

Year 7

Knowledge Organiser



Unit 2 2025/2026

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

SELF-QUIZZING TIMETABLE

You are expected to complete at least 30 minutes of self-quizzing homework in your practice book every day. The minimum expectation is at least one full page. A full set will often go over one page. Base Camp is open after school.

Monday night	Tuesday night	Wednesday night	Thursday night	Friday night
Science	English	Languages	Geography / History	Art, Computing, Drama, Music, P.E., PSHE, R.E, Technology, Vocabulary

SPARX TIMETABLE

You are expected to complete at least 30 minutes of Sparx homework every day. On all Sparx homework you must reach 100% completion.




	Due	Homework Length	Support
Sparx Science	Monday night	30 minutes	R08 and R01 are open for Sparx support every lunch time throughout the week.
Sparx Reader	Tuesday night	30 minutes	
Sparx Maths	Wednesday night	1 hour	

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

Complete any normal self-quizzing (for example, two Friday night sets on the last day of school) Also, Complete 3 sets of knowledge from the unit so far. Do not move onto new sets of knowledge.

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School Email 	_____@blaisehighschool.co.uk
School Computer 	Username: _____ Password: _____
Sparx 	Username: _____ Password: _____

Homework Guidance: Self-Quizzing

Aspiration

One of the most effective ways to learn knowledge is through self-quizzing, this is what knowledge Organiser homework is based on. For your knowledge organiser homework, you need to self-quiz on the correct subject from the homework timetable. At Blaise, students aim to lead in any and every field, therefore It is expected that you complete at least one page of self-quizzing, every day in your practice book but we know many students will do more. If you need support to do this you can go to base camp any day after school.

Integrity

At Blaise, students do what is right, because it is right, especially when it is hard. This means when we self-quiz, we follow the Ready, Look, Cover, Write, Check and Repeat steps listed below. When self-quizzing is completed with integrity in this way it will take at least 30 minutes. The knowledge that your teachers have selected directly correlates with the knowledge you are learning in class. You will be tested on this. The harder that you work, the more successful you will be.

Students at Blaise do the right thing, even when no-one is watching but to build this into our character we need to be held accountable for our actions. To support you to do this, tutors will check your practice book each morning. If they feel that any of these expectations have not been met, you will be issued with a 30 minute, same day, detention.

GET READY	Open your Knowledge Organiser, find the subject and right set of 10 pieces of core knowledge. Open up your self-quizzing book and, on the top line, write the subject which you are completing, the set which you are completing and the date on the right-hand side. Underline everything with a ruler.
LOOK	LOOK and memorise the piece of information and definition. Repeat this process several times, until you are confident enough to use your practice book to write the knowledge down.
COVER	COVER your Knowledge Organiser with your whiteboard.
WRITE	WRITE the correct number from the Knowledge Organiser, the piece of information and definition from memory in your self-quizzing book. There are to be no blank lines in your self-quizzing book.
CHECK	CHECK the piece of information and definition. Using a green pen tick if both are correct.
REPEAT	REPEAT the steps above until you have recalled and written down all 10 pieces of information and definition within the set correctly (word for word). You may find that you need to complete a few green pen attempts before you recall the knowledge word for word. If this has not filled one full page of your practice book, go back and repeat the process again.

Pride

Students at Blaise take real pride in their work, we know that maximum effort results in maximum reward because of this we have very high standards of presentation. When self-quizzing:

- You should not leave blank lines on the page, including in between pieces of information.
- The information you self-quiz should be numbered in your practice book as they are in the Knowledge Organiser.
- Tutors will look for a full page of self-quizzing on the correct numbers, as well as for green pen ticks/corrections and good presentation.
- On the top line of the page, you should write the subject which you are completing, the set and the date on the right-hand side. Underline everything with a ruler. Your writing needs to be neat and legible.

On the next page you can see an **example** of self-quizzing.

Example

1. **Date and subject** on the top line of your homework. Underline.

Science Set 7

17/10/22

1) Force - A push or pull measured in grams. ✗

Force - A push or pull measured in

2) Contact force - Force that acts with

contact e.g. air resistance

Friction - Resistive force produced when

objects move over each other ✓

3) Contact force - Forces that act

with direct contact. ✗

4) Non-contact force - Forces that act

without direct contact e.g. gravity ✓

5) Resultant force - Single force

acting on an object that is the sum of

6) Melt - State change from a solid

to a liquid ✓

7) Boil - State change from a liquid to a

gas ✓

8) Evaporate - State change from a liquid to a

gas at the surface of liquid only. ✓

9) Evaporate - State change from a liquid

to a gas at the surface of liquid only. ✓

10) Condense - State change from a gas to

a liquid. ✓

1) Force - A push or pull measured in newtons ✓

2) Contact force - force that acts with

direct contact e.g. friction ✓

3) Friction - Resistive force produced when

two objects move over each other ✓

4) Non-contact force - Forces that act

without direct contact e.g. gravity ✓

2. Leave a single line gap underneath from the title/date and then start quizzing. **From this point there should be no gaps.**

3. Mark every question in **green pen** with a tick or cross.

4. If you get a question wrong, you should answer that question again in green pen.

5. You may start a new question on a new line. Otherwise, you should always write to the end of the line.

6. Write on **every line** to the bottom of the page. If you need to go over a page to complete a question you should.

Homework Guidance: Sparx

Aspiration

We know that repeated practice is important for embedding the knowledge you learn within lessons and that reading regularly supports learning in all subjects. At Blaise we use Sparx Maths, Sparx Science and Sparx Reader to support you to do this. In all Sparx homework you need to reach 100% completion this, is because every homework has been:

- Personalised to you and your next steps
- Created with a scaffold, like a video, to help you if you're uncertain
- Carefully selected by your teacher to embed key knowledge

To support you to reach 100% first time, every time we have a Sparx club in R01 and R08 every lunchtime staffed with teachers who can help you complete your Sparx.

Integrity

Sparx homework is personalised to you but this only has an impact when you complete your homework with integrity. This means you do all reading and questions independently of your family, carers, friends and don't use AI programmes to complete the work for you. If you do your Sparx homework this way it will take you around 1 hour to complete Sparx Maths and around 30 minutes each for Sparx Reader and Sparx Science. This means every week you should be doing around 30 minutes of Sparx homework each day.

Students at Blaise do what is right, because it is right, especially when it is hard but to ensure this becomes part of our character, we need to be held accountable for our choices. This is why your teachers will issue you with a detention if you have not completed 100% of your Sparx homework or if they believe you have not completed your homework with integrity.

Pride

Students at Blaise take real pride in their work, we know that maximum effort results in maximum reward because of this we have very high standards of presentation.

Example

When completing Sparx Maths and Sparx Science you should:

- Open up your Sparx book and on the top line, write the Task Number and the Date on the right-hand side.
- Underline the title and date with a ruler.
- Draw a margin for your book codes.
- For every question, record your book code, working and answer
- This should be marked in green pen

The image shows a handwritten example of Sparx homework on grid paper. The title 'Homework' is underlined at the top left, and the date 'Thursday 1st June 2017' is written at the top right. The work is organized into three tasks. Task 1 includes arithmetic problems: D40 (12 + 13 = 25), E50 (4 x 3 + 2 x 5 = 22), F60 (12 : 18 = 2/3), and H70 (1/14 + 1/7 = 3/14). Task 2 includes probability questions: G61 (probability of choosing a purple marble is impossible) and H71 (P(odd) = 3/5). Task 3 includes a simple addition: A01 (493 + 162 = 655). Each calculation is shown with clear working and a green checkmark indicating it is correct.

Week 2 12/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What is a force?	A push or pull	
2	What is the name of the force produced when solid surfaces rub against each other?	Friction	
3	What is the name of the force produced when an object moves through the air?	Air resistance	
4	What is the name of the force produced when an object moves through water?	Water resistance	
5	What is the name of the force that stops objects sinking on water?	Upthrust	
6	What is the force caused by gravity?	Weight	
7	What is the name of the force that stops objects falling through solid surfaces?	Normal reaction force	
8	What can forces do?	Change the speed, shape, or direction of an object	
9	What is a contact force?	A force that acts between objects that are touching	
10	What is a non-contact force	A force that acts between objects that are not touching	
Week 3 19/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What unit do we use for force?	Newton (N)	
2	What apparatus is used to measure forces?	Newton metre	
3	What type of force is friction?	Contact force	
4	When causes friction?	Solid surfaces moving across other	
5	Friction acts in what direction to motion?	Opposite direction	
6	What does speed measure?	How far an object travels in a set time	
7	What unit do we use for speed?	meters per second, m/s	
8	What unit do we use for time?	seconds, s	
9	What is the unit and unit symbol of distance?	meters, m	
10	What equation links speed, distance and time	distance = speed x time	
Week 4 26/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What is the function of complex carbohydrates	Slow release of energy	
2	What is the function of lipids?	Energy, warmth and cell membranes	
3	What is the function of proteins?	Makes, repairs and grows cells. Important for muscles and immune system	
4	How do you test food for sugar?	Heat the food with benedict's solution	
5	What happens to Benedict's solution if sugar is present?	A brick red precipitate is formed	
6	How do you test for starch?	Add iodine	
7	What happens to iodine if starch is present?	Turns from orange to black	
8	How do you test for lipids?	Shake with ethanol and water	
9	What happens to ethanol and water if lipids are present?	Milky emulsion is formed	
10	How do you test for protein?	Shake with biuret solution	

Week 5 2/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What is the role of the digestive system?	Absorb food into the bloodstream	
2	What does saliva contain?	Enzymes	
3	What is the function of the stomach?	Churn food, produce enzymes, produce hydrochloric acid	
4	What does the liver produce?	Bile	
5	What does bile do?	Helps digest fats	
6	What is the function of the pancreas?	Produce enzymes	
7	What happens in the small intestine?	Digested food is absorbed into the blood	
8	What happens in the large intestine?	Absorbs water from undigested food	
9	How do nutrients move from the small intestine to the blood?	Diffusion	
10	Give 4 adaptations of the small intestine	Long, good blood supply, thin walls, has villi, has microvilli	
Week 6 9/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What is an atom?	The smallest particle of a substance that can exist	
2	What charge does a proton have?	Positive	
3	What is the relative mass of a proton?	1	
4	Where in the atom is a proton found?	Nucleus	
5	What charge does a neutron have?	Neutral	
6	What is the relative mass of a neutron?	1	
7	Where in an atom is a neutron found?	Nucleus	
8	What charge does an electron have?	Negative	
9	What is the relative mass of an electron?	Very small/Negligible	
10	Where in the atom is an electron found?	Orbiting the nucleus in shells	
Week 7 23/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What is the periodic table?	A table of all the chemical elements	
2	What are the vertical columns of the periodic table?	Groups	
3	What do all elements in the same group have?	Similar properties	
4	What are the horizontal columns of the periodic table?	Periods	
5	What two types of element are in the periodic table?	Metals and non-metals	
6	What side are metals found on?	Left	
7	What side are nonmetals found on?	Right	
8	What is the name given to the elements in group 1?	Alkali metals	
9	What is the name given to the elements in group 7?	Halogens	
10	What is the name given to the elements in group 0?	Noble gases	

Week 8 2/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What is a cell?	The building blocks of life	
2	What is a tissue?	A group of cells working together	
3	What is an organ?	A group of tissues working together	
4	What is an organ system?	A group of organs working together	
5	What is an organism?	A group of organ systems working together	
6	Which organ system supports the body and causes movement?	Muscular-skeletal system	
7	Give two functions of bone.	Supports body and protects organs	
8	What are the four functions of the skeleton?	Protection, support, movement, and making blood cells	
9	How can we keep our bones healthy?	Regular exercise and a balanced diet	
10	What protects the heart and lungs?	Rib cage	
Week 9 9/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	Name three bones in the leg.	Femur, fibula, tibia	
2	Which bones are in your back?	Spine	
3	What is a joint?	Where two bones meet	
4	Name the three types of joints	Hinge, ball and socket, fixed	
5	Give an example of a hinge joint	Elbow, knee	
6	Give an example of a ball and socket joint	Hip, shoulder	
7	Which tissue protects the end of bones?	Cartilage	
8	What is the function of muscle cells?	Contract to cause movement	
9	Name three types of muscle tissue.	Smooth, skeletal, cardiac	
10	What are pairs of muscles called?	Antagonistic muscle pairs	
Week 10 16/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	Name the force that exists between charged particles	electrostatic	
2	What happens when the same charges come into contact?	They repel	
3	What happens when opposite charges come into contact?	They attract	
4	If an object gains electrons, what charge does it have?	Negative	
5	Give an example of a conductor of electricity	Copper, graphite (any metal)	
6	How do we count electrons?	In coulombs	
7	What is current?	How quickly electrons are flowing through a circuit	
8	What is the unit and unit symbol for current?	Amps (A)	
9	What does 1 A represent?	One coulomb passing a point per second	
10	Which particle transfers energy around a circuit?	Electrons	

Week 11 23/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	Where do electrons in a circuit get energy from?	A power supply	
2	Name two power supplies	Electrical cell/battery, mains power	
3	What pushes electrons around the circuit?	Potential difference	
4	What is the unit and unit symbol for potential difference?	Volts (V)	
5	What happens to the current when potential difference increases?	It increases	
6	What is resistance?	How electrons can be slowed down by the circuit	
7	What is the unit and unit symbol for resistance?	Ohms (Ω)	
8	What equation links potential difference, resistance and current?	$V = IR$	
9	How do we measure the current in a circuit?	With an ammeter	
10	How do we measure the potential difference across a device?	With a voltmeter	
Week 12 30/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	How are living things sorted into species?	They have similar characteristics, and can reproduce to produce fertile offspring	
2	What is variation?	Small differences between members of the same species	
3	What causes variation?	Genetic information or the environment	
4	What characteristics are caused by genetic information?	Hair colour, eye colour, skin colour	
5	What characteristics can be influenced by the environment?	Height, weight, language, scars	
6	Where does our genetic material come from?	50% mother 50% father	
7	What are offspring?	The young ones of an animal or plant e.g. babies	
8	What is reproduction?	When organisms produce offspring	
9	What is the female sex hormone?	Oestrogen	
10	What is the male sex hormone?	Testosterone	

Week 2 12/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Alliteration	The repetition of letters or sounds at the start of closely placed words.	
2	Foreshadowing	A warning or sign of a future event in a story.	
3	Pathetic fallacy	Giving emotions to something non-human, especially the weather.	
4	Allusion	An indirect reference to a well-known person, character, place or story.	
5	Noun phrase	Add more detail to the noun by adding one or more adjectives, e.g. a huge tree.	
6	Indomitable	Impossible to defeat.	
7	Buccaneer	A pirate.	
8	Omen	A warning about a dangerous or concerning future event.	
9	Heroism	Act of courage or bravery.	
10	Epithet	An adjective or phrase used to sum up or describe a character.	
Week 3 19/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Analytical verbs	Words used to evaluate the effect that a writer is trying to achieve.	
2	Imperative sentence	A sentence that is a command or polite request. It may end with an exclamation mark or full stop.	
3	In medias res	Beginning in the middle of an action or narrative.	
4	Rising action	Part of a story where tension builds, leading up to the climax.	
5	Mood	How the text makes you feel when you read it.	
6	Treacherous	Something or someone who is very dangerous or untrustworthy.	
7	Zooming in	Zooming in on particular words and phrases to consider their meaning.	
8	Obstinate	Stubborn.	
9	Unpredictable	Not known in advance.	
10	Analytical verbs	Words used to evaluate the effect that a writer is trying to achieve.	
Week 4 26/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Hero	The main character who may possess great or admirable qualities.	
2	Appositive phrase	A noun or noun phrase that renames another noun in the sentence.	
3	Compound sentence	A sentence made up of two or more clauses joined by a conjunction like "and", "but" or "or".	
4	Romanticise	To make something seem better or more ideal than it is.	
5	Modal verb	A word that expresses necessity or possibility, e.g. must, shall, will, should, would, can, could, may and might.	
6	Dextrous	Being fast and skillful.	
7	Duality	Having two parts, often opposite.	
8	Resolution	The ending of a story.	
9	Zoomorphism	Giving animal qualities to humans, and events.	
10	Metaphor	A comparison of two unlike things.	

Week 5 2/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Antagonist	The main enemy or rival of the protagonist.	
2	Tricolon	A series of three words or phrases with the same structure and number of syllables.	
3	Ruthless	Having no pity or compassion for others.	
4	First person	A narrative told using the pronoun "i" (and sometimes "we").	
5	Semantic field	A collection of words that can be grouped by a shared theme.	
6	Abstract noun	The name of an idea, feeling or belief or the name of a non-physical thing.	
7	Conjunction	A word used to join clauses or phrases.	
8	Degenerate	Becoming less right or good.	
9	Tension	Mental or emotional strain.	
10	Criminality	Doing things that are against the law or breaking the rules in a serious way.	
Week 6 9/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Tragic hero	A great character in a tragedy who is destined for downfall.	
2	Perspective	Point of view.	
3	Volition	Choice or willpower.	
4	Clause	Part of a sentence that contains a subject and a predicate.	
5	Downfall	A total loss of power or status.	
6	Exploitation	The act of using someone or something for selfish purposes.	
7	Atmosphere	The mood or feeling created in a piece of writing.	
8	Imagery	When language appeals to the senses or creates a picture in the reader's mind.	
9	Falling action	The part of the story that follows the climax and leads up to the resolution.	
10	Foreboding	A feeling that something very bad is going to happen soon.	
Week 7 23/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Sibilance	The repetition of "s" or "sh" sounds in words close together.	
2	Vengeance	Punishment handed out to address a crime.	
3	Declarative sentence	A sentence that declares or makes a statement.	
4	Proper noun	The name of a particular person, place or thing that begins with a capital letter, e.g. William Shakespeare, Bristol or Blaise High School.	
5	Imperative verb	A word used to command or give an order, e.g. run, stop, wait.	
6	Narrator	The person who tells a story, often describing events and characters from their own perspective or as an observer.	
7	Anti-hero	A character who lacks traditional heroic qualities, such as courage and morality.	
8	Simile	A comparison of two things using 'like' or 'as'.	
9	Symbolism	When an object or person represents an idea.	
10	Protagonist	The main character in a story.	

Week 8 2/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Morality	The principles of right and wrong.	
2	Adjective	A word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun.	
3	Barbarity	Savageness or cruelty.	
4	Characterisation	The way a writer creates an impression of a character in the reader's mind.	
5	Common noun	A noun which is the name of a non-specific person, place or thing. It does not require a capital letter.	
6	Interrogative sentence	A sentence that interrogates by asking a question.	
7	Bildungsroman	A story about a character growing up and learning important life lessons as they get older.	
8	Exclamatory sentence	A sentence that exclaims or expresses excitement or strong emotion and ends with an exclamation mark.	
9	Conceited	Vain or excessively proud.	
10	Verb	Action or state of being words (to be, to make, to have are all verbs too).	
Week 9 9/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Adverb	A word that describes or modifies a verb or an adjective.	
2	Exposition	The beginning of a story when the setting and characters are introduced.	
3	Quest	A plot structure in which the main character goes on a journey and faces difficulties on the way.	
4	Climax	The moment of greatest tension and drama in a story.	
5	Third person	A narrative told using the pronouns "he", "she", "it" or "they". In other words, the story is not told from a personal perspective.	
6	Complex sentence	A sentence that has one main clause and one or more dependent clauses joined by words like "because", "when" or "although".	
7	Personification	Giving human characteristics to something non-human.	
8	Character	A fictional person in a text.	
9	Wary	Cautious.	
10	Ominous	When something feels scary or like something bad might happen soon.	
Week 10 16/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Brutal	Savagely violent.	
2	Duplicity	Double-dealing; insincerity.	
3	Melancholy	Sad and thoughtful.	
4	Cavalier	Not being careful or thoughtful.	
5	Plot	The sequence of events in a story.	
6	Intrepid	Adventurous and fearless.	
7	Simple sentence	A sentence that has just one independent clause.	
8	Evidence	A word, line, phrase or moment taken from a text and used to support an idea.	
9	Concrete noun	The name of a real physical thing or person.	
10	Synonym	A word with similar or exact meaning, e.g. shut/closed.	

Week 11 23/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Connotation	A feeling or idea that is suggested by a particular word.	
2	Marooned	Left in a place from which you cannot escape.	
3	Subordinate clause	A clause which does not make sense by itself. It adds to or changes the meaning of the main clause.	
4	Authoritative	Commanding, likely to be respected and obeyed.	
5	Hamartia	A fatal flaw that is the character's undoing.	
6	Nefarious	Wicked or criminal actions.	
7	Anaphora	Repetition of a word or expression at the beginning of successive phrases, clauses, sentences or verses.	
8	Flaw	A fault, mistake or weakness that causes something not to be perfect.	
9	Oppressive	When something or someone is harsh and unfair, making people feel uncomfortable, trapped, or treated badly. It can also describe very hot or heavy weather that feels hard to bear.	
10	Phrase	A group of two or more words that work together in a sentence.	
Week 12 30/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Emotive	When words are chosen to make the reader feel a strong emotion.	
2	Respectability	Being seen as good, proper and following the rules, so others think of you as a good character.	
3	Zooming out	Zooming out to consider the 'big ideas' e.g. the author's message, themes, the reaction of the reader.	
4	Charismatic	Able to speak in a way that draws people in.	
5	Pronoun	Any of a small set of words that are used as substitutes for nouns or noun phrases, e.g. <i>I, she, he, you, it, we or they</i> .	
6	Tragedy	A plot structure which tells of the main character being brought down, usually ending with their death.	
7	Main clause	A clause that could make sense as a sentence by itself.	
8	Fragment	A sentence that is missing either its subject or its main verb.	
9	Setting	The time and place chosen by the writer.	
10	Inference	A conclusion based on evidence and reasoning.	

Week 1 5/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition → each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French	Wednesday - Languages
1	j'aime	I like	
2	je n'aime pas	I do not like	
3	la natation	swimming	
4	la lecture	reading	
5	le basket	basketball	
6	c'est	it is	
7	passionnant	exciting	
8	nul	rubbish	
9	j'ai quinze ans	I am fifteen years old	
10	Qu'est-ce que tu aimes comme activité?	What activity do you like doing?	
Week 2 12/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition → each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French	Wednesday - Languages
1	j'adore	I love	
2	je préfère	I prefer	
3	je déteste	I hate	
4	le foot	football	
5	la musique	music	
6	parce que	because	
7	ennuyeux	boring	
8	incroyable	incredible	
9	de taille moyenne	average height	
10	What activity do you like doing?	Qu'est-ce que tu aimes comme activité?	
Week 3 19/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition → each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French	Wednesday - Languages
1	le soir	in the evenings	
2	le samedi matin	on Saturday mornings	
3	jouer au foot	to play football	
4	jouer aux jeux-vidéo	to play video games	
5	aller au cinéma	to go to the cinema	
6	faire du vélo	to go biking	
7	regarder la télé	to watch TV	
8	dans ma famille il y a	in my family there is	
9	je dirais que	I would say that	
10	Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire pendant ton temps libre?	What do you like doing during your free time?	

Week 4 26/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	<p>Definition →</p> <p>each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French</p>	Wednesday - Languages
1	après le collège	after school	
2	le dimanche après-midi	on Sunday afternoons	
3	faire mes devoirs	to do my homework	
4	faire du sport	to do sport	
5	écouter de la musique	to listen to music	
6	lire un livre	to read a book	
7	avec ma soeur	with my sister	
8	avant il était petit	before he was small	
9	maintenant il est grand	now he is tall	
10	What do you like doing during your free time?	Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire pendant ton temps libre?	
Week 5 2/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	<p>Definition →</p> <p>each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French</p>	Wednesday - Languages
1	pendant mon temps libre	during my free time	
2	je joue au basket	I play basketball	
3	elle joue au foot	she plays football	
4	je mange du chocolat	I eat chocolate	
5	elle mange de la pizza	she eats pizza	
6	une fois par semaine	once a week	
7	deux fois par semaine	twice a week	
8	j'ai un chien	I have a dog	
9	je voudrais avoir	I would like to have	
10	Qu'est-ce que tu fais pendant ton temps libre?	What do you do during your free time?	
Week 6 9/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	<p>Definition →</p> <p>each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French</p>	Wednesday - Languages
1	Je regarde la télé	I watch TV	
2	on regarde des émissions	we watch TV programmes	
3	il regarde un film	he watches a film	
4	elle fait du vélo	she goes biking	
5	il mange des fruits	he eats fruit	
6	chaque soir	every evening	
7	chaque fin de semaine	every weekend	
8	un poisson vert	a green fish	
9	une souris grise	a grey mouse	
10	What do you do during your free time?	Qu'est-ce que tu fais pendant ton temps libre?	

Week 7 23/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition → each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French	Wednesday - Languages
1	je vais	I go	
2	elle va	she goes	
3	il va	he goes	
4	nous allons	we go	
5	à la piscine	to the swimming pool	
6	au centre commercial	to the shopping centre	
7	au parc	to the park	
8	à l'avenir	in the future	
9	chez moi	at my house	
10	Où vas-tu pendant ton temps libre?	Where do you go in your free time?	
Week 8 2/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition → each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French	Wednesday - Languages
1	ils vont	they (masc) go	
2	elles vont	they (fem) go	
3	on va	we go	
4	pour faire de la danse	to go dancing	
5	pour acheter des vêtements	to buy clothes	
6	pour jouer au foot	to play football	
7	pour écouter de la musique	to listen to music	
8	j'aime	I like	
9	je n'aime pas	I don't like	
10	Where do you go in your free time?	Où vas-tu pendant ton temps libre?	
Week 9 9/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition → each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French	Wednesday - Languages
1	le weekend prochain	next weekend	
2	demain	tomorrow	
3	je vais jouer	I am going to play	
4	je vais aller	I am going to go	
5	je vais danser	I am going to dance	
6	on va regarder	we are going to watch	
7	on va sortir	we are going to go out	
8	il est	he is	
9	elle est	she is	
10	Qu'est ce que tu vas faire le weekend prochain?	What are you going to do next weekend?	

Week 10 16/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition → each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French	Wednesday - Languages
1	dans le futur	in the future	
2	à l'avenir	in the future	
3	je vais lire	I am going to read	
4	nous allons écouter	we are going to listen	
5	avec ma copine	with my friend (f)	
6	avec mon copain	with my friend (m)	
7	avec mes copains	with my friends	
8	elle va jouer aux cartes	She is going to play cards	
9	il va danser	He is going to dance	
10	What are you going to do next weekend?	Qu'est ce que tu vas faire le weekend prochain?	
Week 11 23/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition → each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French	Wednesday - Languages
1	je préfère	I prefer	
2	car / parce que	because	
3	aller au cinéma	to go to the cinema	
4	lire un livre	to read a book	
5	faire la natation	to go swimming	
6	elle est vraiment patiente	she is really patient	
7	mon frère est actif	my brother is active	
8	je suis	I am	
9	ils sont sportifs	they are sporty	
10	Dans ma famille il y a	In my family there is...	
Week 12 30/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition → each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French	Wednesday - Languages
1	une fois par semaine	once a week	
2	elle regarde un film	she watches a film	
3	demain	tomorrow	
4	je vais danser	I am going to dance	
5	je déteste	I hate	
6	chez moi	at my house	
7	une chèvre grise	a grey goat	
8	un chat noir	a black cat	
9	deux chiens jaunes	two yellow dogs	
10	trois tortues vertes	three green tortoises	

Week 1 5/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - History
1	The 10th century	The years between 1000-1099	
2	Edward the Confessor	King of England from 1046 until 1066	
3	William of Normandy	A Norman and king of England 1066 - 1087	
4	Normans	People from Normandy	
5	Anglo-Saxons	People from central Europe who migrated to the British Isles after the fall of the Western Roman Empire	
6	Vikings	People from Scandinavia who started to raid England in the 8th century	
7	Heir	The person next in line for the throne	
8	To inherit	To receive (money or a title) from a person who has died, usually a relative	
9	Noble	A wealthy person whose family had owned land for many generations	
10	Contender	Someone who wanted to be king	
Week 2 12/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - Geography
1	Weather	The day-to-day conditions of the atmosphere.	
2	Climate	Average weather conditions over longer periods and over large areas.	
3	Precipitation	Water falling from the atmosphere to the surface. For example; Rain, snow, sleet, or hail.	
4	Humidity	The amount of water vapour in the air.	
5	Temperature	How hot or cold it is, measured in Degrees Celsius.	
6	Meteorology	The study of our weather.	
7	Meteorologist	A person who studies the weather.	
8	Weather forecast	A prediction for future weather based on scientific information.	
9	Sunny intervals	Spells of sunshine in between cloudy periods.	
10	Sleet	A form of precipitation when rain and snow mix.	
Week 3 19/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - History
1	Harold Godwinson	An important Anglo-Saxon and a contender for the throne in 1066	
2	Harald Hardrada	An important Viking and a contender for the throne in 1066	
3	Claim to the throne	A set of reasons why someone should be the next king	
4	Battle of Hastings	The battle where William of Normandy defeated Harold Godwinson	
5	Battle of Stamford Bridge	The battle where Harold Godwinson defeated Harald Hardrada	
6	Queen Edith	Edward the Confessor's wife and Harold Godwinson's sister	
7	1066	The year the Battle of Hastings took place	
8	Fyrd	Untrained English soldiers	
9	Housecarls	Heavily armed English soldiers	
10	Cavalry	Soldiers who fought on horseback	

Week 4 26/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - Geography
1	Barometer	A weather instrument that measures the force of air pressing down on us (air pressure).	
2	Rain Gauge	A weather instrument that measures precipitation levels.	
3	Anemometer	A weather instrument that measures how fast the wind is blowing.	
4	Wind Vane	A weather instrument that measures the direction the wind is blowing from.	
5	Thermometer	A weather instrument that measures how hot or cold a place is.	
6	Okta	How cloud cover is measured, each unit represents one eighth of the sky covered in cloud.	
7	Cloud Cover	The area of sky covered by cloud.	
8	Weather	The day-to-day conditions of the atmosphere.	
9	Climate	Average weather conditions over longer periods and over large areas.	
10	Precipitation	Water falling from the atmosphere to the surface. For example; Rain, snow, sleet, or hail.	
Week 5 2/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - History
1	Infantry	Soldiers who fought on foot	
2	Archers	Soldiers who fought with bows and arrows	
3	Strategy	A plan	
4	To feign	To fake	
5	Shield Wall	Strategy of linking shields for defence	
6	Senlac Hill	A small hill near Hastings	
7	To be crowned	To officially become the king	
8	Bayeux tapestry	An embroidery telling the story of the Battle of Hastings	
9	Visual representation	An event shown through images	
10	Embroidery	A picture produced by sewing	
Week 6 9/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - Geography
1	Climate Graph	Measures the rainfall and the temperature of a certain area over a period of 12 months.	
2	Relief Rainfall	Rainfall that falls over mountains.	
3	Convictional Rainfall	Rain which occurs when the sun's energy heats the ground causing air to rise and condense.	
4	Frontal Rainfall	When cold air meets warm air, the warm air rises because it is less dense and condenses forming rainfall.	
5	Condensation	The process where water vapour becomes liquid.	
6	Air Mass	A body of air (wind) with different temperatures and water vapour content.	
7	Continental air mass	Dry air coming from over land.	
8	Evaporation	When water changes to a gas.	
9	Humidity	The amount of water vapour in the air.	
10	Temperature	How hot or cold it is, measured in Degrees Celsius.	

Week 7 23/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - History
1	Ambiguous	Not having an obvious meaning	
2	Eyewitness	Someone who saw an event	
3	The Carmen	A poem written about the Battle of Hastings	
4	Guy of Amiens	The French bishop who wrote the Carmen	
5	Biography	The story of someone else's life	
6	William of Poitiers	The author of William of Normandy's biography	
7	Domesday Book	King William's survey of all the land in England	
8	Source	A fragment from the past that has survived	
9	Evidence	Information from a source that can help a historian answer a question about the past	
10	Interpretation	A historian's answer to a historical question	
Week 8 2/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - Geography
1	Maritime air mass	Wet air coming from over oceans.	
2	Polar & Arctic air mass	Cold Air from the Polar and Arctic regions.	
3	Tropical Air mass	Warm air coming from the Tropical regions.	
4	Isobar	A line on a map connecting points having the same atmospheric pressure at a given time.	
5	Stratus clouds	A thin layer of clouds which form low in the atmosphere and bring showers	
6	Cirrus Clouds	Wispy thin clouds which form high in the atmosphere	
7	Cumulonimbus clouds	Clouds which form towers and bring heavy rain with thunderstorms	
8	Cumulus Clouds	Clouds which are cotton like in appearance and can indicate fair weather	
9	Low Pressure	Warm air rising resulting in cloud cover and precipitation	
10	High Pressure	Cold air sinking resulting in blue skies and stable weather	
Week 9 9/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - History
1	To corroborate	To give support to something e.g. an interpretation	
2	To contradict	To disagree with something	
3	Literate	Able to read and write	
4	Illiterate	Unable to read and write	
5	Monk	A person who lived and prayed in a monastery	
6	Agriculture	Farming	
7	Harvest	The period of collecting crops from the field	
8	Famine	Extreme scarcity of food	
9	Peasant	A poor farmer who rented land from others	
10	Manor	A large medieval house in a large area	

Week 10 16/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - Geography
1	Isobar	A line on a map connecting points having the same atmospheric pressure at a given time.	
2	Anticyclone	An area of high pressure where the air is sinking.	
3	Depression	A low-pressure system where the weather is dominated by unstable conditions.	
4	Extreme weather	When a weather event is significantly different from the average or usual weather pattern.	
5	Heatwaves	An extended period of hot weather relative to the expected conditions of the area at that time of year.	
6	Thunderstorms	A localized storm accompanied by lightning and thunder.	
7	Microclimate	When the climate in a small area is different to the general surroundings.	
8	Aspect	The direction an area faces.	
9	Albedo	The ability of surfaces to reflect sunlight.	
10	Shelter	Protection from wind, sun and rain.	
Week 11 23/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - History
1	Doom paintings	Paintings in medieval churches that showed the afterlife	
2	Indulgence	A certificate from the church that forgave sins	
3	Pilgrimage	A long religious journey to a holy shrine	
4	The Pope	The head of the Christian church in the Medieval period	
5	Archbishop	The most important priest in England in the Medieval period, the Pope's representative in England	
6	Bishops	Priests who led a part of Medieval England	
7	Monastery	A large religious building where monks lived and prayed	
8	Good Works	Actions that Medieval Christians believed would help them get to heaven	
9	Abbot	The leader of a monastery	
10	Infirmery	A Medieval hospital	
Week 12 30/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - Geography
1	Fieldwork enquiry	An enquiry outside the classroom to collect primary data.	
2	Primary Data	Data that you collect yourself.	
3	Secondary Data	Data that someone else collects but you use for your fieldwork.	
4	Methodology	A system of methods used in a fieldwork enquiry.	
5	Analysis	A description and explanation of your primary data.	
6	Conclusion	A final decision to your fieldwork enquiry question.	
7	Evaluation	Assessment of how effective the fieldwork was, in answering the enquiry question.	
8	Barometer	A weather instrument that measures the force of air pressing down on us (air pressure)	
9	Rain Gauge	A weather instrument that measures precipitation levels.	
10	Anemometer	A weather instrument that measures how fast the wind is blowing	

Week 1 5/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Technology
1	Life cycle analysis	A review of the impact of a product on the environment from manufacture to disposal	
2	Extraction	The process of removing raw materials from the Earth	
3	Sustainability	The idea that humans must interact with the environment in a way that ensures there will be enough resources left for future generations	
4	Carbon footprint	The total amount of carbon dioxide released related to a product, person or group.	
5	Raw materials	The basic, unprocessed resources extracted from nature, which serve as the foundational inputs for producing goods and services	
6	Recycle	Take an existing product that has now become waste and reprocess the material for use in a new product	
7	Rethink	Can we sustain our current lifestyles and the way we design and make?	
8	Refuse	Don't use a product at all if you don't need it or if it's environmentally or socially unsustainable	
9	End of life	What happens to a product once it is finished being used for its intended purpose.	
10	Landfill	A big area of land where the garbage is buried in layers and covered up with dirt.	
Week 1 5/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - PSHE
1	Democracy	Group decisions taken by a vote	
2	Rule of Law	Knowing the importance of having and following rules in college	
3	Tolerance	Celebrating and respecting different faiths and beliefs	
4	Mutual Respect	Treating each other equally and fairly	
5	Individual Liberty	The ability to make choices but also to respect others' choices	
6	Identity	The things that contribute to make someone who they are	
7	Online Identity	How you present yourself online through social media	
8	Unique	Being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else	
9	Peer Pressure	Influence from members of one's peer group	
10	Group Belonging	This is where we feel we are part of a group	
Week 2 12/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Art
1	Tonal shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions	
2	Mark Making	Techniques we use use to create tone and texture when drawing	
3	Primary colours	Blue, Yellow and Red. They cannot be made, but are used to make all other colours	
4	Secondary colours	Green, Orange and purple. These can be made by mixing two primary colours	
5	Pattern	A design that is created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours	
6	Contrast	Having both dark and light areas in a drawing	
7	Natural Forms	Objects found in nature, in their original form	
8	Line	A line is a mark made on a surface that joins different points. Lines can vary in length, width, direction and shape	
9	Texture	The surface quality of something, the way something feels or looks like it feels	
10	Composition	The arrangement or layout of parts of a picture/piece of art	

Week 2 12/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Vocabulary
1	Contrast	(verb) To compare in order to show differences. - (noun) The difference between two things when compared. <i>We contrast the climate in tropical and polar regions to understand their differences.</i>	
2	Integrity	(noun) The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles. <i>We show integrity when self-quizzing by covering the definition to check our understanding fully.</i>	
3	Emphasis	(noun) Special importance or significance placed on something. <i>The teacher placed emphasis on the importance of rhythm in the performance.</i>	
4	Isolated	(adjective) Separated from others or being alone. <i>The island was so isolated that it took several days to reach it by boat.</i>	
5	Symbol	(noun) A mark or character that represents something else. <i>The cross is a symbol of Christianity.</i>	
6	Diversity	(noun) The state of being diverse or having different types or qualities. <i>The diversity of characters in the novel reflects the range of human experiences.</i>	
7	Objective	(noun) A goal or aim to be achieved. <i>The objective of the game is to score as many goals as possible.</i>	
8	Process	(noun) A series of actions or steps taken to achieve a particular result. <i>The design process involves several stages, from planning to prototyping.</i>	
9	Evolution	(noun) The gradual development or change of something over time. <i>The theory of evolution explains how species adapt and change over generations.</i>	
10	Evidence	(noun) Information or facts that help prove something. <i>Archaeological evidence was used to support theories about ancient civilisations.</i>	
Week 3 19/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Computer Science
1	Algorithm	A set of instructions to solve a problem	
2	Flowchart	A way of showing the steps in an algorithm using shapes	
3	Programming construct	A way of building a program	
4	Sequence	Each step happens once, one after the other	
5	Selection	Used when a decision or choice needs to be made	
6	Iteration	Used when parts of a program need to be repeated	
7	Decomposition	Breaking a problem down, so it can be solved	
8	Process	This shapes shows an instruction	
9	Decision	This shape is used to make choices	
10	Input	This shape shows data received by a computer	

Week 3 19/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Drama
1	Melodrama	A style of theatre using over the top acting and plotlines.	
2	Stock Character	Easily recognisable characters for a style of theatre.	
3	Villain	The character who commits evil deeds to others.	
4	Hero	The character who always saves other people.	
5	Damsel	The character who always needs saving.	
6	Characterisation	How you perform a certain character	
7	Intention	Why the performance has been created.	
8	Convention	The right way to perform a style of theatre	
9	Tone	The emotion in your voice, i.e. happy/ sad.	
10	Exaggerate	Performing your vocal and physical skills bigger than usual.	
Week 4 26/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Music
1	Melody	The main musical line	
2	Treble clef	The symbol that indicates the notes for the right hand side of the piano	
3	Kodaly Method	Hand gestures to help recognise the pitch	
4	Do	1st degree of the scale	
5	Re	2nd degree of the scale	
6	Mi	3rd degree of the scale	
7	Fa	4th degree of the scale	
8	Sol	5th degree of the scale	
9	La	6th degree of the scale	
10	Ti	7th degree of the scale	
Week 4 26/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - P.E.
1	Attacking	Making a strong attempt to score or gain an advantage	
2	Defending	Making a strong attempt to stop the other team from passing or scoring	
3	Fundamental skills	The basic skills needed to play the game	
4	Isolated practice	Performing a skill under strict guidelines focusing on one specific area	
5	Conditioned practice	Adding pressure to a skill session where there is some form of defence	
6	Competitive game	Performing under game situations with levels of pressure and importance involved	
7	Warm up	The beginning of a session that prepares the body for exercise	
8	Pulse raiser	Activities that gradually increase in intensity to increase the heart rate	
9	Mobiliser	Activities that take the joints through their range of movement starting with small movements and making these bigger as the warm-up progresses	
10	Preparation stretches	activities to stretch the main muscles that will be used in the physical activity	

Week 5 2/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - R.E.
1	Abrahamic Religions	The three religions that can attribute their origins to the prophet Abraham/Ibrahim. They are Islam, Christianity and Judaism	
2	Monotheism	The belief that there is only one God	
3	Polytheism	The belief in multiple Gods	
4	Prophet	A person believed to be chosen by God to deliver message and guidance to humanity	
5	Abraham/Ibrahim	Widely regarded as the father of Christians, Jews and Muslims. He was the first person to teach that there is only one God.	
6	The Covenant	An agreement between Abraham and God	
7	Ishmael	Ibrahim's/ Abraham's oldest son born to Hager. Muslims believe that Ibrahim was willing to sacrifice Ishmael before being stopped by God. Responsible for the Arab descendency	
8	Isaac	Ibrahim's/ Abraham's youngest son born to Sarah. Jews and Christians believe that Abraham was willing to sacrifice Isaac before being stopped by God. Responsible for the Israelite descendency	
9	Qur'an	The holy book in Islam	
10	Tanakh	The 24 collected books of the Hebrew Bible- the Jewish holy book.	
Week 5 2/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Technology
1	Renewable material	A natural resource that can be replenished naturally or through human action at a rate equal to or faster than it is used.	
2	Distribution	The transport of goods around the world	
3	Design	The process of using technical knowledge to produce the solution to a problem.	
4	Fast fashion	The mass production of cheaply made clothing to cater to changing fashion trends.	
5	Greenwashing	When companies mislead or deceive using publicity to present an environmentally responsible public image.	
6	Function	What a product does	
7	Reuse	Make use of a product in a different way after its initial use is finished.	
8	Repair	To fix a product for continued use.	
9	Reduce	Consume fewer products	
10	Discard	To get rid of a product that is no longer useful.	

Week 6 9/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - PSHE
1	Stereotype	When people have a set idea about what someone or something is like	
2	Prejudice	An opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience	
3	Discrimination	The unjust treatment of people on the grounds of a difference e.g. race, age or gender	
4	The Protected Characteristics	Age, Transsexuals, Married/Civil partnership, Being pregnant, Disability, Race, Religion, Sex (gender), Sexual orientation	
5	Bystander	Someone who is around, not involved in bullying but know it's going on and or sees it happening	
6	Upstander	Someone who helps the person being bullied. This might be by reporting it or offering to help	
7	Assertive	Having or showing a confident and forceful personality	
8	Aggressive	Using anger and intimidation to assert control	
9	Passive	Using submissive actions and language to avoid confrontation	
10	Consent	Freely giving permission for something to happen	
Week 6 9/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Vocabulary
1	Previous	(adjective) Existing or happening before something else. <i>The student referred to previous lessons on algebra to solve the complex equation.</i>	
2	Justification	(noun) A reason or explanation that shows why something is right or acceptable. <i>The character's actions were explained by the justification provided in the final chapters of the novel.</i>	
3	Automatic	(adjective) Working by itself without human intervention. <i>The automatic update feature ensures that your software stays current without you having to do anything.</i>	
4	Community	(noun) A group of people living in the same area or sharing common interests. <i>The local community organised a charity event to raise funds for a new park.</i>	
5	Adaption	(noun) The process of changing to fit new conditions or environments. <i>Animals undergo adaptations to survive in harsh climates.</i>	
6	Occurrence	(noun) Something that happens or takes place. <i>The occurrence of a chemical reaction is observed when heat is applied to the substances.</i>	
7	Theory	(noun) An idea or explanation based on evidence, used to explain something. <i>The theory of relativity explains how gravity affects the fabric of space-time.</i>	
8	Trend	(noun) A general direction in which something is developing or changing. <i>The trend in pop music over the last decade has been towards electronic beats and digital production.</i>	
9	Alter	(verb) To change something, often in a small or minor way. <i>The director asked the actors to alter their delivery to create more emotional impact.</i>	
10	Combination	(noun) The process of joining two or more things together. <i>The combination of various materials created a lightweight yet durable structure.</i>	

Week 7 23/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Art
1	Architecture	The art or practice of designing and constructing buildings	
2	Weight of Line	Varying the line weight and thickness of the lines in a drawing	
3	Shadows	The darkest areas of an image	
4	Highlights	The lightest areas of an image	
5	Shape	An element of art that is two-dimensional, flat, or limited to height and width	
6	Artist analysis	A detailed examination of an artist's work	
7	Annotations	Notes to explain and describe your decisions and thought process	
8	Mixed Media	The use of a variety of materials to create a piece of art	
9	Layout	The process of setting out material on a page	
10	Blending	The action of mixing or combining things together	
Week 7 23/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Computer Science
1	Output	This shows data sent from a computer	
2	Arrow	This connects shapes together and shows the flow of data in the program	
3	Start	This is used to begin the flowchart	
4	Stop	This is used to end the flowchart	
5	Flowol	Software where you can create a flowchart to view a simulation	
6	Mimic	The simulation used in the software	
7	Prediction	A forecast of what may happen	
8	Outcome	Something that follows as a result	
9	Efficiency	To speed up the process of solving the algorithm	
10	Loop	Repeating part of a flowchart	
Week 8 2/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Drama
1	Pitch	How high or low your voice is.	
2	Evaluate	Identifying the strengths and weaknesses of a performance and rehearsal process.	
3	Rehearsal	The process of preparing for a performance.	
4	Performance	The act of showing rehearsed work to an audience.	
5	Facial Expression	The way your face looks, i.e. happy/ sad.	
6	Body Language	How your body looks, i.e. open/ closed..	
7	Plot	The storyline of the performance.	
8	Stance	How your feet are positioned when standing.	
9	Faint	An action completed by the Damsel.	
10	Gesture	Movement of the hands or head.	

Week 8 2/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Music
1	Pitch	How high or low a note is	
2	Bass clef	The symbol that indicates the notes for the left hand side of the piano	
3	Harmony	When two notes are played at the same time	
4	Drone	A harmonic device where a low note is repeated	
5	Dotted rhythms	The dot adds half the note value to the total value	
6	Crotchets	1 beat note	
7	Quavers	½ a beat note	
8	Minims	2 beat note	
9	Rests	A symbol that indicates for us not to play	
10	Dotted Minims	3 beat note	
Week 9 9/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - P.E. Boys Football
1	Instep pass	A pass that is performed with accuracy due the back spin applied to the ball using the instep of the foot	
2	Controlling the ball	Being able to receive the ball to maintain possession so the player can get ready to either dribble or pass	
3	Shooting	A strong shot directed towards the goal	
4	Dribbling	Moving forward with the ball, stopping, changing direction, head up, keeping the ball close	
5	Form of attacking	Moving forward with the ball so the player is closer to the goal	
6	Form of defending	Man on man marking to deny space	
7	Upfront	The primary responsibility is to score goals and to create scoring chances for other players	
8	Midfield	The primary responsibility is to maintain possession of the ball and feed the ball from the defenders to the attackers	
9	Defence	The primary responsibility is to provide support to the team and to prevent the opposition from scoring a goal	
10	Tackling	When a player connects with the ball in a legal, ground level challenge and successfully takes the ball away from the opposition player	
Week 9 9/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - P.E. Girls Football
1	Passing	Keeping possession of the ball by manoeuvring it on the ground between different players with the objective of advancing it up the playing field	
2	Receiving with control	Being able to receive the ball to maintain possession so the player can get ready to either dribble or pass	
3	Dribbling	Moving forward with the ball, stopping, changing direction, head up, keeping the ball close	
4	Form of attacking	Dodging is when a player moves one way but then drives in the other to get away from the defender	
5	Form of defending	A block tackle is when a player uses their foot and body to block the opponent from accessing the ball	
6	Shooting	A strong shot directed towards the goal	
7	Attackers	The primary responsibility is to score goals and to create scoring chances for other players	
8	Midfielders	The primary responsibility is to maintain possession of the ball and feed the ball from the defenders to the attackers	
9	Defenders	The primary responsibility is to provide support to the team and to prevent the opposition from scoring a goal	
10	Positional spacing	This creates space in central areas for players to gain or maintain possession of the ball	

Week 9 9/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - P.E. Mixed Badminton
1	Forehand drive	An attacking shot that is played from the mid-court, and should pass close to the net with a flat trajectory	
2	Backhand drive	A shot that is hit hard on a horizontal or slightly downward path, usually played down the side-lines of the court, reducing the opponent's attacking options	
3	Overhead clear	A defensive shot that allows a player time to recover by forcing their opponent to move and increase the amount of time the shuttle is in the air	
4	Net shot	A soft shot that is played from the front court, and lands in the opponents front court as close to the net as possible	
5	Smash shot	A shot that is hit with power and speed downward into the opponent's court	
6	Singles	Where there is two players competing against each other	
7	Doubles	Where there are four players competing against each other - two on each team	
8	Tramlines	The two lines on the edge of the badminton court which look like train tracks which are out in singles but in for doubles	
9	Service box	The box where the shuttle has to land when a player serves the shuttle	
10	Shuttlecock	The small object you hit over the net in badminton	
Week 9 9/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - R.E.
1	Moses	A Prophet in Judaism, Islam and Christianity. He led the Jews from slavery in the Exodus.	
2	Musa	Arabic word for Moses	
3	The Book of Moses	A holy book in Islam detailing the many revelations from Moses	
4	Plague	A kind of curse that can cause suffering	
5	Pharoah	The monarch of Ancient Egypt	
6	Mount Sinai	The location where Moses/Musa received the 10 commandments from God	
7	Adam	The first prophet and man in the Abrahamic religions	
8	Genesis	The first book in the bible, the christian holy book	
9	Hawa	Adam's wife in Islam	
10	Iblis	The devil in Islam	
Week 10 16/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Computer Science
1	Algorithm	A set of instructions to solve a problem	
2	Flowchart	A way of showing the steps in an algorithm using shapes	
3	Programming construct	A way of building a program	
4	Sequence	Each step happens once, one after the other	
5	Selection	Used when a decision or choice needs to be made	
6	Iteration	Used when parts of a program need to be repeated	
7	Decomposition	Breaking a problem down, so it can be solved	
8	Process	This shapes shows an instruction	
9	Decision	This shape is used to make choices	
10	Input	This shape shows data received by a computer	

Week 10 16/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Technology
1	Deforestation	The action of clearing a wide area of trees.	
2	Consumer	A person who purchases goods and services for personal use.	
3	Manufacture	To make products in large quantities from raw materials.	
4	Material processing	Transforming raw materials into finished parts using engineering processes.	
5	Non-renewable	Energy source that exists in limited quantities that cannot be replaced.	
6	Environmental responsibility	The commitment of businesses to operate in an economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable manner.	
7	Renewable	A resource that can be replaced as quickly as it is used and so will not run out.	
8	Finite	Will run out.	
9	Packaging	A container to protect, preserve, inform about and display a product.	
10	Global warming	The unusually rapid increase in the Earth's average surface temperature primarily due to human activities, especially the burning of fossil fuels.	
Week 11 23/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Drama
1	Vocal Siren	A warm up used to help the actor access their entire range of pitch.	
2	Script	The structure of the play which contains what the characters say and do.	
3	Dialogue	What the actors say in a script.	
4	Stage Directions	Written instructions on scripts to tell the actor what to do. These are never read aloud.	
5	You Must Pay the Rent	The Melodrama script used for all three characters	
6	Volume	How loud or quiet you are speaking.	
7	Clarity	Speaking clearly.	
8	Neutral	A way of standing that represents a blank state. This is used to help us identify choices we make for our characterisation.	
9	Audience Awareness	Being aware and making sure the audience can see you during your performance	
10	Italy	The country of origin for Melodrama	
Week 11 23/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Music
1	harmonic minor	A minor scale where we sharpen the 7th	
2	Melodic minor	A minor scale where we sharpen the 6th and 7th when ascending	
3	Natural minor	A minor scale where no notes are sharpened	
4	Minor Tonality	A negative and dark tonality	
5	Scales	A set of notes in a particular order	
6	Sharps	Raising the pitch by a semitone	
7	Flats	Lowering the pitch by a semitone	
8	Interval	The distance between two notes	
9	Major 2nd	An interval of 3 semitones	
10	Perfect 4th	An interval of 6 semitones	

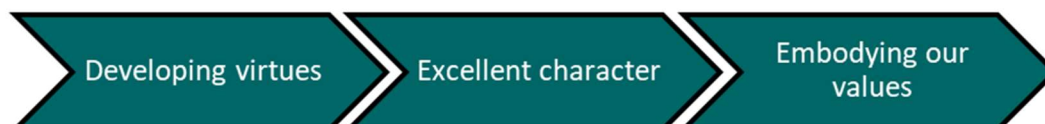
Week 12 30/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - P.E. Boys Football
1	Goalkeeper	Their main job is to stop the other team from scoring by catching, palming or punching the ball from shots, headers and crosses	
2	Centre back	Their main role is to block the opponent's players from scoring, and safely clearing the ball from the defensive half's penalty area	
3	Sweeper	A more versatile type of centre-back that sweeps up the ball if the opponent manages to breach the defensive line	
4	Fullback	Made up of the left and right-back and are defenders stationed at either side of the centre-backs to provide protection from attacking wide players	
5	Wingback	Players who are defenders with a more advanced emphasis on attack. They can sometimes be classed as midfielders	
6	Central midfielder	Provides a link between defence and attack, fulfilling a number of duties and operating primarily in the middle third of the pitch	
7	Defensive midfielder	Stationed in front of the defenders to provide more defensive protection and will most likely be "holding back" when the rest of the midfield supports attack	
8	Attacking midfielder	Positioned in an advanced midfield position, usually between central midfield and the team's forwards, and who has a primarily offensive role	
9	Centre forward	Has the key task of scoring goals and for this reason acts as the focal point of the majority of attacking play by a team	
10	Winger	An attacking player who is stationed in a wide position near the touchlines	
Week 12 30/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - P.E. Girls Rugby
1	Try	The highest scoring method used in rugby when a player grounds the ball in the opposition's goal area.	
2	Conversion	When a team attempts to add two further points by kicking the ball over the crossbar and between the posts from a place in line with where the try was scored after a try.	
3	Ruck	Protection of the ball on the floor with supporting teammates	
4	Tackle	This movement occurs when the ball carrier is held by one or more opponents and is brought to ground	
5	Forward pass	When a player passes the ball forward and a penalty is given as a result to the other team.	
6	Pass	When a player passes the ball sideways or backwards.	
7	Defensive line	When the defending players form a horizontal line to prevent the attacking players from the other team getting through.	
8	Offside	A player is offside when he/she is forward of the relevant offside line i.e. between the relevant offside line and the opposing team's dead ball line.	
9	Knock On	Losing, dropping, or knocking the ball forward from a player's hand resulting in the ball being awarded to the other team in a scrum.	
10	Target	The W shape you should make with your hands when trying to catch the ball.	

Week 12 30/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - P.E. Mixed Netball
1	Chest pass	A pass that can cover a range of distances which starts at the chest, and goes directly to the other player's chest.	
2	Bounce pass	A pass that is mainly used in the shooting circle when a defender is blocking.	
3	Shoulder pass	A pass that is mainly used to cover long distances.	
4	Footwork	Performing the correct movement which ensures you do not move with the ball.	
5	Obstruction	Defending the ball closer than 1m away.	
6	Contact	When a player's actions interfere with an opponent's play whether these are accidental or deliberate.	
7	Foul Throw	When a side or backline pass is taken when the player's foot is on the line.	
8	Dodging	Faking in one direction but driving in the other.	
9	Throw in	The action that is taken by the other team when the ball goes off the side or backline.	
10	Centre pass	A pass that is taken from the centre circle by the Centres of each team at the beginning of a game/after a goal has been scored.	
Week 12 30/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - R.E.
1	Messiah	The anointed one- the saviour and liberator of people	
2	Messianic Age	Future period of time on Earth in which the messiah will reign and bring universal peace	
3	Jesus	The Christian Messiah and 'son of God'	
4	Isa	Arabic name for Jesus- the penultimate prophet who will return before the day of judgement	
5	Crucifixion	Jesus dying on the cross	
6	Resurrection	Jesus returning from the dead after three days	
7	Prophet Muhammad	The final and most important prophet in Islam	
8	The Night of Power	The name given to the night when the Angel Jibril first appeared to Muhammad and began revealing the Qur'an	
9	Jibril	The angel who revealed the Qur'an to Muhammad over many years	
10	Allah	God in Islam	

Character Education Log:

At Blaise High School we recognise that qualifications and results will open doors for you to access the very best universities in the country or careers of your choosing. However, we also understand to make the most of these opportunities you must develop the strength of character to overcome the obstacles that you will face on your climb. At Blaise High School you will access a comprehensive, explicitly taught character education programme, a high quality enrichment programme, a rich careers and raising aspirations programme and a consistent focus on rewarding good character. At Blaise we care deeply about your character and work hard to develop it so that you flourish and fulfil your potential. You will use these pages in your Knowledge Organiser to log evidence of this work.

Values and Virtues:



Our school VALUES of **aspiration, integrity and pride** are embedded into everything we do here at Blaise High School. By the time you leave in year 11 we want you to embody these values and be able to articulate why they are so important. In order for you to achieve this, throughout your school career you will be taught about the VIRTUES someone must DEMONSTRATE to reach those end goals.

How to earn and record your badges:

- Each badge challenge will need to be signed off by the member of staff you have completed this with / shown.
- For some of your badges you will need to provide evidence. These are marked with *.
- Your Head of Year will then present you with your Bronze badge on completion in assembly.
- Silver and Gold badges will be awarded at the ‘Evening of Character’ presentation event.
- Track your progress using the badge sections, then transfer this to your Character booklet each half term.
- You will need to achieve each badge before being awarded the next e.g. you cannot achieve Gold without achieving Bronze and Silver first

<u>Aspiration</u>		<u>Integrity</u>		<u>Pride</u>	
Have a strong desire to achieve something great “100% first time, every time”		We do what is right, because it is right, especially when it is hard. “Do the right thing, even when no-one is watching”		Take pride in yourself, your school, your community and everything you do. “When one succeeds, we all succeed”	
<i>Curiosity</i>	You have a strong desire to know or learn something.	<i>Reflection</i>	You recognise strengths, weaknesses, achievements and how to improve.	<i>Humility</i>	You are selfless not selfish in your actions so that everyone belongs.
<i>Courage</i>	You try things that you are unsure of.	<i>Honesty</i>	You always tell the truth to reach the best outcome.	<i>Service</i>	You actively seek to improve your community by helping others.
<i>Teamwork</i>	You work with others towards a common goal.	<i>Resilience</i>	You successfully adapt to challenging experiences.	<i>Confidence</i>	You are sure of yourself and your abilities due to a feeling of belonging.



Attendance Tokens

Unit 2

Stamps carried forward from Unit 1: _____

Signed by tutor: _____

Print name _____

<u>Prize</u>	<u>Tokens Needed</u>
Pen	1
Erasers	2
Pencil	2
6 x Mini Colouring Pencil Tube	3
Whiteboard Pen	3
Flexible Ruler	3
Drawstring Bag	4
Pencil & Crayon Set	4
Tote Bag	4
Sports Bottle	4
Card bookmark	4
Flower Highlighter Set	5
Post it holder	5
Frisbee	5
Leather bookmark	5
Playing cards	5
Colouring book	5
Notebook	5
Vending Cup	6
Piggy Bank	6
Caps	7
Straw Sports Bottle	8
Wallet	8
Football	9
Teddy Bear Keyring	9
Foldable Umbrella	10
Jenga	10
Lunchbox	11
Waffle Bear with Sash	12
Chess Set	12
Blaise Cushion	13
Full Art Set	14



Attendance Tokens

Unit 2

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20