

Year 8

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  Gmail	_____@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.**

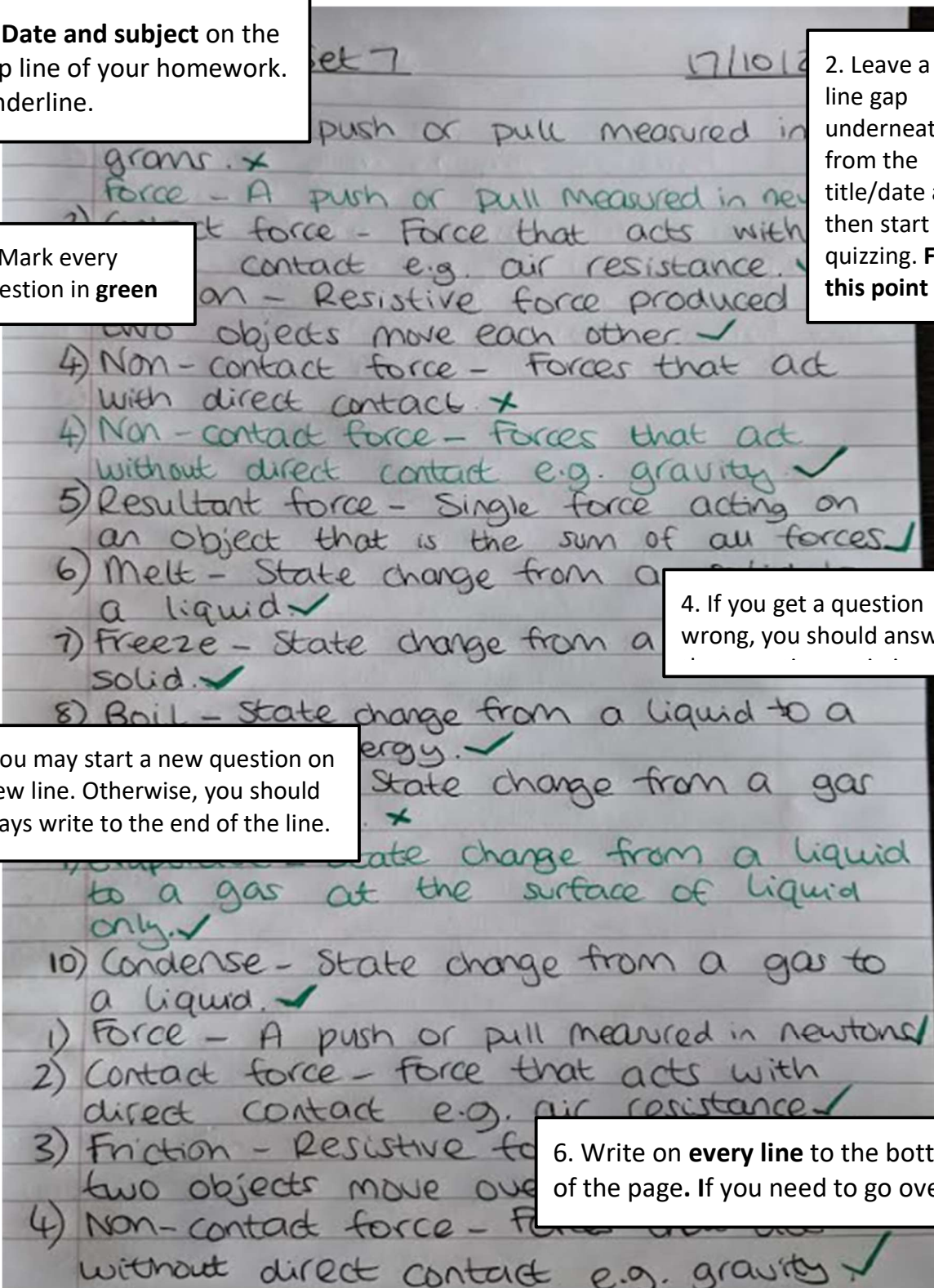
2. Leave a single line gap underneath from the title/date and then start quizzing. **From this point there**

3. Mark every question in **green**

4. If you get a question wrong, you should answer

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



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 homework page on grid paper. The title 'Homework' and the date 'Thursday 1st June 2017' are underlined. The page is divided into three tasks. Task 1 includes arithmetic problems: D40 (12 + 13 = 25), E50 (4 x 3 + 2 x 5 = 22), and F60 (12 : 18 = 2 : 3). Task 2 includes probability questions: G61 (probability of a purple marble is impossible) and H71 (P(odd) = 3/5). Task 3 includes a simple addition: J22 (495 + 166 = 661). Book codes are written in the left margin, and some answers are marked with green checkmarks or crosses.

Week 2 12/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What is a star?	A giant ball of hot gas that gives off heat and light.	
2	What is a galaxy?	A collection of stars held together by gravity.	
3	What is gravity?	Gravity is a force that pulls all things with mass or energy toward one another.	
4	What are the four terrestrial planets	Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars	
5	What are the terrestrial planets made of	Rock	
6	What are the four gas giants	Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune	
7	What are the two types of changes in chemistry?	Chemical and physical changes	
8	What does the arrow in a word equation mean?	"reacts to make"	
9	What do we call substances at the start of a reaction	Reactants	
10	What do we call substances at the end of a reaction	Products	
Week 3 19/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What is an element	A substance that contains just one type of atom	
2	What is a physical property	A property that is observed and measured without permanently changing the material	
3	What is a chemical property	Describes how a substance reacts with other substances	
4	What is observed when a metal reacts with an acid	Bubbles, temperature increase	
5	What piece of equipment is used to measure the volume of a liquid	Measuring cylinder	
6	What piece of equipment is used to measure the mass of a solid	Scales	
7	Name the type of salt produced when a metal is reacted with hydrochloric acid	Chloride salt	
8	Name the type of salt produced when a metal is reacted with sulfuric acid	Sulfate salt	
9	Name the type of salt produced when a metal is reacted with nitric acid	Nitrate salt	
10	What is a displacement reaction	When a more reactive element displaces a less reactive element from its compound	
Week 4 26/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What is a fuel?	A substance that can be burned to release energy	
2	When does complete combustion occur?	When a fuel burns in sufficient oxygen	
3	When does incomplete combustion occur?	When a fuel burns in insufficient oxygen	
4	What elements do hydrocarbons contain?	Only carbon and hydrogen	
5	What are the products of complete combustion?	water + carbon dioxide	
6	What are the products of incomplete combustion?	water + carbon monoxide + carbon (soot)	
7	What are the physical properties of carbon monoxide?	colourless, odourless, and toxic	
8	How can we test for carbon dioxide?	bubble the gas through lime water	
9	What is a thermal decomposition reaction?	When a single compound is heated and breaks down (decomposes) into simpler compounds or elements	
10	What does thermal decomposition use to break down a substance?	Heat	

Week 5 2/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What organisms can photosynthesise?	Plants and algae	
2	What is the word equation for photosynthesis?	Carbon dioxide + Water --> Glucose + Oxygen	
3	What organ does photosynthesis take place in?	Mostly in the leaves	
4	What subcellular structure does photosynthesis take place in?	The chloroplast	
5	Name the green pigment found in the chloroplasts that absorbs light	Chlorophyll	
6	What four things are essential for photosynthesis?	Carbon dioxide, water, light, chlorophyll	
7	What does the plant use glucose for?	Respiration and growth	
8	Why are leaves thin?	So that gasses can diffuse in and out quickly	
9	Why do leaves have a large surface area?	To absorb as much light as possible	
10	Why do leaves have veins?	To transport water and glucose	
Week 6 9/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What cells are found in the palisade mesophyll?	Palisade cells	
2	What is the function of palisade cells?	Photosynthesis	
3	Why do palisade cells have many chloroplasts?	To carry out lots of photosynthesis	
4	How do plants store glucose?	They convert it into starch	
5	How do plants get glucose when they can't photosynthesise?	They break starch down into glucose	
6	If a plant has been photosynthesising, what substance will be in the leaves?	Starch	
7	How can you test for the presence of starch?	Iodine will turn blue/black in the presence of starch	
8	Where are stomata found?	In the lower epidermis	
9	What is the role of the stomata?	Control gas exchange and water loss	
10	When are stomata open and closed?	Open when it is light, closed when it is dark	
Week 7 23/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What is the unit of force	Newton (N)	
2	What causes friction?	Solid surfaces moving across other	
3	What surfaces cause more friction?	Rough	
4	What direction does friction act?	Opposite to the direction of motion	
5	How can friction be reduced?	Lubrication or making surfaces smoother	
6	Define work done	The energy transfer when a force moves an object through a distance	
7	What are the units of work?	Joules (J)	
8	What is the work done formula	Work done = force x distance moved	
9	What is the symbol formula for work done	$W = F \times s$	
10	What is the unit of distance moved	Metre (m)	

Week 8 2/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	How do we represent forces on a diagram	Arrows	
2	What two factors do force arrows show?	Direction and magnitude of force	
3	What is a resultant force?	The size of the total force acting on an object	
4	Define acceleration	Speeding up	
5	What happens to the speed of an object if the resultant force is not 0 N?	The object will accelerate or decelerate	
6	What two forces act on falling objects	Weight and air resistance	
7	Define terminal velocity	Maximum speed an object can reach when forces acting on it are balanced	
8	What is Hooke's law	When the extension of an object is directly proportional to force applied	
9	Name an object that obeys Hooke's law	A spring	
10	What happens to the extension on a spring when you double the force?	It doubles	
Week 9 9/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What does temperature measure?	How hot or cold an object is	
2	What piece of equipment is used to measure temperature?	A thermometer	
3	What is the unit of temperature?	degrees Celsius or Kelvin K	
4	What is heat?	Thermal energy	
5	What are the units of thermal energy?	Joules J	
6	What direction does heat transfer?	from hotter to colder objects	
7	What do we call materials that transfer energy easily?	Conductors	
8	What materials are the best conductors	Metals	
9	What do we call materials that are poor conductors?	Insulators	
10	What materials are insulators?	gases, liquids, wood, plastics	
Week 10 16/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What is a fluid?	A state of matter where the particles are free to move - liquids and gases	
2	What materials can transfer energy by convection?	fluids (liquids and gases)	
3	Why can solids not transfer energy by convection?	Particles are not free to move	
4	What energy do particles gain as they get hotter	Gain kinetic energy	
5	When particles gain kinetic energy what happens to them	Particles spread out - become less dense	
6	In fluids what happens to less dense fluids	Rises	
7	Name given to moving fluids due to changes in density	Convection current	
8	What is radiation?	Energy transferred by waves	
9	What is a vacuum?	An area with no particles	
10	How does thermal energy reach us from the sun?	Infrared radiation	

Week 11 23/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	Why do we need energy?	For life processes (eg. movement, growth, repair, keep warm, and fight infections)	
2	How do cells get the energy they need?	From respiration	
3	Where in the cell does aerobic respiration take place?	The mitochondria	
4	What type of reaction is respiration?	Exothermic	
5	What does exothermic mean?	Energy is released to the surroundings.	
6	What is the word equation for aerobic respiration?	Glucose + oxygen --> carbon dioxide + water	
7	What does aerobic mean?	There is sufficient oxygen	
8	What is released during respiration?	Energy	
9	Where does the glucose for respiration come from?	Digesting the carbohydrates we eat	
10	Where does the oxygen for respiration come from?	Breathing in air (inhaling)	
Week 12 30/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What does anaerobic mean?	There is insufficient oxygen	
2	What is the reactant in anaerobic respiration?	Glucose	
3	What is the waste product in anaerobic respiration in animals?	Lactic acid	
4	Where in the cell does anaerobic respiration take place?	Cytoplasm	
5	Where does lactic acid build up?	In the muscles	
6	What does lactic acid buildup in muscles cause?	Muscle fatigue	
7	What is fermentation?	When yeast carries out anaerobic respiration	
8	What are the products of fermentation?	Ethanol and carbon dioxide	
9	What is ethanol from fermentation used for?	For making beer and wine alcoholic	
10	What is carbon dioxide from fermentation used for?	For making bread rise	

Week 2 12/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Vengeance	The act of punishing someone for causing harm to you or your loved ones, or the desire for such punishment to occur.	
2	Suspense	The feeling of uncertainty or excitement about what will happen next in a story or situation.	
3	Aposiopesis	The rhetorical device of breaking off in the middle of speech. The sentence or thought is unfinished and the end left to the imagination of the listener.	
4	Adjective	A word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun, e.g. the round table.	
5	Hubris	Excessive pride or self-confidence. E.g., Steve's hubris prevented him from asking for directions, so he was late to his sister's party.	
6	Sensory imagery	Using words that relate to the senses. It helps readers see, hear, smell, taste, or feel what is described	
7	Characterisation	The ways an author brings a fictional character to life.	
8	Anaphora	The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses, e.g. we will try, we will fight, we will win.	
9	Complex sentence	A sentence that has an independent clause and at least one dependent clause, e.g., even though I was tired, I walked home	
10	Enlightenment	A period in 18th century Europe, when many people began to emphasise the importance of science and reason.	
Week 3 19/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Pathetic fallacy	Giving emotions to non-human things found in nature, especially the weather.	
2	Industrialisation	The development of industries (factories) in a country on a wide scale.	
3	Allegory	A story, poem, or picture that has a hidden meaning.	
4	Exclamatory sentence	A sentence that expresses excitement or strong emotion.	
5	In medias res	Beginning in the middle of an action or narrative.	
6	Love	The feeling of liking another person very much and being romantically attracted to them, or strong feelings of liking a friend or person in your family.	
7	First person	A narrative told using the pronoun "I" that gives a firsthand, personal account.	
8	Manipulative	To cleverly influence or control others or a situation.	
9	Antagonist	The main enemy or rival of the protagonist.	
10	Simile	A comparison of two unlike things using 'like' or 'as', e.g., he ran like the wind.	
Week 4 26/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Preposition	A word that indicates location, time or direction, e.g. "in", "on", "at", "by" and "with".	
2	Resolution	The ending of a story.	
3	Zooming in	Focusing on particular words and phrases to consider their meaning.	
4	Noun phrase	A group of words that functions as a noun, e.g., a group of large tigers.	
5	Epiphora/ epistrophe	The repetition of a word or phrase at the end of successive sentences or clauses, e.g., we have a choice to go to school and we have a right to go to school.	
6	Soliloquy	A speech in which a character speaks their thoughts aloud while alone on stage, or while they believe themselves to be alone.	
7	Tragic hero	An important protagonist whose actions lead to their own downfall.	
8	Metaphor	A comparison of two unlike things, e.g., the school was paradise, the monstrous beast.	
9	Hyperbole	Exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally, e.g., I am freezing; I am starving.	
10	Analytical verb	A word used to analyse the effect that a writer is trying to achieve.	

Week 5 2/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Alliteration	The repetition of letters or sounds at the start of closely placed words, e.g., the quiet cat crept.	
2	Evidence	A word, line, phrase or moment taken from a text and used to support an idea.	
3	Clause	Part of a sentence that contains a subject and a verb.	
4	Plot	The sequence of events in a story.	
5	Rhetorical question	A question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point, rather than to get an answer.	
6	Foreshadow	When the writer gives a warning, sign, or hint of a future event in a story.	
7	Catharsis	An emotional release experienced by the audience as they watch the hero's fall.	
8	Perspective	A point of view or particular attitude towards something.	
9	Conjunction	A word used to join clauses or phrases.	
10	Imagery	When language appeals to the senses or creates a picture in the reader's mind.	
Week 6 9/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Symbolism	When an object or person represents an idea, e.g., doves are used to represent peace, a flag represents a country.	
2	Declarative sentence	A sentence that declares or makes a statement, e.g., the sun rises in the East.	
3	Frailty	The condition of being weak and delicate.	
4	Falling action	The part of the story that follows the climax and leads up to the resolution.	
5	Interrogative sentence	A sentence that interrogates by asking a question.	
6	Fate	A power that some people believe causes and controls all events, so that you cannot change or control the way things will happen.	
7	Connotation	A feeling or idea that is suggested by a particular word.	
8	Stanza	A group of lines in a poem, like a paragraph in a story.	
9	Epizeuxis	Repetition of the same word or phrase in quick succession, e.g., again, again and again.	
10	Cyclical structure	Where a story ends in a way that links back to the beginning.	
Week 7 23/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Duplicitous	To be dishonest. E.g., A duplicitous liar, the deceitful clerk continued to deny stealing even though he was caught on camera.	
2	Protagonist	The main character in a story.	
3	Betrayal	The act of deceiving someone or letting them down.	
4	Exposition	The beginning of a story when the setting and characters are introduced.	
5	Flashback	A scene set in a time earlier than the main story.	
6	Reason	To think, understand, and form judgments logically.	
7	Anti-hero	A central character who lacks traditional heroic qualities such as courage, strength, and morality.	
8	Tension	The creation of suspense in the reader by the writer.	
9	Assonance	Repetition of a vowel (a,e,i,o,u) sound within words, phrases, or sentences, e.g., she seems to beam rays of sunshine with her eyes of green.	
10	Foreboding	A feeling that something very bad is going to happen soon.	

Week 8 2/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Imperative verb	A word used to command or give an order, e.g., run, stop, wait.	
2	Irrational	Not using reason or clear thinking.	
3	Flashforward	A scene in a story that jumps ahead to the future.	
4	Patriarchy	A society controlled by men, where men have power and dominance.	
5	Appositive phrase	A noun or noun phrase that renames another noun in the sentence.	
6	Sublime	Something that excites our thoughts and emotions beyond the ordinary experience.	
7	Evaluate	Judging or forming a critical opinion about something, using supporting evidence to reach a conclusion.	
8	Tricolon	A series of three parallel words, phrases or clauses, e.g. I want justice, you need freedom, we deserve change.	
9	Convention	A typical feature of a text or genre.	
10	Verb	A word that shows an action or state of being, e.g. I walked, I was excited.	
Week 9 9/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Hysteria	Exaggerated or uncontrollable emotion or excitement.	
2	Interpretation	The action of explaining the meaning of something.	
3	Misogyny	Hatred or prejudice against women.	
4	Conflicted	To be torn between different feelings, ideas or choices.	
5	Romanticism	A philosophical and literary movement popular in the early 19th century that values the beauty of nature, human emotions, and imagination.	
6	Onomatopoeia	Words that include sounds that are similar to the noises the words refer to, e.g., hiss, buzz.	
7	Tragedy	A story that tells of a protagonist's downfall.	
8	Simple sentence	A sentence that has just one independent clause, e.g. <i>I walked home.</i>	
9	Diacope	When a writer repeats a word or phrase with one or more words in between, e.g. <i>"To be, or not to be!</i>	
10	Adverb	A word that describes or modifies a verb or an adjective.	
Week 10 16/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Caesura	A break or pause in the middle of a line of poetry.	
2	Allusion	An indirect reference to a well-known person, character, place or story.	
3	Persona	The character or role that someone adopts in a specific situation or piece of writing.	
4	Narrator	The person who tells a story, often describing events and characters from their own perspective or as an observer.	
5	Climax	The moment of greatest tension and drama in a story.	
6	Personification	Giving human characteristics to something non-human, e.g., the wind sang.	
7	Compound sentence	A sentence that has at least two independent clauses and is linked by a comma, semicolon or conjunction, e.g. <i>I walked home after I went to the shop.</i>	
8	Genre	A category of story, music or art.	
9	Descriptive	Writing that uses words to paint a picture in the reader's mind, describing details, scenes or emotions vividly.	
10	Abstract noun	The name of an idea, feelings, or belief. The name of something we cannot see, hear, touch, taste or smell, e.g., love, happiness, charity.	

Week 11 23/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Gynophobia	A fear of women.	
2	Third person	A narrative told using the pronouns "he," "she," "it," or "they" and is not told from a personal perspective.	
3	Concrete noun	The name of a real physical thing or person that can be sensed, e.g. <i>house, smoke</i>	
4	Anadiplosis	A form of repetition in which the last word of one clause or sentence is repeated as the first word of the following clause or sentence.	
5	Sibilance	When a hissing sound is created in writing by repeating "s" or "sh" sounds, e.g., <i>silently, the laced silver shadows danced under the sunset.</i>	
6	Fragment sentence	A sentence that is missing either its subject or its main verb.	
7	Flaw	A fault, mistake, or weakness that causes something or someone not to be perfect.	
8	Imperative sentence	A sentence that is a command or polite request. It may end with an exclamation mark or a full stop. For example, <i>'Wait a minute. Come here.'</i>	
9	Jealousy	A feeling of unhappiness and anger because someone has something or someone that you want.	
10	Sanity	The ability to think or behave normally and reasonably.	
Week 12 30/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Inference	A conclusion based on evidence and reasoning.	
2	Atmosphere	The mood or feeling created in a piece of writing.	
3	Morality	A set of personal or social standards for good or bad behaviour and character.	
4	Zooming out	Focusing on the 'big ideas' such as the author's message, themes, and the reader's reaction.	
5	Motif	An image or idea that is repeated throughout a text.	
6	End-stopped	A line of poetry that ends with a pause, usually marked by punctuation like a full stop or comma.	
7	Tone	The feeling a writer shows in their writing through the words they use.	
8	Humane	To show kindness, care and sympathy towards others, especially those who are suffering.	
9	Dramatic monologue	A poem in the form of a speech or narrative by an imagined person.	
10	Semantic field	A collection of words that can be grouped by a shared theme.	

Week 1 5/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition → Wednesday - Languages Each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French
1	c'est un petit village	it's a small village
2	c'est un grand quartier	it's a big neighbourhood
3	c'est une jolie ville	it's a pretty town
4	c'est une vieille région	it's an old region
5	c'est une bonne cité	it's a good council estate
6	assez	quite
7	très	very
8	trop	too
9	un peu	a little bit
10	Comment est ta ville?	What is your town like?
Week 2 12/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition → Wednesday - Languages Each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French
1	vraiment	really
2	c'est un village amusant	it's a fun village
3	c'est un quartier animé	it's a lively neighbourhood
4	c'est une ville intéressante	it's an interesting town
5	c'est une région bruyante	it's a noisy region
6	c'est une cité ennuyeuse	it's a boring council estate
7	c'est un village propre	it's a clean village
8	c'est un quartier sale	it's a dirty neighbourhood
9	c'est une région tranquille	it's a calm region
10	What is your town like?	Comment est ta ville?
Week 3 19/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition → Wednesday - Languages Each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French
1	il y a	there is / there are
2	il n'y a pas de	there isn't / there aren't
3	un centre sportif	a sports centre
4	un collège	a secondary school
5	un magasin	a shop
6	un musée	a museum
7	un stade	a stadium
8	un supermarché	a supermarket
9	un commissariat	a police station
10	Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta ville?	What is there in your town?

Week 4 26/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition → Wednesday - Languages Each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French
1	un centre commercial	a shopping centre
2	un château	a castle
3	un terrain de sport	a playing field
4	une piscine	a pool
5	une pâtisserie	a cake shop
6	une place	a square
7	une poste	a post office
8	une boulangerie	a bakery
9	une bibliothèque	a library
10	What is there in your town?	Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta ville?
Week 5 2/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition → Wednesday - Languages Each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French
1	il y a	there is / there are
2	il n'y a pas de	there isn't / there aren't
3	une gare	a station
4	par contre	on the other hand
5	cependant	however
6	pourtant	however
7	en été	In the summer
8	en hiver	In the winter
9	après le collège	after school
10	Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire dans ta ville?	What do you like to do in your town?
Week 6 9/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition → Wednesday - Languages Each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French
1	le soir	in the evening
2	je préfère	I prefer
3	j'adore	I love
4	je n'aime pas	I don't like
5	je déteste	I hate
6	je peux	I can
7	on peut	you can (or we can)
8	faire de la natation	to go swimming
9	faire de l'exercice	to do exercise
10	What do you like to do in your town?	Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire dans ta ville?

Week 7 23/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition → Wednesday - Languages Each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French
1	faire du vélo	to go biking
2	faire la fête	to party / have fun
3	danser	to dance
4	écouter de la musique	to listen to music
5	jouer au foot	to play football
6	regarder un film	to watch a film
7	acheter des vêtements	to buy clothes
8	retrouver les copains	to meet up with friends
9	marcher	to walk
10	travailler	to work
Week 8 2/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition → Wednesday - Languages Each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French
1	prendre le train	to catch a train
2	aller au cinéma	to go to the cinema
3	je peux faire de la natation	I can go swimming
4	on peut retrouver les copains	you can meet up with friends
5	j'adore faire du vélo	I love going biking
6	je déteste marcher	I hate walking
7	travailler à la bibliothèque	to work at the library
8	jouer au foot au terrain de sport	to play football at the playing field
9	regarder un match au stade	to watch a match at the stadium
10	Tu fais du shopping?	Do you go shopping?
Week 9 9/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition → Wednesday - Languages Each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French
1	j'achète	I buy
2	je cherche	I look for
3	je commande en ligne	I order online
4	j'échange	I exchange
5	au marché	at the market
6	au centre commercial	at the shopping centre
7	une robe	a dress
8	une chemise	a shirt
9	une cravate	a tie
10	Do you go shopping?	Tu fais du shopping?

Week 10 16/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition → Wednesday - Languages Each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French
1	une jupe	a skirt
2	un pantalon	a pair of trousers
3	un pull	a jumper
4	un sac	a bag
5	des chaussures	shoes
6	des baskets	trainers
7	des chaussettes	socks
8	ça coûte beaucoup!	it costs a lot!
9	c'est à la mode	it's fashionable
10	Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire le weekend prochain?	What are you going to do next weekend?
Week 11 23/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition → Wednesday - Languages Each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French
1	mon magasin préféré c'est	my favourite shop is
2	je paye avec mon argent de poche	I pay with my pocket money
3	ça coûte quatre-vingts euros	that costs twenty euros
4	ça coûte cent euros	that costs a hundred euros
5	ça coûte mille euros	that costs a thousand euros
6	ça coûte quatre-vingt-dix euros	that costs ninety euros
7	ça coûte soixante-dix euros	that costs seventy euros
8	s'il fait chaud	if it's hot
9	s'il fait froid	if it's cold
10	s'il fait beau	if the weather is good
Week 12 30/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition → Wednesday - Languages Each definition should always be written twice. Once from French to English, and once from English to French
1	s'il fait mauvais	if the weather is bad
2	s'il neige	if it snows
3	s'il pleut	if it rains
4	s'il fait du vent	if it is windy
5	s'il y a du soleil	if it is sunny
6	je vais faire du shopping	I am going to go shopping
7	nous allons aller au parc	we are going to go to the park
8	je peux retrouver les copains	I can meet up with friends
9	je veux faire la fête	I want to party / I want to have fun
10	je dois travailler	I have to work

Week 1 5/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - History
1	Discrimination	Treating a group of people unfairly	
2	Diverse	Containing lots of different groups of people	
3	Enslaved	Made into a slave	
4	Ethnicity	Belonging to a population group made up of people sharing a common background	
5	John Blanke	A trumpeter who worked for King Henry VIII	
6	Eva Lowe	A nurse who came from Jamaica to Britain in the 1930s	
7	Artefact	A physical object from the past	
8	DNA	The molecule that contains genetic instructions for life on Earth	
9	Genes	Located on chromosomes and passed down to offspring from parents	
10	Akan Kingdoms	A group of kingdoms in West Africa rich in gold	
Week 2 12/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - Geography
1	Quaternary period	The period of time from about 2.6 million years ago to the present day.	
2	Trend	When describing a graph, this is the overall general pattern of the graph	
3	Anomaly	Something that is different from what is standard or normal	
4	Fluctuations	A rise and fall in number or amount.	
5	Ice Age	A period in earth's history when the ice on the polar caps significantly expanded	
6	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's temperature and rainfall.	
7	Natural greenhouse effect	A natural process that warms the Earth's surface.	
8	Enhanced greenhouse effect	A man-made process of adding greenhouse gases to the greenhouse layer leading to greater heating of the Earth's surface.	
9	Carbon dioxide	A greenhouse gas released into the atmosphere by human activity.	
10	Methane	A greenhouse gas. It is primarily released by intensive cattle farming and rice growing.	
Week 3 19/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - History
1	El Mina	A Portuguese castle located in an Akan Kingdom	
2	Kwamaneh Ansah	A ruler of the Akan Kingdom of Egufo	
3	Import	To bring goods into a country for sale	
4	Sugar Cane	A crop grown in warm climates from which sugar is extracted	
5	To extract	To remove or take out e.g. sugar from sugar cane	
6	Barbados and Jamaica	Two British colonies in the Caribbean	
7	Caribbean	A group of tropical Islands off the coast of central America	
8	Stately Home	An expensive building, often paid for by plantation owners	
9	Plantation	An area on which crops like sugar are grown	
10	Export	To send goods to another country for sale	

Week 4 26/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - Geography
1	Emissions	The amount of a greenhouse gas that is released into the atmosphere.	
2	Carbon sink	Anything that has the ability to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. For example, forests and oceans.	
3	Respiration	Carried out by organisms that releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.	
4	Photosynthesis	The process plants do to create energy from sunlight.	
5	Sun spots	Forming on the surface of the sun can increase overall average temperatures of the sun leading to this natural cause of climate change.	
6	Volcanic Winter	The reduction in temperatures on the Earth due to a huge volcanic eruption blocking out solar radiation.	
7	Sea level rising	This is caused when the temperature of the ocean rises and water thermally expands.	
8	Quaternary period	The period of geological time from about 2.6 million years ago to the present day.	
9	Trend	When describing a graph, this is the overall general pattern of the graph.	
10	Anomaly	Something that is different from what is standard or normal.	
Week 5 2/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - History
1	Guinea Pans	A metal artefact that was exported to West Africa from Britain	
2	Bristol	A city in Britain that benefitted financially from the slave trade	
3	The Zong	An example of a slave ship	
4	Middle Passage	The journey enslaved Africans had to take from West Africa to the Caribbean	
5	To resist	To fight back or rebel	
6	The Atlantic Ocean	The body of water that separated West Africa from the Caribbean	
7	Machete	A tool that was used to chop sugar cane on plantations	
8	1661	The date of the Barbados Slave Code	
9	Slave Code	A racist law created in Barbados that discriminated against West Africans	
10	To justify	To show that something is right or reasonable	
Week 6 9/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - Geography
1	Wildfire	This is a large destructive fire that spreads quickly over woodland or brush.	
2	Cause	The reason why an event happens.	
3	Effect	What happened as a result of an event.	
4	Response	How an event is dealt with or managed.	
5	Extreme weather	Weather that is unseasonal and different from the usual pattern.	
6	Mitigation	Action taken to reduce the causes of natural hazards.	
7	Adaptation	Actions taken to adjust to natural events such as climate change	
8	Fluctuations	A rise and fall in number or amount.	
9	Ice Age	A period in earth's history when the ice on the polar caps significantly expanded	
10	Climate change	A long term change in the earth's temperature and rainfall levels.	

Week 7 23/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - History
1	Maroons	A group of formerly enslaved people who ran away in Jamaica	
2	Guerrilla warfare	A tactic in war that uses traps and ambushes	
3	Abeng	An artefact that was used by the Maroons to scare their enemies	
4	Nanny of the Maroons	The leader of the Maroons in Jamaica	
5	Absolute monarch	a king or queen with complete power	
6	Liberty	the idea that people should be free	
7	Equality	the idea that people should be treated fairly	
8	Revolution	A dramatic change of government by force	
9	Independence	freedom from an empire	
10	Constitution	A basic set of rules of a country	
Week 8 2/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - Geography
1	Biosphere	Regions of the earth occupied by living organisms.	
2	Biome	Large scale ecosystems which share similar characteristics to each other.	
3	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.	
4	Community	A collection of different organisms living and interacting within the same ecosystem.	
5	Population	A collection of organisms of the same species.	
6	Individual	A specific organism within a population.	
7	Climate	The average temperature and precipitation of an area of 30 years.	
8	Natural greenhouse effect	A natural process that warms the Earth's surface.	
9	Enhanced greenhouse effect	A man-made process whereby humans are adding greenhouse gases to the greenhouse layer making it thickening leading to greater heating of the Earth's surface.	
10	Carbon dioxide	A greenhouse gas released into the atmosphere by human activity.	
Week 9 9/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - History
1	Age of Revolution	A term used by historians to describe the last decades of the 18th century	
2	1775	the date of the American Revolution	
3	1789	the date of the French Revolution	
4	1791	the date of the Haitian Revolution	
5	Saint Domingue	The name the French gave to the island of Haiti	
6	Enlightenment Ideas	The ideas of liberty, equality, democracy and religious freedom	
7	Thomas Jefferson	A plantation owner and American revolutionary	
8	To abolish	To get rid of something, such as slavery	
9	To elect	To choose someone by voting	
10	The Declaration of the Rights of Man	A list of articles written by members of the National Assembly in France	

Week 10 16/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - Geography
1	Tropical rainforest	A diverse biome with high temperatures and rainfall, they are found along the equator.	
2	Desert	A biome which is found 15-30oN/S of the equator and has less than 250 mm of rainfall each year.	
3	Tundra	A vast, flat, treeless Arctic biome found in Europe, Asia and North America.	
4	Deciduous forest	A biome located 50-60oN of the equator. It includes trees that drop their leaves during winter months.	
5	Producer	An organism or plant that is able to absorb energy from the sun by photosynthesis.	
6	Individual	A specific organism within a population.	
7	Climate	Average weather conditions over longer periods and over large areas.	
8	Consumer	An organism that eats animals and/or plants.	
9	Decomposer	Organisms such as bacteria or fungi that break down plants or animals.	
10	Food chain	Connections between different organisms (plants and animals) that rely upon one another as their source of food.	
Week 11 23/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - History
1	To declare	To say something very important	
2	The Terror	A period of violence in France following the Revolution	
3	Napoleon	A military leader who seized power in France in 1799	
4	Toussaint L'Ouverture	The leader of the Haitian Revolution	
5	1804	The date that Haiti gained independence from the French Empire	
6	Revolutionary Wars	A period of conflict across Europe following the French Revolution	
7	Olympe de Gouges	A French woman who wrote the Declaration of the Rights of Women	
8	Louis XVI	The king of France until his execution in 1793	
9	Marie Antoinette	Louis XVI's wife, executed in 1793	
10	Haiti	An independent country formed in 1804, formerly the French colony of Saint Domingue	
Week 12 30/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - Geography
1	Food web	A complex hierarchy of plants and animals relying on each other for food.	
2	Nutrient cycling	On-going recycling of nutrients between living organisms and their environment.	
3	Emergent layer	The highest layer of the rainforest.	
4	Canopy	The densest layer of the rainforest where the majority of the animals live.	
5	Under-canopy layer	The area beneath the main, dense layer of tree branches and leaves in a forest	
6	Forest Floor	The ground layer of a forest, composed of soil, decaying leaves, along with living plants.	
7	Latosol	A reddish coloured, infertile, iron rich soil found in the rainforest.	
8	Humus Layer	The thin top highly fertile layer of soil in the rainforest.	
9	Adaptation	Changes made by plants and animals to survive in extreme conditions.	
10	Respiration	Carried out by organisms that releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere	

Week 1 5/1/26	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 1 5/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Technology
1	Project plan	A detailed outline that organises the process of designing and making a product to solve a specific problem.	
2	Design brief	A document that outlines the core requirements of a project and is a guide to the designer.	
3	Risk assessment	The process of identifying potential hazards, evaluating the risk and putting in place control measures to reduce risk.	
4	Control measures	Actions taken to minimise risks and ensure safety.	
5	Quality control	A set of checks made throughout the production of a product to ensure that it meets required standards and is fit for purpose.	
6	Time plan	A planning tool used to outline the sequence of tasks required to make a product including the time each task will take.	
7	Flow diagram	A visual diagram representing a step-by-step process.	
8	Personal Protective Equipment	Equipment worn to protect the wearer from injury or infection when working in a workshop.	
9	Ventilation	The process of deliberately moving fresh, outside air into an enclosed space (like a room or building) and removing the stale, indoor air.	
10	Safety zone	A designated area around a machine or work station that only the operator and a supervising instructor are allowed to enter when the equipment is in use.	
Week 2 12/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Art
1	Artist analysis	A detailed examination of an artist's work	
2	Artist influence	The themes, ideas and works that influence an artists creativity	
3	Portrait	A painting, drawing or photograph of a person, especially one depicting only the face, or head and shoulders	
4	Expressionism	A style of art that uses strong and intense colours, distorted forms and exaggerated lines to represent different emotions.	
5	Annotations	Notes to explain and describe your decisions and thought process	
6	Tonal shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions	
7	Mark Making	Techniques we use use to create tone and texture when drawing	
8	Design ideas	Generating ideas for a piece of art	
9	Stylised	To give (something) a distinctive design or appearance	
10	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media	

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. We contrast the climate in tropical and polar regions to understand their differences.	
2	Integrity	(noun) The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles. We show integrity when self-quizzing by covering the definition to check our understanding fully.	
3	Emphasis	(noun) Special importance or significance placed on something. The teacher placed emphasis on the importance of rhythm in the performance.	
4	Isolated	(adjective) Separated from others or being alone. The island was so isolated that it took several days to reach it by boat.	
5	Symbol	(noun) A mark or character that represents something else. The cross is a symbol of Christianity.	
6	Diversity	(noun) The state of being diverse or having different types or qualities. The diversity of characters in the novel reflects the range of human experiences.	
7	Objective	(noun) A goal or aim to be achieved. The objective of the game is to score as many goals as possible	
8	Process	(noun) A series of actions or steps taken to achieve a particular result. The design process involves several stages, from planning to prototyping.	
9	Evolution	(noun) The gradual development or change of something over time. The theory of evolution explains how species adapt and change over generations.	
10	Evidence	(noun) Information or facts that help prove something. Archaeological evidence was used to support theories about ancient civilisations.	
Week 3 19/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Computing
1	Integer	Data type that is a whole number.	
2	Float	Data type that is a decimal.	
3	String	Data type that is text.	
4	Boolean	Data type that is true or false.	
5	Character	Data type that is one letter.	
6	Input	Ask the user to enter data.	
7	Print	Outputs data on screen.	
8	Variable	A value stored in memory that can change	
9	ASCII art	pictures made out of letters and symbols	
10	IF ELSE	Code used to make a choice	
Week 3 19/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Drama
1	Commedia dell'arte	An Italian theatre style, translating to the 'Art of Comedy'	
2	Stock Character	Easily recognisable characters for a style of theatre.	
3	Arlecchino	The foolish servant character who plays tricks on his master	
4	Pantalone	The mean wealthy old character	
5	Lazzo	Comedic action in Commedia dell'arte	
6	Slapstick	Silly physical comedy, i.e. slipping over a banana peel	
7	Zanni	Lower class characters in Commedia dell'arte	
8	Leading from the chin	The centre of walking for Pantalone	
9	Leading from the hips	The centre of walking for Arlecchino	
10	Status	The power someone has in a scene	

Week 4 26/1/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Music
1	Treble clef	The symbol that indicates the notes for the right hand side of the piano	
2	Bass clef	The symbol that indicates the notes for the right hand side of the piano	
3	Every good boy deserves food	The sentence for the treble clef lines	
4	Face	The sentence for the treble clef spaces	
5	Great big dogs fight animals	The sentence for the bass clef lines	
6	All cows eat grass	The sentence for the bass clef spaces	
7	Melody	The main musical line	
8	Harmony	Two notes played together at the same time	
9	Grand staff	The treble clef and bass clef together	
10	Thirds	When notes are 3 notes apart	
Week 4 26/1/261	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - P.E.
1	Invasion Game	Games in which the aim is to invade an opponent's territory and score a goal or point	
2	Net and Wall Game	Court games where either a net separates the opponents or a wall serves to reflect the ball to the opponent	
3	Striking and Fielding Game	When one team can score points when a player strikes a ball (or similar object) and runs to designated playing areas while the other team attempts to retrieve the ball and return it to prevent their opponents from scoring	
4	Individual Sport	A sport in which participants compete as individuals	
5	Team Sport	A type of sport where the fundamental nature of the game or sport requires the participation of multiple individuals working together as a team	
6	Skills	Examples include passing, scoring, travelling	
7	Strategies	Tactics and decision-making	
8	Demonstrations	Can be performed individually or in a group to help aid understanding of a skill or practice	
9	Professional	Skilled and talented sports performers, who are paid to compete in their chosen sport	
10	Amateur	People who take part in sports or activities as a hobby and not as a job	
Week 5 2/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Technology
1	Process	The operation represented in a flow diagram by a rectangle	
2	Decision	The operation represented in a flow diagram by a diamond	
3	Oval	The shape used to denote the start or end of a flow diagram	
4	Arrow	What is used to show direction within a flow diagram	
5	Input/output	The two meanings of a parallelogram within a flow diagram	
6	Hazard	Something that can harm you or other people	
7	Risk	The likelihood that a particular hazard will cause harm and how serious that harm would be.	
8	Apron	A protective garment worn over clothing to safeguard the wearer's clothes and skin from dirt, stains or potential hazards.	
9	Safety goggles	Enclose and seal the area around the eyes to protect them from various hazards	
10	Safety boots	Steel-toe boots that protect the toe area from impacts.	

Week 5 2/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - R.E.
1	Dharma	The 'moral law that Hindus must follow; the word can be translated as 'duty' or righteousness	
2	Karma	The forces that influence people's fortune and future reincarnation	
3	Reincarnation	When a soul is reborn by passing into a new body	
4	Sanskrit	A language used in ancient India, which many Hindu texts are written in	
5	Vedas	A collection of sacred writings, literally meaning knowledge.	
6	Aryan	The name of the warriors who travelled into India and from which the Hindu religion originated	
7	Hinduism	One of the world's oldest religions originating in North India, it has over 1 billion followers	
8	Mahabharata	An epic story that tells the tale of a civil war between 5 brothers, influencing the Hindu Dharma	
9	Ramayana	An epic story that tells the tale of King Ramayana and the kidnapping of his wife, influencing the Hindu Dharma	
10	Diwali	The festival of lights, celebrated by nearly all Hindu's and Sikhs.	
Week 6 9/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - PSHE
1	Long-term goal	Plans you make for your future, usually over a year or longer	
2	Short-term goal	The steps we take to reach our long term goals, usually over weeks or months	
3	Digital footprint	What is left behind whenever you do anything online	
4	Stress	The body's reaction to feeling threatened or under pressure.	
5	Credit card	A small plastic card issued by a bank, building society, etc., allowing the holder to purchase goods or services on credit	
6	Interest	Money paid regularly at a particular rate for the use of money lent	
7	Gambling	To play games of chance for money	
8	Budget	An estimate of income and expenditure for a set period of time	
9	Earnings	Money obtained in return for labour or services	
10	Debt	A sum of money that is owed or due	
Week 6 9/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Vocabulary
1	Previous	(adjective) Existing or happening before something else. The student referred to previous lessons on algebra to solve the complex equation.	
2	Justification	(noun) A reason or explanation that shows why something is right or acceptable. The character's actions were explained by the justification provided in the final chapters of the novel.	
3	Automatic	(adjective) Working by itself without human intervention. The automatic update feature ensures that your software stays current without you having to do anything.	
4	Community	(noun) A group of people living in the same area or sharing common interests. The local community organised a charity event to raise funds for a new park.	
5	Adaption	(noun) The process of changing to fit new conditions or environments. Animals undergo adaptations to survive in harsh climates.	
6	Occurrence	(noun) Something that happens or takes place. The occurrence of a chemical reaction is observed when heat is applied to the substances.	
7	Theory	(noun) An idea or explanation based on evidence, used to explain something. The theory of relativity explains how gravity affects the fabric of space-time.	
8	Trend	(noun) A general direction in which something is developing or changing. The trend in pop music over the last decade has been towards electronic beats and digital production.	
9	Alter	(verb) To change something, often in a small or minor way. The director asked the actors to alter their delivery to create more emotional impact.	
10	Combination	(noun) The process of joining two or more things together. The combination of various materials created a lightweight yet durable structure.	

Week 7 23/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Art
1	Distort	To deliberately alter or change the original shape for artistic effect	
2	Proportion	The size of one thing in relation to another e.g. the size of features on the face	
3	Contrast	Having both dark and light areas in a drawing	
4	Shape	An element of art that is two-dimensional, flat, or limited to height and width	
5	Mixed Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work	
6	Pattern	A repeated design that is created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours	
7	Shadows	The darkest areas of an image	
8	Layout	The way things are arranged or laid out	
9	Highlights	The lightest areas of an image	
10	Weight of line	Varying the thickness of the lines in a drawing	
Week 7 23/2/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Computing
1	Programming construct	A way of building a program	
2	Sequence	Each step happens once, one after the other	
3	Selection	Used when a decision or choice needs to be made	
4	Iteration	Used when parts of a program need to be repeated	
5	Decomposition	Breaking a problem down, so it can be solved	
6	Debug	Finding errors in a program and fixing them	
7	High-level programming language	A set of instructions used to create programs, understood by humans	
8	syntax error	An error message that occurs based on incorrect grammar in the program e.g. a missing bracket	
9	FOR	Code used to repeat a set number of times	
10	WHILE	Code used to repeat until the condition is met	
Week 8 2/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Drama
1	Italy	The country of origin for Commedia dell'arte	
2	Engage the audience	Looking at the audience to share reactions and make them laugh	
3	Intention of Commedia	To make the audience laugh	
4	Lazzo of the fly	A slapstick moment of comedy, centering on being attacked by a fly	
5	Statue Lazzo	A slapstick moment of comedy, centered on pretending to be a statue to annoy someone else	
6	Bertolt Brecht	The creator of Epic Theatre	
7	Placards	Signs used on stage to tell the audience who the characters are, locations, or underlying message of the scene	
8	Direct Address	As an actor, or as the character, talking directly to the audience	
9	Multi Role	Playing more than one role in a performance	
10	Episodic structure	Performing a narrative of a story in the wrong order (i.e. end, beginning, middle)	

Week 8 2/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Music
1	Rhythm	The organisation of notes	
2	Crotchets	A note worth 1 beat	
3	Quavers	A note worth ½ a beat	
4	Minims	A note worth 2 beats	
5	Dotted rhythms	Where the dot adds half the original value to the note	
6	Dotted minims	A note worth 3 beats	
7	Rests	A symbol that tells us not to play	
8	Crotchet rest	A 1 beat rest	
9	Quaver rest	A ½ beat rest	
10	Minim rest	A 2 beat rest	
Week 9 9/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - P.E. Boys Football
1	One touch passing	Passing or shooting the ball with one touch rather than trapping or dribbling the ball first	
2	Aerial pass	A pass that is in the air and often used for crosses and beating defenders	
3	Multidirectional dribbling	Dribbling in several directions	
4	Change of speed	Examples include accelerating and decelerating	
5	Driving	Moving into space	
6	Denying space	Using a variety of defensive methods to prevent the attackers being able to stand or move into space	
7	Instep shooting	This shot surprises the goal keeper and is executed with high levels of power using the area of the foot where the laces are	
8	Player discipline	Adhering to a consistent training regimen and maintaining a high level of preparation	
9	VAR	A match official who assists the referee by reviewing decisions using video footage and providing advice to the referee based on those review	
10	Foul	an unfair physical offence committed against an opponent, usually with the foot, leg, hand or arm but sometimes with another part of the body such as the hip or shoulder	
Week 9 9/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - P.E. Girls Football
1	One touch passing	Passing or shooting the ball with one touch rather than trapping or dribbling the ball first	
2	Turn when dribbling	Dribbling the ball forward, maintaining possession when making a turn to	
3	Maintaining possession	To display the ability to receive, protect and outplay opponents whilst using a wide range of different techniques to keep the ball	
4	Change of speed	Examples include accelerating and decelerating	
5	Moving block tackle	It is mainly used when confronting an opponent head on and it is important to complete it with good timing and technique to prevent injury or fouls	
6	Aerial shot	A shot that is projected into the air with the aim of going above the goalkeepers hands	
7	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	
8	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	
9	VAR	A match official who assists the referee by reviewing decisions using video footage and providing advice to the referee based on those review	
10	Foul	an unfair physical offence committed against an opponent, usually with the foot, leg, hand or arm but sometimes with another part of the body such as the hip or shoulder	

Week 9 9/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - P.E. Mixed Badminton
1	Tactical play	Actions and strategies planned to achieve an overall objective which will give a tactical advantage	
2	Forehand drive	An attacking shot that is played from the mid-court, and should pass close to the net with a flat trajectory	
3	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	
4	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	
5	Net shot	A soft shot that is played from the front court, and lands in the opponent's front court as close to the net as possible	
6	Smash shot	A shot that is hit with power and speed downward into the opponent's court	
7	Base position	Location in the centre of the court to which a single player tries to return to after every shot	
8	Drop	A shot that falls rapidly and closely to the net on the opponent's side	
9	Rally	An exchange of shots that keeps the shuttle in play	
10	Match	When one team or player is trying to score more points than the other to win the game	
Week 9 9/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - R.E.
1	Sewa	A key principle in Sikhism and Hindu Dharma which means 'selfless service'.	
2	Buddhism	One of the world's largest religions that teaches spiritual growth and is based on the teachings of the Buddha.	
3	Siddhattha Gotama	The founder of Buddhism, also known as the Buddha	
4	Buddha	'Awakened' or 'enlightened one'- refers to someone attained spiritual enlightenment	
5	Enlightenment	The state of being awakened to the truth about life	
6	Dhammapada	A Buddhist scripture that contains the teachings and sayings of the Buddha	
7	Meditation	A practice of focussing the mind	
8	Vesak	An important Buddhist festival which commemorates the three important events in the Buddha's life- his birth, his enlightenment and his death	
9	The Four Sights	Four things seen by Siddhartha when leaving the royal grounds-old age, sickness, death and a holy man	
10	Buddhist Dhamma	The teachings of Buddha	
Week 10 16/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Computing
1	Integer	Data type that is a whole number.	
2	Float	Data type that is a decimal.	
3	String	Data type that is text.	
4	Boolean	Data type that is true or false.	
5	Character	Data type that is one letter.	
6	Input	Ask the user to enter data.	
7	Print	Outputs data on screen.	
8	Variable	A value stored in memory that can change	
9	ASCII art	pictures made out of letters and symbols	
10	IF ELSE	Code used to make a choice	

Week 10 16/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Technology
1	Contingency	A plan or design feature to anticipate and deal with something that might go wrong	
2	Product testing	The process of evaluating a product against a set of specifications	
3	Aesthetics	The way something looks and feels.	
4	Function	What a product does.	
5	Suitability	A product's ability to be appropriate and effective for its intended purpose, user, and environment.	
6	Anthropometrics	The practice of taking and using human body measurements to create products that are comfortable, safe, and easy for people to use.	
7	Ergonomics	The science of designing products to fit the user, making them comfortable, efficient, and safe.	
8	Surface finish	A product's outer texture and appearance	
9	Adhesive	A substance used to bond or glue two or more different materials together to create a permanent joint.	
10	Drying time	The duration required for a material (such as paint, glue, or timber) to transition from a wet or liquid state to a solid, handleable, and stable form.	
Week 11 23/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Drama
1	The intention of Epic Theatre	To educate the audience on an important topic	
2	Verfrumdungeffekt	The alienation effect	
3	The intention of ' the alienation effect'	To emotionally separate the audience from the action and remind them they are watching a play	
4	The conventions of Epic Theatre	Placards, Direct Address, Multi Role, Non linear structure	
5	World War 2	The time period where Brecht wrote in. He often made theatre to educate against the Nazi rule	
6	Social and Political Issues	Main topic areas that Brecht created theatre about	
7	Still and Silent	The first two rules of a still image: key steps to ensure you are performing a still image correctly	
8	Facing the audience	The third rule of a still image: focused on making sure the audience can see everything.	
9	Using levels	The fourth rule of a still image: using different heights on stage to make the still image look interesting	
10	No blocking	The fifth rule of a still image: no one in preventing you from being seen	
Week 11 23/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Music
1	Melody	The main musical line	
2	Rhythm	The organisation of notes	
3	Harmony	Two or more notes played at the same time	
4	Ascending contour	When the pitches go from low to high	
5	Descending contour	When the pitches go from high to low	
6	Static contour	When the pitches stay the same	
7	Contour	The direction of the melody	
8	Grand staff	The treble clef and bass clef together	
9	Treble clef	The symbol that indicates the notes for the right hand side of the piano	
10	Bass clef	The symbol that indicates the notes for the right hand side of the piano	

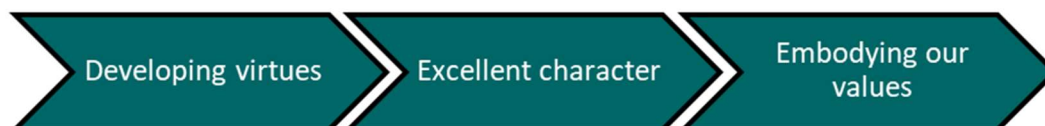
Week 12 30/3/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - P.E. Boys Football
1	Centre back	Their main role is to block the opponent's players from scoring, and safely clearing the ball from the defensive half's penalty area	
2	Long ball	A style of play where the team in possession plays with an aerial pass style of play. Normally playing passes in behind the defence or to a target man.	
3	Possession based	The team with the ball plays many passes in both halves of the pitch. attempting many shorter passes to break down the opposing team, creating chances	
4	False 9	A striker that drops deep into the midfielder to get on the ball and connect play	
5	Zonal marking	This happens on set pieces and corners where the defending team will mark and attack space, rather than attacking players	
6	Man to man marking	This happens on set pieces and corners where the defending team will mark attacking players, rather than worrying about open space	
7	Half turn	A players body position when receiving the ball or within specific attacking and defending situations	
8	Back foot control	Controlling the ball with the back foot, whilst in the half turn position.	
9	Checking shoulder	This is done in general play by all players but emphasised strongly before receiving the ball	
10	1-2	A type of possession play that requires two passes to beat a defensive player	
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	Advantage	The period of time after an infringement, in which the non offending side has the opportunity to gain sufficient territory or tactical opportunity	
6	Dummy pass	An offensive ruse, where the ball carrier moves as if to pass the ball to a teammate, but then continues to run with the ball himself	
7	Free Kick	An uncontested kick awarded to a team usually for a minor penalty by the other team. The kick cannot be taken directly at the posts except by a drop goal.	
8	High Ball	A ball kicked very high into the air placing any player attempting to catch it under extreme pressure by rushing opposition players.	
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	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.	

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	Overhead pass	A pass that covers a long distance and involves extending your arms overhead ensuring a straight trajectory.	
4	Change of direction	When you run in one direction so the defender follows but then you turn on a sharp angle and run in the other direction.	
5	Change of speed	When you increase or decrease your speed in an attempt to get rid of the defender.	
6	Marking the player	When a defender is closely guarding an opponent whether they have the ball or not.	
7	Marking the ball	When a defender is 1m away from the attacker and is using their arms in an attempt to block the ball.	
8	Dodge	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	The Four Noble Truths	The basis of Buddha's teachings- all creatures suffer, suffering is caused by social desire, suffering can be ended, through the eightfold path.	
2	Eightfold Path	Eight instructions taught by the Buddha to help people overcome suffering and reach enlightenment	
3	Guru Nanak	The founder of Sikhism	
4	Sikh	A follower of Sikhism; it comes from the Sanskrit word for disciple	
5	Waheguru	The most common name used by Sikhs to describe God	
6	Guru	A religious teacher who leads a follower from spiritual ignorance	
7	Guru Granth Sahib	The Sikh holy book	
8	The 10 Sikh Gurus	The 10 leaders of Sikhism before authority was passed to the Guru Granth Sahib	
9	Mughal Empire	The rulers of the area that is now India and Pakistan in the 16th and 17th centuries	
10	Gudwara	The Sikh place of worship	

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