

Year 8

Knowledge Organiser

Unit 3 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 and 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 direct contact e.g. air resistance

Friction - Resistive force produced when two objects move over each other. ✓

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. ✓

5) Resultant force - Single force acting on an object that is the sum of all forces. ✓

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. ✓

9) Evaporate - State change from a gas to a liquid. ✗

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. ✓

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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 Sparx homework page on grid paper. The title 'Homework' and the date 'Thursday 1st June 2017' are underlined at the top. 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 choosing a purple marble is impossible) and H71 (P(odd) = 3/8). Task 3 includes a simple addition: J22 (493 + 162 = 655). Green checkmarks indicate correct answers, while a red X indicates an incorrect answer for H70 (1/4 + 1/4 = 2/4).

Sparx Maths Unit 3 List

To prepare for your end of unit assessment, you can use Sparx to help revise at home.

Below is a step-by-step guide to help you access the questions and videos.

- 1) Log into Sparx Maths (<https://www.sparxmaths.uk/student/>)
- 2) Click 'Independent Learning'
- 1) Type in the revision code for the topic you want to study.

Topic	Details	Code
Percentages	Finding percentages of amounts with and without a calculator	M437, M905
Ratio	Writing and simplifying ratios	M885
	Using equivalent ratios to find unknown amounts	M801
	Converting between ratios, fractions and percentages	M267
	Sharing amounts in a given ratio	M525
	Writing ratios in the form 1:n	M543
Proportion	Solving proportion problems	M478
	Value for money	M681
Angles	Properties of triangles	Q763
	Angles on a line and about a point, vertically opposite angles, Angles in triangles	M818, M163, M351
	Combining angle facts	M319
	Angles on parallel lines	M606
Constructions	Constructing triangles	M565
	Constructing bisectors of angles	M232
	Constructing perpendicular bisectors and lines	M239
	Constructing loci	M253
Similar shapes	Understanding congruence	M124
	Understanding similarity	M377
	Finding unknown sides in similar shapes	M324
Averages	Calculating the range, median, mode, mean	M328, M934, M841, M940
	Choosing suitable averages and solving problems	M440
Probability	Writing probabilities as fractions	M941
	Probabilities of mutually exclusive events	M755
	Expected results from repeated experiments	M206

Revision Topics Codes

Code	Topic	✓	Code	Topic	✓

Week 2 27/04/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What is pressure?	Measure of how much force is spread out	
2	What are the units for pressure?	Pascals (Pa)	
3	What is the equation that links pressure, force and area?	Pressure = force/area	
4	What do particles in a fluid do when sealed in a container?	Collide with the walls	
5	What happens when particles collide with the walls of a container?	They exert a force on the wall	
6	What is the force exerted by a fluid called?	Fluid pressure	
7	How will increasing the number of particles affect collisions?	higher frequency of collisions	
8	How will increasing the temperature affect collisions?	higher frequency of collisions	
9	What does more collisions lead to?	more force on surfaces	
10	What does more force lead to?	higher pressure	
Week 3 04/05/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What is density?	Mass per unit volume	
2	What is the equation for density?	density = mass ÷ volume	
3	What are the units for density?	kg/m ³ (kilograms per metre cubed)	
4	What are the units for mass in the density equation?	kg (kilograms)	
5	What are the units for volume in the density equation?	m ³ (metres cubed)	
6	Why do solids have the highest density?	Particles are most tightly packed together	
7	Why do gases have the lowest density?	Particles are most spread out	
8	What piece of equipment is used to measure the temperature	Thermometer	
9	Which energy store is linked to the temperature of the surroundings?	Thermal store of the surroundings	
10	When talking about a chemical reaction, what is meant by the surroundings?	Everything, including the substances that are reacting	
Week 4 11/05/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What is an exothermic reaction?	A reaction that transfers energy to the thermal store of the surroundings	
2	In an exothermic reaction, what happens to the temperature of the surroundings?	Increases	
3	What is an endothermic reaction?	A reaction that takes in thermal energy from the surroundings	
4	In an endothermic reaction, what happens to the temperature of the surroundings?	Decreases	
5	Give an example of an exothermic reaction	Combustion, Neutralisation	
6	Name an item that uses an endothermic reaction	Sports injury pack	
7	How do you calculate the temperature change of a chemical reaction	Final temperature - initial temperature	
8	Why is a lid and a polystyrene cup used when measuring the temperature change of a reaction	Insulates the reaction	
9	What type of reaction has a negative temperature change	Endothermic	
10	What type of reaction has a positive temperature change	Exothermic	

Week 5 18/05/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What part of the cell contains genetic material?	Nucleus	
2	What molecule is genetic material?	DNA	
3	How many strands is DNA made from?	two strands	
4	What do you call the twisted shape of DNA?	double helix	
5	What type of molecule is DNA?	polymer	
6	What structures is DNA coiled to make?	Chromosomes	
7	How many chromosomes are found in human body cells?	46 (23 pairs)	
8	What is a gamete?	Sex cell	
9	How many chromosomes are found in human gametes?	23 chromosomes	
10	What is a gene?	A small section of DNA that gives instructions for a characteristic	
Week 6 01/06/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What is an allele?	A different form of the same gene	
2	What is a genotype?	The combination of alleles an organism has	
3	What is a phenotype?	The displayed characteristic due to the genotype	
4	What is a dominant allele?	An allele that only requires one copy to be expressed	
5	What is a recessive allele?	An allele that requires two copies to be expressed	
6	How do you represent a recessive allele?	lower case letter	
7	How do you represent a dominant allele?	upper case letter	
8	What does homozygous mean?	two copies of the same allele (dominant or recessive)	
9	What does heterozygous mean?	two different alleles (one dominant, one recessive)	
10	What is all our genetic information called?	Genome	
Week 7 08/06/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What is the atmosphere	Layer of gas that surrounds the earth	
2	What percentage of nitrogen is in the atmosphere?	78%	
3	What percentage of oxygen is in the atmosphere?	21%	
4	What is air?	A mixture of gases	
5	What gases are present in the atmosphere	Nitrogen, Oxygen, Carbon dioxide, argon, water vapour	
6	Name two greenhouses gases	Carbon dioxide and methane	
7	What do greenhouse gases do?	Trap heat in the atmosphere	
8	What has happened to the percentage of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere since 1960?	Increased	
9	In what three ways is carbon dioxide added to the atmosphere?	Respiration, combustion of fossil fuels, decomposition	
10	In what two ways is carbon dioxide removed from the atmosphere?	Photosynthesis, dissolved in oceans	

Week 8 15/06/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What is the greenhouse effect?	When greenhouse gases trap the sun's heat	
2	Where does the thermal energy trapped come from?	The sun's radiation	
3	What happens to most of the thermal energy reflected by Earth?	Most of the energy is trapped by greenhouse gases in the atmosphere	
4	What is global warming?	The gradual increase in air temperature at the surface of the Earth	
5	What causes global warming?	Increased volume of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere	
6	What is climate change?	long-term changes to weather patterns	
7	What human activities contribute to climate change?	Burning fossil fuels	
8	What are some effects of climate change?	Extinction, melting ice caps, flooding, fires, rising sea levels	
9	What is a renewable resource?	Can be replenished when used, will not run out	
10	What is a non-renewable resource?	Cannot be replenished when used, will run out	
Week 9 22/06/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What are natural resources?	Materials occurring in nature	
2	What is an ore?	A rock that contains enough metal to be extracted profitably	
3	What is metal extraction?	Removing a metal from its ore	
4	How are metals less reactive than carbon extracted?	Reduction with carbon	
5	What is reduction with carbon?	Heating an ore with carbon to produce a pure metal	
6	What are the limitations of reduction with carbon?	High temperatures are required	
7	How are metals more reactive than carbon extracted?	Electrolysis	
8	What is electrolysis?	Splitting up a compound using electricity	
9	What are the limitations of electrolysis?	Expensive	
10	Why don't unreactive metals require extraction?	Unreactive metals are found pure	
Week 10 29/06/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	When did life begin on Earth?	Over three billion years ago	
2	What were the first lifeforms on Earth?	Unicellular organisms that lived in water	
3	What is evolution?	The gradual change in the inherited characteristics of a species over many generations	
4	What does inherited mean?	Characteristics have been passed on from parents to offspring	
5	What is a generation?	A complete cycle of reproduction	
6	What provides evidence that evolution happened?	Fossils	
7	What are fossils?	Remains of plants and animals from millions of years ago	
8	What is variation?	The differences between organisms within a species	
9	What process leads to evolution?	Natural selection	
10	What is competition?	Where organisms have to struggle against each other for resources	

Week 11 06/07/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What is a mutation?	A change to an organism's DNA	
2	What can mutations result in?	Slight changes to an organism's adaptations	
3	Who developed the theory of natural selection?	Charles Darwin	
4	Give two sources of evidence which supported Darwin's theory of natural selection.	Fossil records, antibiotic resistant bacteria	
5	What does the fossil record show?	That over time species have changed physically	
6	What is a species?	A group similar organisms that can breed to produce fertile offspring	
7	When does a species become extinct?	When there are no more individuals left of a species	
8	What is the measure of the variety of different species in an ecosystem?	Biodiversity	
9	Why is biodiversity important for wild species?	Species rely on each other for food and shelter	
10	Name three ways to maintain biodiversity	Name three ways to maintain biodiversity	
Week 12 13/07/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Monday - Science
1	What is pressure?	Measure of how much force is spread out	
2	What is density?	Mass per unit volume	
3	What piece of equipment is used to measure the temperature	Thermometer	
4	What is an exothermic reaction?	A reaction that transfers energy to the thermal store of the surroundings	
5	What structures is DNA coiled to make?	Chromosomes	
6	What do you call the twisted shape of DNA?	double helix	
7	How many chromosomes are found in human body cells?	46 (23 pairs)	
8	What is all our genetic information called?	Genome	
9	What percentage of nitrogen is in the atmosphere?	78%	
10	What human activities contribute to climate change?	Burning fossil fuels	

Week 2 28/4/25	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Abstract noun	The name of an idea, feeling, or belief. The name of something we cannot see, hear, touch, taste, or smell, e.g. love, happiness, charity.	
2	Stereotype	A set idea that people have about what someone or something is like.	
3	Emotive language	Language used to evoke emotions in the reader.	
4	Inference	A conclusion based on evidence and reasoning.	
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	Dramatic monologue	A speech given by just one character in a story or play.	
7	Plot	The sequence of events in a story.	
8	Hyperbole	Exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally, e.g. I am freezing; I am starving.	
9	Foreshadow	When the writer gives a warning, sign, or hint of a future event in a story	
10	Enjambment	In poetry, when a sentence or phrase continues from one line to the next without a pause or break.	
Week 3 05/5/25	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Free verse	Poetry which does not follow any rhythm or rhyme scheme rules. This does not mean that it doesn't have a rhythm or it doesn't rhyme, just that it doesn't HAVE to stick to rules. Example: <i>I have eaten the plums that were in the icebox.</i>	
2	Sensory imagery	Using words that relate to the senses. It helps readers see, hear, smell, taste, or feel what is described.	
3	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>	
4	Tercet	A three-lined verse, or a group, or unit of three lines. These three lines are often rhymed together, or they rhyme with another triplet. Example: <i>"He clasps the crag with crooked hands; Close to the sun in lonely lands, Ring'd with the azure world, he stands."</i>	
5	Caesura	A break or pause in the middle of a line of poetry.	
6	Perspective	A point of view or particular attitude towards something.	
7	Epizeuxis	Repetition of the same word or phrase in quick succession, e.g. <i>again, again and again.</i>	
8	Onomatopoeia	Words that include sounds that are similar to the noises the words refer to, e.g. <i>hiss, buzz.</i>	
9	Conjunction	A word used to join clauses or phrases.	
10	Parenthesis	Extra information that is added to a sentence using brackets, dashes, or commas.	
Week 4 12/5/25	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Couplet	Two lines of poetry next to each other, especially ones that rhyme and have the same length and rhythm. Example: <i>"So long as men can breathe or eyes can see, So long lives this, and this gives life to thee."</i>	
2	Personification	Giving human characteristics to something non-human	
3	Adjective	A word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun, e.g. <i>the round table.</i>	
4	Assonance	Repetition of a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) sound within words, phrases, or sentences, e.g. <i>she seems to beam rays of sunshine with her eyes of green.</i>	
5	Line	A subdivision of a poem; a group of words arranged into a row that ends for a reason other than the right-hand margin. Example: <i>Two girls discover the secret of life in a sudden line of poetry.</i>	
6	Tricolon	A series of three parallel words, phrases, or clauses, e.g. <i>I want justice, you need freedom, we deserve change.</i>	
7	Stanza	A group of lines in a poem, like a paragraph in a story.	
8	Stereotype	A fixed, oversimplified (and often unfair) idea of what a particular type of person is like.	
9	Internal rhyme	Rhyme that occurs within a single line of poetry or between internal sentences over several lines of poetry. Example: <i>Ah, distinctly I remember it was in the bleak December; And each separate dying ember wrought its ghost upon the floor.</i>	
10	Epiphora/Epistrophe	The repetition of a word or phrase at the end of successive sentences or clauses, e.g. <i>we have a choice to go to school and we have a right to go to school.</i>	

Week 5 19/5/25	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Adverb	A word that describes or modifies a verb or an adjective.	
2	Tone	The feeling a writer shows in their writing through the words they use.	
3	Symbolism	When an object or person represents an idea, e.g. <i>doves are used to represent peace, a flag represents a country.</i>	
4	Atmosphere	The mood or feeling created in a piece of writing.	
5	Rising action	Part of a story where tension builds, leading up to the climax.	
6	Imagery	When language appeals to the senses or creates a picture in the reader's mind.	
7	Quatrain	A four-line stanza, or a four-line complete poem. Example: <i>My candle burns at both ends; It will not last the night; But ah, my foes, and oh, my friends— It gives a lovely light!</i>	
8	First person	A narrative told using the pronoun "I" (and sometimes "we") that gives a firsthand, personal account.	
9	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>	
10	Metaphor	A direct comparison of two unlike things	
Week 6 2/6/25	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Allegory	A story, poem or picture that has a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.	
2	Characterisation	The ways an author brings a fictional character to life.	
3	Descriptive writing	Writing that uses words to paint a picture in the reader's mind, describing details, scenes, or emotions vividly.	
4	Flaw	A fault, mistake, or weakness that causes something or someone not to be perfect.	
5	Protagonist	The main character in a story.	
6	Declarative sentence	A sentence that declares or makes a statement, e.g. <i>the sun rises in the East.</i>	
7	Evidence	A word, line, phrase or moment taken from a text and used to support an idea.	
8	Falling action	The part of the story that follows the climax and leads up to the resolution.	
9	Prejudice	An opinion of something that is not based on reason or experience.	
10	Fragment sentence	A sentence that is missing either its subject or its main verb.	
Week 7 9/6/25	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Semantic field	A group of words that are related or linked in meaning.	
2	Alliteration	The repetition of letters or sounds at the start of closely placed words, e.g. <i>the quiet cat crept.</i>	
3	Complex sentence	A sentence that has an independent clause and at least one dependent clause, e.g. <i>even though I was tired, I walked home.</i>	
4	Flashback	A scene set in a time earlier than the main story.	
5	Agency	A person's ability to make independent choices and take control of their actions.	
6	Pathetic fallacy	Giving emotions to non-human things found in nature, especially the weather.	
7	Sonnet	A fourteen line poem written in iambic pentameter, usually about love.	
8	Analytical verb	A word used to analyse the effect that a writer is trying to achieve.	
9	In medias res	Beginning in the middle of an action or narrative.	
10	Exclamatory sentence	A sentence that expresses excitement or strong emotion and ends with an exclamation mark.	

Week 8 16/6/25	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Narrator	The person who tells a story, often describing events and characters from their own perspective or as an observer.	
2	Suspense	The feeling of uncertainty or excitement about what will happen next in a story or situation.	
3	Zooming in	Focusing on particular words and phrases to consider their meaning.	
4	Appositive phrase	A noun or noun phrase that renames another noun the sentence.	
5	Connotation	A feeling or idea that is suggested by a particular word.	
6	Flashforward	A scene in a story that jumps ahead to the future.	
7	Psychosis	A mental condition which causes you to lose contact with reality.	
8	Simple sentence	A sentence that has just one independent clause.	
9	Structure	The organization of a text depending on its purpose, genre, and style or the order of events in a text.	
10	Genre	A category of story, music or art.	
Week 9 23/6/25	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Iambic pentameter	Five feet in iambs (10 syllables) following the pattern of unstressed, stressed syllables. <i>Example: "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?"</i>	
2	Allusion	An indirect reference to a well-known person, character, place or story.	
3	End rhyme	These are rhymes that occur between the final words of two lines of poetry. <i>Example: "'Tis some visitor," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door— Only this and nothing more."</i>	
4	Zooming out	Focusing on the 'big ideas' such as the author's message, themes, and the reader's reaction.	
5	Oppression	Cruel or unfair treatment by people in a position of power.	
6	Dialect	A form of language spoken by a specific group of people from the same region or social group.	
7	Linear structure	When a story is told in the order it happens.	
8	Exposition	The beginning of a story when the setting and characters are introduced.	
9	Concrete noun	The name of a real physical thing or person that can be sensed, <i>e.g. house, smoke, carpet.</i>	
10	Foreboding	A feeling that something very bad is going to happen soon.	
Week 10 30/6/25	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Hubris	The flaw of excessive pride, overconfidence, or arrogance.	
2	Anaphora	The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses, <i>e.g. we will try, we will fight, we will win.</i>	
3	Cyclical structure	Where a story ends in a way that links back to the beginning.	
4	Imperative sentence	A sentence that is a command or polite request. It may end with an exclamation mark or a full stop. <i>For example, 'Wait a minute. Come here.'</i>	
5	Syllable	Letters or groups of letters in a word that come out of your mouth together. Some syllables are stressed, and some are unstressed.	
6	Ancestry	Specifically relating to the people you come from.	
7	Motif	An image or idea that is repeated throughout a text.	
8	Persona	The character or role that someone adopts or portrays in a specific situation or piece of writing.	
9	Antagonist	The main enemy or rival of the protagonist.	
10	End-stopped	A line of poetry that ends with a pause, usually marked by punctuation like a full stop or comma.	

Week 11 7/7/25	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Pronoun	A word used instead of a noun or noun phrase, e.g. you/I/he/she etc.	
2	Clause	Part of a sentence that contains a subject and a verb.	
3	Imperative verb	A word used to command or give an order, e.g. run, stop, wait.	
4	Modal verb	A word that expresses necessity or possibility, e.g. must, shall, will, should, would, can, could, may and might.	
5	Resolution	The ending of a story.	
6	Climax	The moment of greatest tension and drama in a story.	
7	Empathy	The ability to understand and be sensitive to the emotions of others.	
8	Simile	A comparison of two things using 'like' or 'as'.	
9	Third person	A narrative told using the pronouns "he", "she", "it" or "they" and is not told from a personal perspective.	
10	Soliloquy	When a character speaks to themselves - a technique to show the innermost feelings of the character.	
Week 12 14/7/25	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Tuesday - English
1	Convention	A feature that is typical of a particular genre of writing.	
2	Interrogative sentence	A sentence that interrogates by asking a question.	
3	Noun phrase	A group of words that function as a noun, e.g. a group of large tigers.	
4	Setting	The time and place chosen by the writer.	
5	Verb	A word that shows an action or state of being, e.g. I walked, I was excited.	
6	Marginalisation	When a person or group is pushed to the edges of society and treated as less important.	
7	Disempower	To take away someone or something's power.	
8	Plosive sounds	Sounds that are consonants, made by closing the mouth and then releasing a burst of air, e.g. b, p, t and d. Example: The b urying- p arty, p icks and shovels in shaking gras p , P ause over half-known faces."	
9	Autonomy	A person's ability to make their own choices and be their own person.	
10	Half rhymes	Words with similar but not exactly matching sounds. Specifically, the consonants match but the vowels don't, or the vowels match and the consonants don't. Eg. bag / bug; purple / turtle	

Week 1 20/04/26	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	Normalement	normally	
2	D'habitude	usually	
3	Chaque année	Each year	
4	Je vais à la campagne	I go to the countryside	
5	Elle va au bord de la mer	She goes to the seaside	
6	Nous allons au centre-ville	We go to the centre of town	
7	Il va à l'étranger	He goes abroad	
8	Ils vont à la montagne	They go to the mountains	
9	Elles vont au canada	They go to canada	
10	Comment est ta ville?	What is your town like?	
Week 2 27/04/26	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	Chaque été	Each summer	
2	Pendant les grandes vacances	During the summer holidays	
3	Je vais au Royaume-Uni	I go to the UK	
4	Elle va au nord de la France	She goes to the North of France	
5	Il va au sud de l'Espagne	He goes to the South of Spain	
6	Elle va à l'est de l'Italie	She goes to the East of Italy	
7	Il va à l'ouest de l'Angleterre	He goes to the West of England	
8	Tu vas en Asie	You go to Asia	
9	Vous allez en Amérique	You (plural) go to America	
10	Où vas-tu en vacances?	Where do you go on holiday?	
Week 3 04/05/26	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 voyage	I travel	
2	Elle voyage	She travels	
3	Elles voyagent	They travel	
4	En avion	By plane	
5	En bateau	By boat	
6	En bus	By bus	
7	C'est plus confortable que...	It is more comfortable than...	
8	C'est moins ennuyeux que...	It is less boring than...	
9	C'est plus pratique que...	It is more practical than...	
10	Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta ville?	What is in your town?	

Week 4 11/05/26	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	Nous voyageons	We travel	
2	Il voyage	He travels	
3	Ils voyagent	They travel	
4	En voiture	By car	
5	À vélo	By bike	
6	À pied	On foot	
7	C'est moins fatigant que...	It is less tiring than...	
8	C'est plus rapide que...	It is faster than...	
9	C'est moins cher que...	It is less expensive than...	
10	Tu voyages comment?	How do you travel?	
Week 5 18/05/26	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	S'il fait chaud	If it's hot	
2	S'il fait froid	If it's cold	
3	S'il fait beau	If the weather is good	
4	S'il fait mauvais	If the weather is bad	
5	Je vais à la plage	I go to the beach	
6	Je vais au quartier historique	I go to the old town	
7	Je fais du tourisme	I go sightseeing	
8	Je fais la fête	I party / have fun	
9	Je fais une promenade	I go for a walk	
10	Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire dans ta ville?	What do you like to do in your town?	
Week 6 01/06/26	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	S'il neige	If it snows	
2	S'il pleut	If it rains	
3	S'il y a du soleil	If it is sunny	
4	S'il fait du vent	If it is windy	
5	Je fais un tour	I do a tour	
6	Je fais du vélo	I go cycling	
7	Je mange des plats locaux	I eat local food	
8	J'achète des souvenirs	I buy souvenirs	
9	Je profite du soleil	I enjoy the sunshine	
10	Qu'est-ce que tu fais en vacances?	What do you do on holiday?	

Week 7 08/06/26	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 nage dans la mer	I swim in the sea	
2	Je vois les endroits célèbres	I see famous places	
3	Je visite les musées	I visit museums	
4	Je m'amuse	I enjoy myself	
5	Je me bronze	I sunbathe	
6	Il est amusant de faire du shopping	It is fun to go shopping	
7	Il est sympa d'aller à la plage	It is nice to go to the beach	
8	Il est cher de visiter les musées	It is expensive to visit the museums	
9	Il est ennuyeux d'aller au marché	It is boring to go to the market	
10	Tu fais du shopping?	Do you go shopping?	
Week 8 15/06/26	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 voudrais aller en Angleterre	I would like to go to England	
2	J'ai envie d'aller au Royaume-Uni	I would like to go to the UK	
3	Je voyagerais en Afrique	I would travel to Africa	
4	J'irais à la plage	I would go to the beach	
5	Je ferais du shopping	I would go shopping	
6	Je mangerais des plats locaux	I would eat local food	
7	J'achèterais des souvenirs	I would buy souvenirs	
8	Je profiterais du soleil	I would enjoy the sunshine	
9	Ça serait génial	That would be great	
10	Où voudrais-tu aller en vacances?	Where would you like to go on holiday?	
Week 9 22/06/26	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	L'année prochaine	Next year	
4	Pendant les grandes vacances	During the summer holidays	
5	Je vais aller	I am going to go	
6	Je vais voyager	I am going to travel	
7	Je vais aller à la plage	I am going to go to the beach	
8	Je vais faire du shopping	I am going to go shopping	
9	Je vais manger des plats locaux	I am going to eat local foods	
10	Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire le weekend prochain?	What are you going to do next weekend?	

Week 10 29/06/26	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 acheter des souvenirs	I am going to buy souvenirs	
2	Je vais profiter du soleil	I am going to enjoy the sunshine	
3	Je vais nager dans la mer	I am going to swim in the sea	
4	Je vais visiter les musées	I am going to visit museums	
5	L'année dernière	Last year	
6	L'été dernier	Last summer	
7	Je suis allé en France	I went to France	
8	Je suis allé en Afrique	I went to Africa	
9	Je suis allé en Espagne	I went to Spain	
10	Où vas-tu en vacances à l'avenir?	Where are you going on holiday in the future?	
Week 11 06/07/26	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 mois dernier	Last month	
2	récemment	recently	
3	J'ai acheté des vêtements	I bought clothes	
4	Elle a dansé	She danced	
5	Il a mangé de la nourriture délicieuse	He ate delicious food	
6	Nous avons nagé dans la mer	We swam in the sea	
7	Ils ont fait une promenade	They went for a walk	
8	Elles ont fait du ski	They went skiing	
9	C'était spécial	It was special	
10	Qu'est-ce que tu as fait pour les vacances?	What did you do for the holidays?	
Week 12 13/07/26	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	Il y a deux ans	Two years ago	
2	Il y a trois ans	Three years ago	
3	d'abord	firstly	
4	après	after	
5	ensuite	next	
6	J'ai retrouvé des copains	I met up with friends	
7	Elle a visité les musées	She visited museums	
8	Nous avons fait du tourisme	We went sightseeing	
9	Ils ont fait la fête	They had fun / had a party	
10	C'était fatigant	It was tiring	

Week 1 20/04/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - History
1	Absolute monarch	a king or queen with complete power	
2	Liberty	the idea that people should be free	
3	Equality	the idea that people should be treated fairly	
4	Revolution	A dramatic change of government by force	
5	Independence	freedom from an empire	
6	Constitution	A basic set of rules of a country	
7	Age of Revolution	A term used by historians to describe the last decades of the 18th century	
8	1775	the date of the American Revolution	
9	1789	the date of the French Revolution	
10	1791	the date of the Haitian Revolution	
Week 2 27/04/26	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 3 04/05/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - History
1	Saint Domingue	The name the French gave to the island of Haiti	
2	Enlightenment Ideas	The ideas of liberty, equality, democracy and religious freedom	
3	Thomas Jefferson	A plantation owner and American revolutionary	
4	To abolish	To get rid of something, such as slavery	
5	To elect	To choose someone by voting	
6	The Declaration of the Rights of Man	A list of articles written by members of the National Assembly in France	
7	To declare	To say something very important	
8	The Terror	A period of violence in France following the Revolution	
9	Napoleon	A military leader who seized power in France in 1799	
10	Toussaint L'Ouverture	The leader of the Haitian Revolution	

Week 4 11/05/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - Geography
1	Infertile land	When land does not have sufficient nutrients for vegetation to grow.	
2	Leaching	When chemicals often from farming, infiltrate the ground and contaminate it.	
3	Sustainable development	An area is used on a small scale to gain some economic development but this development is not going to ruin the area for future generations	
4	Subsistent Agriculture	Small scale farming that provides food for the farmer and his family and doesn't make a profit.	
5	Climate change	A long-term change in the Earth's climate, especially a change due to an increase in the average atmospheric temperatures.	
6	Tundra	The very large area of land in North Asia, North America, and northern Europe	
7	Arctic Circle	An imaginary line around the earth at approximately 70° north.	
8	Permafrost	Continuously frozen ground.	
9	Camouflage	The way the colour or shape of an animal or plant appears to mix with its natural environment to prevent it from being seen and attacked.	
10	Biosphere	Regions of the surface and atmosphere of the earth or another planet occupied by living organisms.	
Week 5 18/05/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - History
1	West Africa Squadron	The part of the Royal Navy that tried to intercept slave ships after 1807	
2	1807	The date of the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act	
3	1833	The date of the Slavery Abolition Act	
4	To abolish	To get rid of	
5	Abolitionist	A person who campaigned to get rid of slavery	
6	Cotton cloth	Britain's most valuable export in the mid-19th century	
7	The American South	The term given to states like Virginia where cotton was produced	
8	Morant Bay	A small town in northern Jamaica	
9	Morant Bay Rebellion	A famous Jamaican rebellion in the year 1865	
10	Paul Bogle	The man who organised the protest that led to the Morant Bay Rebellion	
Week 6 01/06/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - Geography
1	Biome	Large scale ecosystems which share similar characteristics to each other.	
2	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.	
3	Evaporation	When water changes from a liquid to a gas.	
4	Condensation	When water vapour cools and turns into clouds.	
5	Precipitation	Rain, hail, sleet and snow that falls from the clouds.	
6	Resource Insecurity	At risk of not having enough of a resource to meet the demands of the population.	
7	Resource Security	Having enough of a resource to meet the demands of the population.	
8	Surplus	Having more of something than is required.	
9	Deficit	Having less of something than is required.	
10	Equatorial	Area that is along and either side of the equator.	

Week 7 08/06/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - History
1	2%	The percentage of Jamaica's population that could vote in the mid-19th century	
2	Edward Eyre	The British governor of Jamaica from 1832 onwards	
3	To trespass	To enter someone else's land without permission	
4	Industrial Revolution	the dramatic change in Britain's economy and society after 1750	
5	Rural	to do with the countryside	
6	Urban	to do with cities	
7	Industrialisation	An economy based on factories	
8	To industrialise	To become an industrial society	
9	Interpretation	A person's view of the past (e.g. an historian's view)	
10	Source	A fragment of the past that has survived	
Week 8 15/06/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - Geography
1	Renewable Energy	A type of energy that is infinite and will not run out. E.g., solar, wind, geothermal.	
2	Non-renewable Energy	A type of energy that is finite and will run out. E.g., oil, gas and coal.	
3	Fossil Fuel	A natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the past from the remains of living organisms.	
4	Nuclear Power	Energy released by a nuclear reaction.	
5	Hydro-electric Power	Electricity generated by turbines that are driven by moving water.	
6	Solar Power	Energy generated by solar radiation	
7	Geothermal power	Energy generated from the heat of the earth.	
8	Energy deficit	When a location does not have enough energy to support its population's need.	
9	Energy surplus	When a location has more energy than needed to support its population's need.	
10	Social unrest	When people protest against an aspect of life that they feel is unjust.	
Week 9 22/06/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - History
1	Emma Griffin	An historian who specialises in the lives of ordinary people during the Industrial Revolution	
2	Mills	Factories built during the time of the Industrial Revolution	
3	Autobiography	The life story of someone, written by themselves	
4	Liberty's Dawn	Emma Griffin's book on the lives of ordinary people during the Industrial Revolution	
5	Benjamin Shaw	A mill worker who wrote an autobiography during between 1826-37	
6	Evidence	Something that can give us reason to make an interpretation (in History, we get it from sources)	
7	To infer	To conclude something, based on evidence	
8	Inference	A conclusion made, based on evidence	
9	Thomas Whittaker	A mill worker who wrote an autobiography, published in 1884	
10	Preston	An industrial city which Shaw and Whittaker both lived and worked in	

Week 10 29/06/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - Geography
1	Stakeholders	Someone with an interest in a particular issue.	
2	Carbon Footprint	The measurement of the greenhouse gases individuals produce, through burning fossil fuels.	
3	Radioactive	When an element produces powerful and dangerous energy coming from the breaking up of atoms	
4	Congestion	When transport is categorised by slower speeds, longer trip times and queuing vehicles.	
5	Environmental Disaster	A catastrophic event regarding the natural environment that is due to human activity.	
6	Sustainable energy supply	Energy that can potentially be used well into the future without harming the environment.	
7	Water Scarcity	Insufficient freshwater supplies to meet the demands of the population.	
8	Water Surplus	Having more water than is needed to meet the demand of the population.	
9	Water Deficit	Having less water than is needed to meet the demand of the population.	
10	Water Stress	When demand for water exceeds supply for a period of time or when poor quality restricts use.	
Week 11 06/07/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - History
1	Spinning jenny	A new industrial machine invented in the 18th century	
2	Textile factories	Factories spinning cotton into cloth	
3	Literate	able to read and write	
4	Luddites	People who attacked new mills during the Industrial Revolution	
5	Queen Victoria	Britain's monarch from 1837-1901	
6	Independent	To be separate from an Empire (not ruled by anyone else)	
7	Textiles	Materials produced from cloth	
8	Biography	A story of someone's life, written by someone else	
9	To abolish	To get rid of something, such as slavery	
10	To elect	To choose someone by voting	
Week 12 13/07/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Thursday - Geography
1	Precipitation	Rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls to the ground.	
2	Relief Rainfall	Rainfall that falls over mountains.	
3	Convictional Rainfall	Rainfall created when the sun's energy heats the ground causing air to rise and condense.	
4	Weather	The day-to-day conditions of the atmosphere.	
5	Hydrological Cycle	The closed circular system of water movement and storage.	
6	Evaporation	When water changes from a liquid to a gas.	
7	Condensation	When water vapour cools and turns into clouds	
8	Throughflow	The horizontal movement of water through the soil	
9	Infiltration	When water seeps into the soil, slowing it down	
10	Surface run-off	When the water travels across the surface of the ground	

Week 1 20/04/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Art
1	Portrait	A painting, drawing, photograph, or engraving of a person, especially one depicting only the face, head or shoulders	
2	Mark making	Techniques we use to create tone and texture when drawing	
3	Expressionism	A style of painting, music, or drama in which the creator seeks to express feelings and emotions	
4	Artist analysis	A detailed examination of an artist's work	
5	Profile view	the view of something from the side especially a portrait	
6	Shape	An element of art that is two-dimensional, flat, or limited to height and width	
7	Pattern	A repeated design that is created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours	
8	Contrast	Having both light and dark areas in an image	
9	Refining	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection	
10	Adjective	A word to describe a noun e.g. red, bold, technical	
Week 1 20/04/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Computing
1	Media sectors	Audio/moving image, publishing, interactive	
2	Complementary	A colour harmony whereby colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel	
3	Monochromatic	A colour harmony whereby colours are different shades and tints of the same hue	
4	Analogous	A colour harmony whereby colours are next to each other on the colour wheel	
5	Escapism	Products that aim to take the audience away from their everyday lives	
6	Entertainment	Products that aim to provide audiences with amusement or enjoyment	
7	Providing information	A product that provides factual information for the audience	
8	Target audience	The group of people a product was made for.	
9	Secondary target audience	The group of people that engage with a product but it was never intended for them.	
10	Demographics	The study of people	
Week 2 27/04/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Drama
1	Mime	Telling a story using only your facial expressions and physical skills to show imagined objects	
2	Tension and Release	Engaging and relaxing your muscles to make your mimed work look more realistic	
3	Frantic Assembly	A physical theatre company, co founded by Scott Graham	
4	Chair Duets	An exercise to create interesting physical theatre, created whilst sitting down	
5	Round by through	An exercise to create interesting movement from one place to another	
6	Music	Songs and melodies heard during performances	
7	Movement Qualities	The way you complete physical gestures and actions, i.e. gentle/ strong	
8	Physical Theatre	Theatre that relies on the body more than the voice to tell a story	
9	Transition	The process or movement from one part of performance to another	
10	Movement Sequence	The devised structure and pattern of movement	

Week 2 27/04/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Music
1	Reggaeton	A style of music popularised in Puerto Rico. It is influenced by hip hop, reggae, dancehall and other Caribbean styles of music	
2	Dembow Beat	The typical drum groove heard in reggaeton music, which uses the tresillo rhythm and has a strong beat on the kick drum	
3	Tresillo	A three-note rhythm in the pattern 3-3-2	
4	Dancehall	A style of electronic music that evolved from reggae in Jamaica and influenced reggaeton	
5	Timbales	High-pitched tom-toms that are commonly used in Latin American music	
6	Drum roll	Playing the drum rapidly, producing a continuous sound	
7	Musical Fusion	When different musical styles are combined	
8	Hook	A short, memorable musical idea that 'catches the ear' of the listener	
9	Sampling	Using a pre-existing clip of music or sound to create something new	
10	Tonic	The home note in a key.	
Week 3 04/05/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - P.E All Groups
1	Strategies	Tactics and decision-making	
2	Tactical awareness	The ability to identify tactical problems that arise during a game and know how to respond appropriately	
3	Isolated practice	Performing a skill under strict guidelines focusing on one specific area	
4	Conditioned practice	Adding pressure to a skill session where there is some form of defence	
5	Competitive game	Performing under game situations with levels of pressure and importance involved	
6	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	
7	Pulse raiser	Activities that gradually increase in intensity to gradually increase heart rate	
8	Mobiliser	Activities that take the joints through their range of movement starting with small movements and making these bigger as the warm-up progresses	
9	Preparation stretches	Activities to stretch the main muscles that will be used in the physical activity	
10	Power	The product of speed and strength to allow for explosive movements in sport	
Week 3 04/05/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - R.E.
1	Creation Stories	Symbolic, cultural, or religious narrative explaining how the universe, earth, and life began.	
2	Book of Genesis	The first book in the Bible's Old Testament and the Tanakh	
3	Tanakh	The Jewish Holy Book	
4	Sabbath	A day of religious observance and rest kept by Jewish people from Friday evening to Saturday evening, and by most Christians on Sunday	
5	Dominion	A Christian and Jewish belief that humans rule over all other species and the world	
6	Omnipotent	A quality of God which means all powerful.	
7	Shirk	A sin in Islam. Likening yourself to God or believing in more than one God.	
8	Adam	The first man and prophet in the Abrahamic Religions.	
9	Eve	The first woman and Adam's wife in Christianity and Judaism	
10	Garden of Eden	Where Adam and Eve were placed during creation, described in the book of Genesis as a place of paradise.	

Week 4 11/05/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Art
1	Distort	Changing a shape from its original state to increase visual impact or express emotion	
2	Warm colours	Warm colors are primarily red, orange and yellows associated with heat, fire, and sunlight	
3	Features	A distinguishing element of a face, such as an eye, nose, or lips.	
4	Elongate	make something longer, especially unusually in relation to its width.	
5	Complementary colours	Complementary colours are colours that when placed side-by-side make each other look brighter.	
6	Weight of line	Varying the line weight and thickness of the lines in a drawing	
7	Shape	An element of art that is two-dimensional, flat, or limited to height and width	
8	Cold colours	Cold colors are primarily blues, greens, and purple associated with calmness, serenity, and tranquility.	
9	Form	The visible 3D shape of something	
10	Context	The circumstances that form the setting for an idea in terms of which it can be fully understood	
Week 4 11/05/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Technology
1	physical properties	Characteristics of a material that are evident all the time and can usually be measured, such as weight	
2	mechanical properties	Characteristic of a material that are evident when the material is being worked, reacting to external forces and loads	
3	Combine	To join two or more things to create something new	
4	Modify	To change something to make it perform differently	
5	Reinforce	To make something stronger	
6	Structural integrity	How well something stays together and holds up without breaking	
7	Source	Where a material originates from	
8	Stock form	The standard shape or size a material is supplied in	
9	Hardwood trees	Slow-growing, broad, deciduous leaves (e.g. oak, maple)	
10	Softwood trees	Faster-growing, needle-like, evergreen leaves (e.g. pine, fir)	
Week 5 18/05/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Computing
1	Socio-economic group	A class system to categorise people based upon their education, income and job.	
2	Group A	Upper Middle Class . Those at the top of society. Doctor, lawyer, banker.	
3	Group B	Middle Class. Professional occupations. Teachers, architects.	
4	Group C1	Lower middle class. Management level. Manager of a shop or office.	
5	Group C2	Skilled working class. Skilled manual occupations. Nurse, joiner, cook.	
6	Group D	Working class. Semi-skilled occupations. Waiter, labourer.	
7	Group E	Those at the lowest level of subsistence. Unemployed or insecure work. State pensioner, benefits, casual workers	
8	Age	Your age category. Usually split into groups such as children, teenagers, adults.	
9	Gender	How people identify themselves within society.	
10	Ethnicity	A person's background, culture, ancestry.	

Week 5 18/05/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Drama
1	Devise	Creating your own theatre	
2	Levels	How high or low you are on stage	
3	Tempo	How fast or slow the music is	
4	Influence	Being changed/ changing your work to fit with external factors, i.e. music	
5	Rehearse	The process of getting work ready to show an audience	
6	Perform	Showing the audience completed work	
7	Dialogue	Words that actors say in a performance	
8	Adaption	A piece of theatre whose storyline was in a different format, i.e. a book turned into a play	
9	Sweeney Todd	A Victorian hairdresser/ murderer	
10	Structure	The order of a performance	
Week 6 01/06/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Music
1	Musical contrast	When there are differences between sections	
2	Low-pass filter	An effect that removes higher pitched frequencies	
3	Filter sweep	When we gradually remove high or low frequencies to create a build-up	
4	Build-up	A gradual increase in aspects of the music that creates an increase in energy	
5	Dynamics	The volume	
6	Pitch	How high or low a note is	
7	Texture	How the musical lines interact	
8	Tempo	The speed	
9	Melody	The main musical line	
10	Harmony	Two or more notes played at the same time	
Week 6 01/06/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - P.E. Girls and Mixed Rounders
1	Power bowling	A type of bowling that is completed within increase speed and strength, where each movement is performed more quickly	
2	Overarm throw	A throw that covers a longer distance on a rounders pitch	
3	Underarm throw	Used by the bowler and for short distances in a match	
4	Chain throwing	A tactic used by fielders to get the ball back to the pitch of play by utilising long distance throws that are thrown down a line of different fielders	
5	Positional batting	Where shoulders are rotated to change the direction of the ball when hit	
6	Stance on a post	One foot on base, lunging slightly forward, with hands ready to catch	
7	Backstop	Responsible for collecting the ball if it goes behind the batting line and getting it back into the field of play	
8	Non-live batter	A batter who did not just hit the ball but was already in the field of play but must still get around the posts without getting out	
9	Bowler	Their role is to throw the ball underarm to the batter	
10	Batter	Their role is to hit the ball as far as they can and run around the posts on the pitch without being stumped out	

Week 6 01/06/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - P.E. Boys Cricket
1	Overarm throw	A throw that covers a longer distance on a cricket pitch	
2	Underarm throw	Used by the bowler and for short distances in a match	
3	Chain throwing	A tactic used by fielders to get the ball back to the pitch of play by utilising long distance throws that are thrown down a line of different fielders	
4	Positional batting	Where shoulders are rotated to change the direction of the ball when hit	
5	Straight drive	When the ball is hit and it is aimed to go directly past the bowler	
6	Cover drive	When the ball is hit and it is aimed to go past the off side of the wicket (the one on the same side as the batsman's bat)	
7	Umpire	A person whose job is to make sure that a sports contest or game is played fairly and that the rules are not broken in sports such as cricket and tennis.	
8	Popping crease	A bowler must have part of their foot behind this line when the ball is delivered or the umpire will call 'no ball'	
9	Wicket keeper	A player who stand behind the wickets ready to stop deliveries that go beyond the batsman	
10	Bowler	The player in charge of throwing the ball towards the batter using an overarm throw	
Week 7 08/06/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - R.E.
1	Stewardship	A belief shared by the Abrahamic religions that humans have a role to care for the world and its resources	
2	Hawwa	The wife of Adam and first woman in Islam	
3	Khalifa	Arabic word for Stewardship. The divine appointment of humans as stewards over the earth in Islam	
4	Jannah	A place of paradise in Islam where you will be with God. It contains the Garden of Bliss where Adam and Hawwa were created	
5	Karma	The forces that influence people's fortune and future reincarnation	
6	Reincarnation	When a soul is reborn by passing into a new body	
7	Brahman	The ultimate Supreme Being in Hinduism, responsible for the source of all life	
8	Vishnu	A Hindu deity; the protector of the universe	
9	Brahma	A Hindu deity; the creator of the universe	
10	Shiva	A Hindu deity; the destroyer of the universe	
Week 7 08/06/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Technology
1	Plywood	A manufactured board made with thin sheets of natural wood and adhesive that are in alternate layers	
2	Chipboard	A manufactured board that is made from wood chips that have been mixed with resin and compacted	
3	Medium density fibreboard (MDF)	A manufactured board that is made from wood fibres that have been compacted with resin.	
4	Wasting	A process to remove unwanted areas.	
5	Coping saw	A thin bladed saw that can be rotated easily to cut intricate shapes.	
6	Tenon saw	A saw with a short, stiff blade with fine teeth. It also has a reinforced back and is used for making straight cuts in timber	
7	Bandsaw	A saw with a continuous loop blade and can quickly cut straight lines and curves	
8	Mechanical fixings	Parts that holds materials together using force eg nails and screws	
9	Chemical joining	Using adhesives or heat to bond materials through a chemical reaction	
10	Joinery	Methods using shaped wood pieces to hold parts together, ideally without extra components	

Week 8 15/06/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Art
1	Facet	The various sides and shapes within a face	
2	Emotion	a strong feeling deriving from one's circumstances, or mood e.g happy, sad, angry	
3	Portraiture	the practice of painting or taking portraits	
4	Mark making	Techniques we use to create tone and texture when drawing	
5	Distort	Changing a shape from its original state to increase visual impact or express emotion	
6	Expressionism	a style of painting, music, or drama in which the creator seeks to express the inner world of emotion rather than external reality.	
7	Jagged	Something with rough sharp points, often irregular	
8	Experimenting	Taking risks with new materials, fusing different visual styles together	
9	Artist Influence	The themes, ideas and works that influence an artists' creativity	
10	Unconventional	Not based on or conforming to what is generally done or believed	
Week 8 15/6/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Computing
1	Media sectors	Audio/moving image, publishing, interactive	
2	Complementary	A colour harmony whereby colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel	
3	Monochromatic	A colour harmony whereby colours are different shades and tints of the same hue	
4	Analogous	A colour harmony whereby colours are next to each other on the colour wheel	
5	Escapism	Products that aim to take the audience away from their everyday lives	
6	Entertainment	Products that aim to provide audiences with amusement or enjoyment	
7	Providing information	A product that provides factual information for the audience	
8	Target audience	The group of people a product was made for.	
9	Secondary target audience	The group of people that engage with a product but it was never intended for them.	
10	Demographics	The study of people	
Week 9 22/06/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Drama
1	Movement Qualities	The way you complete physical gestures and actions, i.e. gentle/ strong	
2	Frantic Assembly	A physical theatre company, co founded by Scott Graham	
3	Chair Duets	An exercise to create interesting physical theatre, created whilst sitting down	
4	Round by through	An exercise to create interesting movement from one place to another	
5	Music	Songs and melodies heard during performances	
6	Sweeney Todd	A Victorian hairdresser/ murderer	
7	Adaption	A piece of theatre whose storyline was in a different format, i.e. a book turned into a play	
8	Physical Theatre	Theatre that relies on the body more than the voice to tell a story	
9	Levels	How high or low you are on stage	
10	Tempo	How fast or slow the music is	

Week 9 22/06/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Music
1	Crotchet	A note that lasts for 1 beat	
2	Quaver	A note that lasts for ½ a beat	
3	Minims	A note that lasts for 2 beats	
4	Dembow Clasico	A dembow with no kick drum	
5	Rich dembow	A dembow with a kick drum on each beat and additional hi-hats	
6	Dembow perreo	A dembow with a kick drum on each beat and additional drums	
7	Pulse	The underlying beat of the music	
8	Rhythm	The organisation of notes	
9	Syncopation	Emphasis on the off-beats	
10	Tresillo	A three-note rhythm in the pattern 3-3-2	
Week 10 29/06/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - P.E. - All groups Athletics
1	Shot put	A field event that uses a ball made of iron or steel that weight between 3- 7 kg depending on age and ability	
2	Javelin	An event that uses a long spear and is thrown upwards to land with the spike in the ground	
3	Discus	A field event where athletes throw a heavy, round-shaped disc as far as possible while remaining inside a 2.5-metre diameter circle	
4	Relay	A track event consisting of a set number of stages (legs), usually four, each leg run by a different member of a team, it can be run in sets of 100 or 400 metres	
5	Sprints	Short and quick races that can be run over 100, 200 or 400 metres	
6	Long jump	An event that requires the participant to sprint quickly down a track before jumping forwards with high levels of power into a pit	
7	Pacing	To maintain a steady rhythm of running to ensure a runner is able to continue running for the duration of a long distance event	
8	High jump	A field event where participants may take a short run up before leaping into the air to bend their back and flick their legs over a bar, falling onto a mat	
9	Middle Distance	Races that require athletes to utilise energy quickly to be able to run 800 or 1500 metres	
10	Start gun	Apparatus used to start a race	
Week 10 29/06/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - R.E.
1	Big Bang	A scientific theory which explains the origins of the universe	
2	Enlightenment	A European intellectual movement of the late 17th and 18th centuries emphasising reason rather than tradition	
3	Charles Darwin	A 19th-century British scientist who was responsible for the Theory of Evolution	
4	Theory of Evolution	A scientific theory which explains the origins of humanity and all species	
5	Evolved	A species changing over time due to natural selection	
6	Revelation	Gods making themselves known to reveal a message to humanity	
7	Testimony	An account of someone else's personal experience	
8	Empiricism	Coming up with a scientific idea and testing it to see what happens	
9	Fundamentalist	A religious person who has a strict religious interpretation of a sacred text	
10	Liberal	A religious person who believes that sacred texts may contain deeper truths instead of taking them literally	

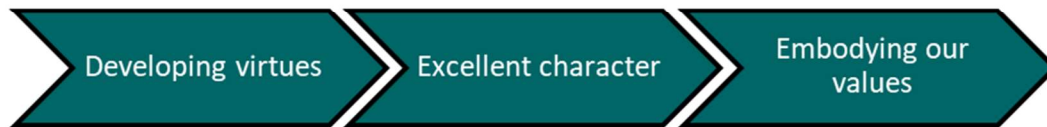
Week 11 06/07/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Vocabulary
1	Circumstantial	(adjective) Dependent on specific circumstances or conditions. The circumstantial evidence suggested that the battle's outcome was heavily influenced by the weather.	
2	Typical	(adjective) Representing the usual or expected characteristics of something. A typical Shakespearean tragedy involves a protagonist who experiences a downfall.	
3	Efficient	(adjective) Achieving maximum productivity with minimum wasted effort or expense. The efficient use of resources ensures that the project remains within budget.	
4	Complex	(adjective) Made of many different or connected parts. The algorithm is complex because it requires multiple steps and computations.	
5	Exploitation	(noun) The action of using something in an unfair or selfish way. <i>The exploitation of natural resources by industries can cause environmental damage.</i>	
6	Variation	(noun) A change or difference in condition, amount, or level. <i>There is a great deal of genetic variation among different species of animals.</i>	
7	Audience	(noun) A group of people who watch or listen to a performance, event, or presentation. <i>The actors relied on the reactions of the audience to adjust their performance.</i>	
8	Appropriate	(adjective) Suitable or proper for a particular situation or person. <i>The use of a formal tone in a Shakespearean play is appropriate for the time period it represents.</i>	
9	Market	(noun) A place or system where goods and services are bought and sold. <i>The local market was bustling with people buying fresh produce and handmade goods.</i>	
10	Method	(noun) A way or process for doing something. <i>The method of titration involves adding a solution to another until a reaction is complete.</i>	
Week 11 06/07/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Technology
1	Hardwood trees	Slow-growing, broad, deciduous leaves (e.g. oak, maple)	
2	Bandsaw	A saw with a continuous loop blade and can quickly cut straight lines and curves	
3	Plywood	A manufactured board made with thin sheets of natural wood and adhesive that are in alternate layers	
4	Reinforce	To make something stronger	
5	mechanical properties	Characteristic of a material that are evident when the material is being worked, reacting to external forces and loads	
6	Tenon saw	A saw with a short, stiff blade with fine teeth. It also has a reinforced back and is used for making straight cuts in timber	
7	Medium density fibreboard (MDF)	A manufactured board that is made from wood fibres that have been compacted with resin.	
8	Modify	To change something to make it perform differently	
9	Structural integrity	How well something stays together and holds up without breaking	
10	Source	Where a material originates from	

Week 12 13/07/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - PSHE
1	Compassion	Showing sympathy and concern for others	
2	Courageous	Ability to do something you fear	
3	Diligent	Working carefully and persistently	
4	Encouraging	Giving others support, confidence and hope	
5	Kind	Being friendly, generous and considerate	
6	Good listener	To take notice and make an effort to hear others views	
7	Mindful	Aware of the current moment / situation	
8	Persistent	Continuing despite difficulty	
9	Polite	Being respectful at all times	
10	Respectful	Showing regard for others feelings, wishes and beliefs	
Week 12 13/07/26	Piece of Knowledge	Definition	Friday - Vocabulary
1	Summary	(noun) A brief statement that gives the main points of something. <i>After reading the chapter on the French Revolution, write a summary of the key events that led to the revolution.</i>	
2	Consistent	(adjective) Always behaving or happening in the same way. <i>The student's consistent attendance throughout the term earned them a reward.</i>	
3	Assessment	(noun) The process of evaluating or judging the quality, ability, or condition of something. <i>The assessment of a patient's mental health status helps guide treatment decisions.</i>	
4	Dynamic	(adjective) Constantly changing or moving; full of energy. <i>The dynamic movement of particles in a gas results in pressure and temperature changes.</i>	
5	Context	(noun) The circumstances or situation surrounding an event or idea. <i>Understanding the historical context of the novel helps readers interpret its themes more deeply.</i>	
6	Affect	(verb) To influence or make an impact on something. <i>The weather conditions can affect the growth rate of plants.</i>	
7	Analysis	(noun) The process of breaking something into parts to better understand it. <i>The analysis of the data helps programmers identify patterns and trends.</i>	
8	Cycle	(noun) A series of events or processes that repeat in the same order. <i>The water cycle explains how water moves through different stages in the environment.</i>	
9	Examine	(verb) To inspect or investigate something carefully. <i>We need to examine the chemical reaction closely to identify the products.</i>	
10	Identify	(verb) To recognise or name something or someone. <i>The students must identify the different species of plants in the lab.</i>	

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 3

Stamps carried forward from Unit 2: _____

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 3

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