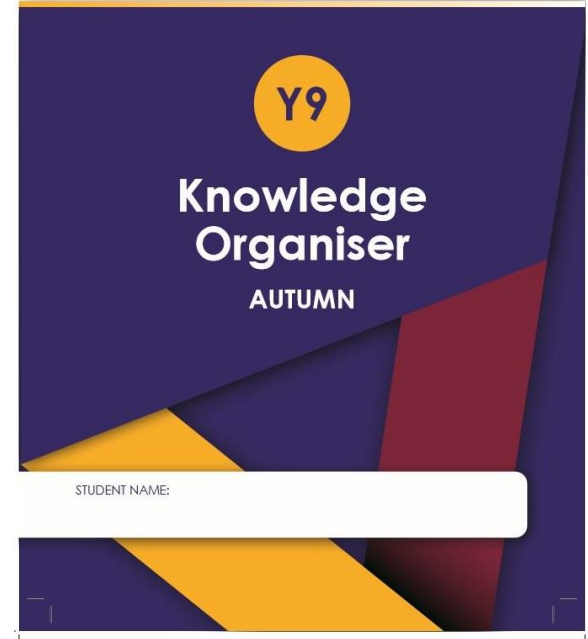


Knowledge Organisers

Goole Academy



Your guide to our Knowledge Organiser



What should students be doing?

- Every school day you should be studying at least 1 section of your Knowledge Organiser (KO) for homework.
- I have proposed a timetable which gives you a guideline on how to organise your subjects on which days (it doesn't matter if you have that subject on that day or not, you should follow the timetable). You should look to do around 15-20 minutes for each subject.
- Working in this way helps you create good habits for learning.
- You can use the pages in the KO to make notes, use your own paper/device/notebook or ask your form tutor for an exercise book to log your independent work.
- You need to bring your KO with you EVERYDAY to the academy, you may need it in a lesson.

What can parents/carers do?

- Parents/carers could help you by testing you on the work you have done . You will also be tested in your lessons on knowledge from the organisers.
- The idea behind them is to help you get into independent work habits and provide information on the term's work, so you are ahead with your learning and to help you prepare for assessments.
- Parents/carers need to know you will have an assessment window at the end of the first term. Use your Autumn KO to help you prepare for your assessments.

You can use your KOs in a number of different ways but you should not just copy from the KO into your book. Some ideas are on the first and last pages of your organiser but here are some more ideas and strategies on the next slide on how you can self-test.

Ultimately...it's up to you how you learn the content of the KO!

Strategies to help you revise

- Ask someone to write questions for you
- Write your own challenging questions and then leave it overnight to answer them the next day
- Put the key words into new sentences
- Draw a comic strip of a timeline
- Use the 'clock' template to divide the information into smaller sections. Then test yourself on different sections
- Give yourself spelling tests
- Definition tests
- Draw diagrams of processes
- Draw images and annotate/label them with extra information
- Do further research on the topic
- Create fact files
- Create flowcharts
- Create mind maps
- Create flashcards

Other ideas on how to self test in your KO

HOW TO SELF TEST WITH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



Mind Mapping

Mind mapping is simply a diagram used to visually represent or outline information.

It is a graphic technique you can use to translate what is in your mind into a visual picture. Since mind mapping works like the brain does it allows you to organise information faster and more efficiently.

Use information gathered from your knowledge organiser to create mind maps, make sure to use colours and images, keeping writing to a bare minimum. Using this technique will help to embed key information into your long-term memory.



HOW TO MIND MAP VIDEO



Flash Cards

Use your knowledge organiser to make flash cards. Write the question on one side and on the other record the answer. Test yourself or work with a friend to make sure you know all the key information for each topic. You could also use flash cards to test yourself on the definitions of key terminology.

Remember you need to revisit information 10 times for it to be embedded in your long-term memory.



HOW TO MAKE FLASH CARDS VIDEO



Revision Clocks

Start by drawing a basic clock. Break your knowledge organiser down into 12 sub-categories. Make notes in each chunk of the clock. Revise each spot for 5 minutes, turn the clock over and then try to write out as much information as you can from one of the segments. Eg. all the information in the 3-3pm segment.

Your brain will retain more information if you include images as well as key words.

HOW TO MAKE A REVISION CLOCK

HOW TO SELF TEST WITH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



Graphic Organisers

Try to come up with different ways to represent the information visually, from your knowledge organiser for example: an infographic, a timeline, a cartoon strip, a Venn diagram, or a diagram of parts that work together.

Work your way up from drawing what you know from memory. By presenting your work in a different format the information is more likely to transfer to your long-term memory.



HOW TO USE GRAPHIC ORGANISERS



Look, Cover, Write, Check

This strategy is commonly used by primary schools. It is a proven effective method of practising the spelling of key terminology found in your knowledge organiser.

Start by carefully looking at the keyword you need to spell, cover it up, write it down, check it against your knowledge organiser and correct it if necessary. Make sure to practise the words you get incorrect several times as practice makes perfect!



USING 'LOOK, COVER, WRITE, CHECK'



Keyword Mnemonics

Make up a sentence where each word begins with the same letter as the word you need to remember.

e.g.: Colours of the rainbow: "Richard Of York Gave Battle In Vain" (Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, Violet)

e.g.: The order of the planets: "My Very Enthusiastic Mother Just Served Us Hotdogs" (Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune)



HOW TO USE MNEMONICS FOR REVISION

Suggested timetable:

- **Monday – English**
- **Tuesday – Maths**
- **Wednesday – Science**
- **Thursday – Geography/History**
- **Friday – PHSCE (EPC)**

If you have commitments/clubs on some nights, you could do double on others!

Literacy Half Term 1

Our 'Word of the Week'
is also a feature of your
KO.

Use it to get ahead of
the game!

Literacy, the key skills of reading and writing accurately, underpins every subject:

It is important that you are able to use a range of vocabulary and punctuation accurately to make your writing clear and engaging.

Help to build your vocabulary with Word of the Week:

Look at the definition of each word as you are introduced to it each week and see how many subjects you can use the word in.

Word of the Week	Definition
Quintessential	Representing the most perfect or typical example of a quality or class.
Infrastructure	The basic physical and organisational structures and facilities (e.g. buildings, roads, power supplies).
Aberration	A departure from what is normal, usual, or expected, typically an unwelcome one.
Incisive	(Of a person or mental process) intelligently analytical and clear-thinking.
Cogent	(Of an argument or case) clear, logical, and convincing.
To desecrate	To treat (a sacred place or thing) with violent disrespect.
Fatuous	Silly and pointless.
Duplicitious	Deceitful.
Nonetheless	In spite of that; nevertheless.
To obfuscate	To make obscure, unclear, or unintelligible.

Seven Deadly Sin focus: Apostrophe used with contractions

A contraction is a shortened form of a word/group of words that removes certain letters or sounds.

Here are the most common contractions:

He would = He'd

I have = I've

They are = They're

You cannot = You can't

He does not = He doesn't

She did not = She didn't

You try:

1. He does not want to go shopping.
2. She did not want to join the choir.
3. You should have completed your homework.
4. You are not taking your phone to school.
5. I would like to go to France.
6. They cannot swim in the river.

Your/ you're – when to use them:

It's is the shortened version of it is.

It's raining.

Its means belongs to.

Its tail was caught in the door and the cat let out a yelp of pain.

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