming	Food is cooked in steam rising from a pan of boiling water.
6	Stewing	Food is cooked in a pan of simmering liquid.
7	Deep frying	Food is cooked by submerging it in hot oil.
8	Stir fry	Food is cooked very quickly in a hot pan with oil. The food is continually moved around the pan
9	Balanced diet	Contains all the nutrients in the correct amounts.
10	Sodium	Found in salt needed for balancing fluids in the body

DT

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Coping saw	Saw for cutting curves and detailed shapes.
2	Pine wood	Softwood from pine trees; light and easy.
3	Oak wood	Strong hardwood from oak trees.
4	Hardwood	Wood from deciduous, broad-leaf trees.
5	Softwood	Wood from conifer, evergreen trees.
6	File	Tool with rough surface for shaping material.
7	Steel rule	Metal ruler for accurate measuring.
8	Centre punch	Tool creating a small indentation for drilling.
9	Ferrous metal	Metal containing iron; usually magnetic.
10	Non-ferrous metal	Metal without iron; lightweight and corrosion-resistant.

Religious Studies

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sewa	This is a Sikh act of worship. It means ‘selfless service.
2	Holy Bible	This is the Christian holy book. It contains 66 books and is divided into two sections: the Old Testament and New Testament.
3	Luke 22:19 The Bread	Jesus said, ‘This is my body given for you; do this in remembrance of me.’
4	Yahweh	This is the Jewish name for God.
5	Shabbat	This is the Jewish day of rest; it is an act of worship that takes place from sunset Friday to sunset Saturday.
6	Tripitaka	This is the name of the Buddhist holy writings.
7	The Buddha	This is the title given to Prince Siddhartha Gautama after he gained enlightenment.
8	The Qur’an	This is the Muslim holy book. It contains 114 chapters called surahs.
9	Salah	This means prayer. It is the second pillar in Islam. There are Five Pillars which are the five duties or acts of worship every Muslim must perform.
10	Guru Granth Sahib	This is the Sikh holy book, they are a collection of hymns, poems and other writings. It is also considered as the living Guru.

Character Education

Our vision

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

How to earn and record your badges

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

Ambition

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

Excellence

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

Pride

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