



Al Capone does my shirts—plot synopsis:

When Moose Flanagan and his family move home, yet again, and become residents of the famous prison island Alcatraz, things get interesting. First of all, they share the island with a few other families and a lot of pretty heavy-duty criminals including Al Capone. And secondly, Moose's sister is starting a new school, which everyone hopes will help her become more integrated with those around her. When Moose comes up with some pretty cunning money-making schemes based on his famous co-residents, he does not count on his sister becoming advertently involved.

Key Ambitious Vocabulary

Compelling	Evoking interest, attention of admiration in a powerful irresistible way.
Cynical	Believing that people are motivated purely by self-interest; distrustful of human sincerity and integrity
Heinous	Utterly wicked
Ignominy	Public shame or disgrace
Impertinent	Not showing proper respect; rude
Naive	Showing a lack of experience, wisdom or judgement
Negligent	Failing to take proper care of something
Ostracised	Excluded from a society or group
Prodigious	Remarkably or impressively great in extent, size
Ruinous	Disastrous or destructive

Sentences Structure

Simple:- Joe waited for the train.

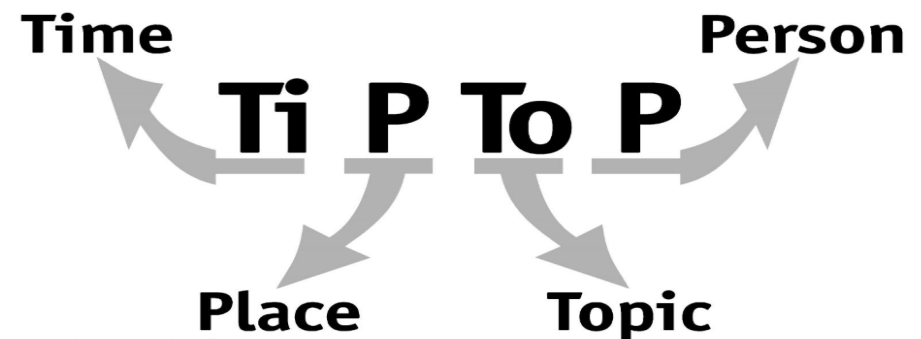
Compound:- This house is too expensive, and that house is too small.

Adverb-Start Complex Sentence:- Suddenly, he saw a fox that was following him.

Descriptive writing methods

Alliteration	The boisterous, black bear howled.
Metaphor	He was a mountain.
Onomatopoeia	Bang, went the firework.
Personification	The trees waved.
Repetition	Dogs avoided him. Children avoided him.
Simile	She ran as fast as a cheetah.

How to have TiPToP paragraphing skills



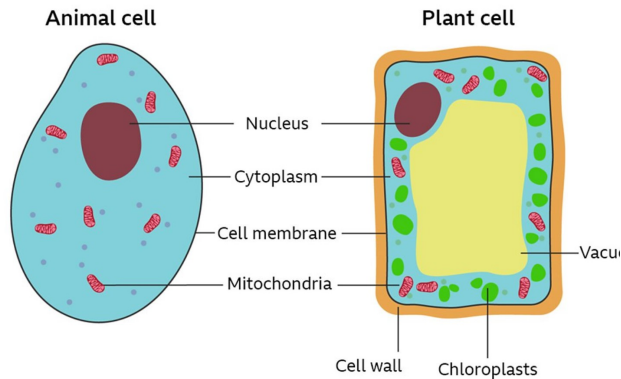


Key words and definitions

Cell Wall	Made of cellulose, which supports the cell
Cell Membrane	Controls movement of substances into and out of the cell
Cytoplasm	Jelly-like substance, where chemical reactions happen
Nucleus	Contains genetic information and controls what happens inside the cell
Vacuole	Contains a liquid called cell sap, which keeps the cell firm
Mitochondria	Where most respiration reactions happen
Chloroplasts	Where photosynthesis happens

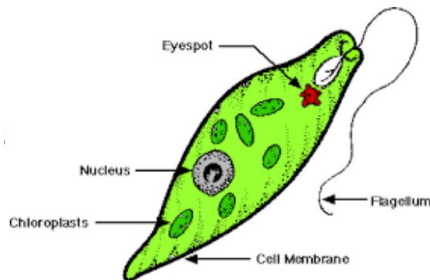
Cells are the building blocks of all living organisms. They contain organelles which have different functions.

Animals and plant cells are known as **EUKARYOTES**. They are cells which are found in more complex organisms.







Unicellular organisms are made up of just one type of cell. These types of cells are called **PROKARYOTES**.

Unicellular organisms often have structural adaptations to help them survive. E.g. Euglena have a flagellum (tail) to help them move and chloroplasts so they can make their own food.



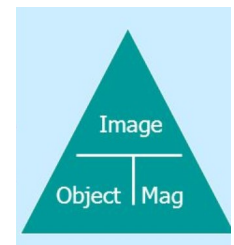
Specialised Cells are found in multicellular organisms. Each Specialised Cell has a different function within the organism.

	A Palisade Cell	Found in: A plant leaf	How it is adapted: Lots of chloroplasts for photosynthesis
	A Sperm Cell	Found in: Human testis	How it is adapted: It has a tail for swimming
	A Red Blood Cell	Found in: Human blood	How it is adapted: It does not have a nucleus so there is more space to carry oxygen.
	An egg cell (ovum)	Found in: Human ovaries	How it is adapted: It has a large store of food for the growing embryo.

Preparing an Onion Cell Slide

1. Cut open an onion
2. Use forceps to peel a thin layer from the inside
3. Spread the layer on a microscope slide
4. Add a small drop of iodine to stain the cells
5. Carefully place a cover slip over the slide

$$\text{Magnification} = \frac{\text{size of image}}{\text{size of object}}$$

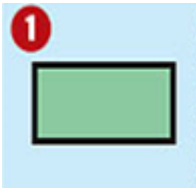




Key words and definitions

Physical Geography	What our planet is like e.g. rivers, coasts, weather and rocks.
Human Geography	How and where we live.
Environment Geogra- phy	Our impact on our surroundings.
Plan	A map of a small area (such as the school or class- room) drawn to scale.
Scale	The ratio of the distance on a map to the real dis- tance

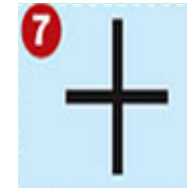
Longitude	How far a place is east or west of the Prime Meridi- an.
Prime Meridian	An imaginary line that circles the Earth from pole to pole
Latitude	How far a place is north or south of the equator
Derelict	Buildings and/or areas that are in a very poor con- dition as a result of disuse and neglect
Regeneration	Improving as area so that people and businesses are attracted to visit



Field Boundary



Nature Reserve



Place of Worship



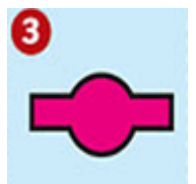
M1 Motorway



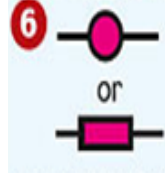
Public Convenience



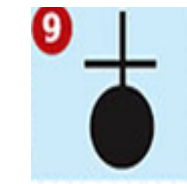
Picnic Table



Train Station



Bus or Tram station



Church with a spire



Historical Interpretation Skills

Origin	What type of source is it? Who wrote it/ When was it made/ written?
Value	What does it tell us? Can you find a quote?
Purpose	Why was it made/ written?
Limitations	What does the source not tell us? Is it 100% trust-

Key words and definitions

Anachronism	A mistake in placing something in time order
Century	A period of 100 years
Pre-Historic	Refers to a time before writing existed
Reliability	How much we can believe and trust a source
Chronology	Putting events in the order that they happened
Interpretation	An explanation or opinion of what something

Era

Time Period	Date	Era
Roman	43CE	Ancient Romans
Anglo-Saxon	450	'The Dark Ages'
Viking	793	
Medieval	1066	The Middle Ages

Tudor	1485	The Early Modern Period
Stuart	1603	
Georgian	1714	The Industrial Period
Victorian	1837	
C20th and C21st	1902+	The Modern Period



Key words and definitions

The word 'Hinduism'	It comes from the River Indus
The caste system	A system in which members of society are born into defined social classes
Samsara	A belief in the cycle of rebirth and reincarnation
Moksha	A belief about the liberation, final reunion with Brahman
Atman	A belief about the soul, which I believed to be part of Brahman
Brahman	It is the supreme God force present within all

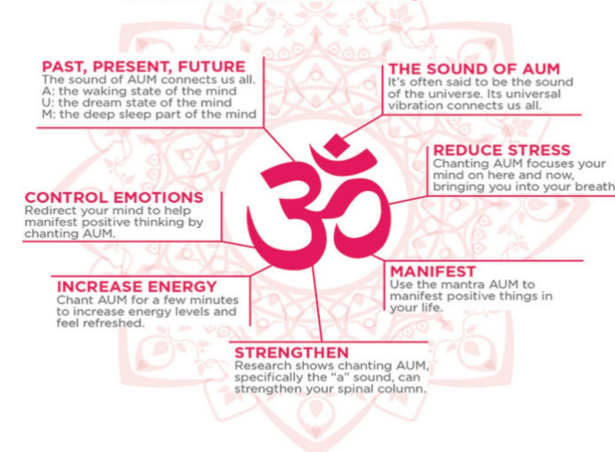
Knowledge Organiser— Year 7 Term 1—RE

Key Concepts

The Trimurti (Brahman, Vishnu and Shiva)	The Trimurti (Hindu Trinity) are three aspects of God in His forms as Brahma (Creator), Vishnu (Preserver) and Shiva (Destroyer).
Avatar (Krishna and Rama)	In Hinduism God comes to Earth in many different forms like Rama.
Moral Action and Reaction (Karma)	Karma is a belief that your present and future life is dependent on your past actions.
Types of Liberation (Moksha)	Moksha is a belief that one tries to free oneself from the cycle of birth, death and rebirth.
Cycle of birth and death (Samsara)	Samsara is a belief that life never ends and cycle of birth and death continues – reincarnation.

- Religions originating from India where sometimes referred to as "Dharmic Faiths", namely Hinduism, Buddhism and Sikhism
- An Avatar shows God's characteristics. It is God in a physical body or form. Rama and Krishna are avatars of the God Vishnu.
- Hindu Festivals are Holi, Raksha Bandhan, Diwali, Dassehra

BREAK IT DOWN THE AUM SYMBOL | AUM OR OM EITHER WORKS!





Comment t'appelles tu?	What is your name?
Je m'appelle ..	My name is ..
Où habites-tu?	Where do you live?
J'habite à ...	I live in
Quel âge as-tu?	How old are you?
J'ai ans	I am ...years old
Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire?	When is your birthday?
Mon anniversaire est le ... de ...	My birthday is on the ...of...

Moi et les autres

Me and other people

Je suis	I am
beau/belle	beautiful
branché	trendy
charmant(e)	charming
cool	cool
curieux/curieuse	curious
barbant	boring
drôle	funny
généreux/généreuse	generous
gentil(le)	nice
impatient(e)	impatient
modeste	modest
poli(e)	polite
bavard(e)	chatty
chouette	great

As-tu des frères ou soeurs?

Have you got brothers or sisters?

J'ai	I have
un frère	a brother
une soeur	A sister
un demi-frère	A half- brother
une demie-soeur	A half sister
Je suis fille unique	I'm an only child (girl)
Je suis fils unique	I'm an only child (boy)
un mascot	A pet

As-tu un animal?

Have you got pets?

J'ai	I have
un cheval	a horse
une	a guinea pig
un lapin	a rabbit
un chat	a cat
un chien	a dog
un poisson	a fish
un souris	a mouse
un serpent	a serpent
Je n'ai pas de mascot	I don't have pets
Comment est ton/ta ...?	what is it like?
Comment sont tes ...?	what are they like?

Common Verbs

être	To be	avoir	To have
Je suis	I am	J'ai	I have
Tu es	You (sg.) are	Tu as	You (sg.) have
Il/elle/c'est	He/she/ it is	Il/elle a	He/she has
Nous sommes	We are	Nous avons	We have
Vous êtes	You (pl.) are	Vous avez	You (pl.) have
Ils/elles sont	They are	Ils/elles ont	They have



¿Cómo te llamas?	What is your name?
Me llamo	My name is
¿Dónde vives?	Where do you live?
Vivo en	I live in
¿Cuántos años tienes?	How old are you?
Tengo... años	I am ...years old
¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?	When is your birthday?
Mi cumpleaños es el....de....	My birthday is on the ...of...

¿Qué tipo de persona eres? What sort of person are you?

Soy	I am
divertido/a	amusing
estupendo	brilliant
fenomenal	fantastic
generoso/a	generous
genial	great
guay	cool
listo/a	clever
serio/a	serious
simpatico/a	nice
sincero/a	sincere
tímido/a	shy
tonto/a	silly
tranquilo/a	calm

¿Tienes hermanos?

Have you got brothers or sisters?

Tengo	I have
una hermana	a sister
un hermano	a brother
una hermanastra	a step sister
un hermanastro	a step brother
no tengo hermanos	I don't have brothers
soy hijo único	I am an only child (male)
soy hija unica	I am an only child (female)

¿Tienes mascotas?

Have you got pets?

Tengo	I have
un caballo	a horse
una cobaya	a guinea pig
un conejo	a rabbit
un gato	a cat
un perro	a dog
un pez	a fish
un ratón	a mouse
una serpiente	a serpent
no tengo mascotas	I don't have pets
¿cómo es?	what is it like?
¿cómo son?	what are they like?

Common Verbs

Ser	To be	Tener	To have
soy	I am	tengo	I have
eres	You (sg.) are	tienes	You (sg.) have
es	He/she/ it is	tiene	He/she/ it has
somos	We are	tenemos	We have
sois	You (pl.) are	teneis	You (pl.) have
son	They are	tienen	They have



Key words and definitions

Internet Safety	The knowledge of maximising the user’s safety and security risks on private information and property associated with using the internet.
Digital Footprint	The information about a particular person that exists on the Internet as a result of their online activity.
Privacy Setting	Controls available on many social networking and other websites that allow users to limit who can access your profile and what information visitors can see.
Domains	A distinct subset of the Internet with addresses sharing a common suffix or under the control of a particular organization or individual.
Age Restricted Website	Age restrictions may apply if the content includes violence or disturbing images, nudity, vulgar language or the portrayal of harmful activities.
Appropriate Content	<i>Suitable</i> or fitting for a particular purpose, person or age group.
Encryption	the process of converting information or data into a code, especially to prevent unauthorised access.
Computer netiquette	The word netiquette is a combination of 'net' (from internet) and 'etiquette'. It means respecting other users' views and displaying common courtesy when posting your views to online discussion groups.
Online predators	Online Predators are defined as adult online users who seek to exploit vulnerable children or adolescents.
Technology tracking systems	A tracking system is used for the observing of persons or objects on the move and supplying a timely ordered sequence of location data for further processing.
Data protection Act	A UK law that was introduced to give protection to customers based on how their personal data should be kept safe and secure by enterprises including electronic data being password protected.

<p>Digital footprint A digital footprint is a trail of data you create while using the Internet. It includes the websites you visit, emails you send, and information you submit to online services. A "passive digital footprint" is a data trail you unintentionally leave online.</p> <p>Audit of internet usage is a formal document used to identify and describe the type of internet activity you participate in on a regular basis. This could include websites, chat forums, social networking platforms and how often these are used.</p> <p>The method of audit provides a comparison between other others as well as what the UK governments recommendations are for daily internet usage.</p> <p>UK Council for Child Internet Safety (UKCCIS) The UK Council for Child Internet Safety (UKCCIS) was a group of more than 200 organisations drawn from across government, industry, law, academia and charity sectors that work in partnership to help keep children safe online. They provide recommendations to government and policy makers of how to best respond to the growing use of internet activity and what potential dangers there are to a person’s personal data, reputation and potential abuse/bullying.</p>

Key concepts

Digital footprint	To develop an understanding and knowledge of how a digital footprint is made up and its related components.
ICT usage audit	You have create an audit that takes into account your daily/ weekly and monthly online activity including within the school and home environment. This will then be compared to others users and benchmarked against government recommenda-
How information/data is stored	You need to know how data is used by enterprises when purchases are made and how a law known as the Data Protection Act is in place to provide protection and redress to customers where enterprises have breached this law.
Positions	Identify the role of each playing position and areas permitted



Key words and definitions

Primary market research	Market research that is conducted by someone creating the questions to ask and identifying the target audience to ask the questions too. An example of primary market research is a questionnaire.
Secondary market research	The term used to describe market research which is derived from an existing source, such as used from someone else's market research that maybe available on the internet.
Quantitative	The data produced are always numerical, and they are analysed using mathematical and statistical methods. If there are no numbers involved, then it's not quantitative research
Qualitative	Qualitative research is any which does not involve numbers or numerical data. It often involves words or language, but may also use pictures or photographs and observations
Questionnaires	A method of primary market research where an individual or company create questions around their products/services and select a target audience known as a sample size to ask these questions too.
Surveys	Method of primary market research where the target audience are asked to answer questions about a product/service which they will complete and either hand back/post or electrically send back to the originator.
Mystery shopper report	Secretly assessing how well staff serve customers.
Focus groups	The term used to describe a representative sample of customers who meet on a regular basis to discuss products and/or services offered by the company.
Observations	Process of observing how customers shop including products/services they buy, customer flow they shop.
Interviews	Asking questions face to face to find out what people's opinions are.

Enterprises use the method of market research in order to find out what existing and potential customers think about the products/services they provide. Without using methods of market research enterprises may not know and understand what customers demand and expect from the products/services they provide. Also using market research may also help to identify any potential issues with a particular product or service and based on the feedback derived from the market research make changes/improvements.

Market research methods include that of a questionnaire (primary research) with the use of open and closed questions.

Closed questions where the responder is restricted to either 'Yes or No answers or given multiple possible answers. By using closed questions as opposed to open questions makes it easier to analyse (make sense) of what the market research is saying and then make any necessary changes/improvements.

Key concepts

Preparing/creating a questionnaire relating to what members of the Wells academy think of the City of Nottingham.

Format your questionnaire so that questions are numbered and room is left for the respondents to record their answers.

Create a questionnaire which consists of 12 closed questions you will need to make sure that your questions are logical and structured so that the sample audience are able to answer to the best of their ability.

You will then print off 20 x of your completed questionnaires and select your target audience with justification why you have selected them.

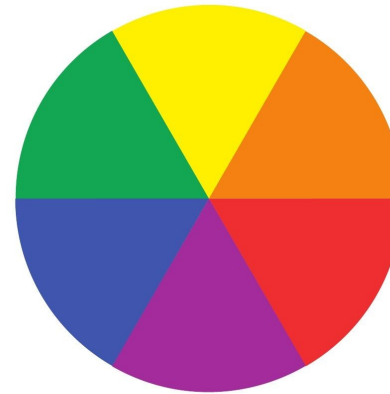
You will then work in pairs to complete the primary market research and keep/store your raw data.

You will then need to analyse your data using Excel software and display in graphical format with analysis of what your results indicate and any appropriate recommendations you could make as a result of this.



Key words and definitions

Primary Colour	Any of a group of colours from which all other colours can be obtained
Secondary	A colour resulting from the mixing of two primary colours
Tertiary	A colour resulting from the mixing primary and secondary colours
Cold	A term used to describe a colour that is calm or soothing in nature
Warm	A term used to describe a colour that is vivid or bold in nature
Complementary	A colour that combined with a given colour makes white or black



Red + Blue = Purple

Yellow + Red = Orange

Blue + Yellow = Green

The most basic colour wheel has six segments. Three of these segments are **Primary colours** and three are **Secondary colours**.

On the wheel the secondary colours sit in between the colours that make them.



Colour wheels with twelve segments or more include **Tertiary colours**.

These have unequal amounts of primary colours and are made by mixing a primary colour with a secondary colour. For example, yellow-green consists of more yellow than green.

Complementary colours are opposite on the wheel.

Harmonious colours are side by side on the wheel.



Cooking methods		Making techniques		Nutrients	
Simmering	A method of cooking in deep water just below boiling point- small bubbles	Rubbing in	A method used for making pastry/ cakes/ crumble where fat is rubbed into flour using finger tips	carbohydrates	Main source of energy for the body
Frying	Cooking method where food is cooked and browned in hot fat- amounts of fat vary.	Bridge and claw cutting technique	Arch hand to create a bridge when holding food and hold with a claw like grip	Vitamins/ minerals	amount to maintain good body health- each vitamin/ mineral does a different job
Baking	Cooking food in an oven with dry heat	Folding	Gentle mixing of ingredients usually done with a plastic spatula	fats	Secondary source of energy but required as insulation for the body
Grilling	Method of cooking under intense heat which can be from the top or bottom	Mixing	The combining of ingredients	Fibre	Vital for the body as it absorbs water and helps to move faeces through your intestines
Boiling	Cooking in deep liquid at 100 degrees – large rapid bubbles	Forming/ shaping	Process of putting combined ingredients into a shape e.g. dough into a ball	Protein	Needed for growth and the building and repair of body cells.
Sauté	A method of cooking food by tossing it in fat	Chopping	To cut something into pieces	Dairy	Products made from milk (usually cows)- milk, yoghurt, cream and cheese.

Key Temperatures

- ◆ Freezer = -18°C
- ◆ Fridge = 5°C
- ◆ Cooked food = 75°C
- ◆ Hot Held Food = 63°C
- ◆ Danger zone = 5°C to 63°C

Storage of Food

- ◆ Ambient foods—stored in a cool dry place at room temperature
- ◆ Frozen foods—stored in a freezer at -18°C
- ◆ Refrigerated foods stored in a fridge at 5°C

Types of Contamination

- ◆ PHYSICAL: Hair, jewellery, plasters, glass, plastic
- ◆ CHEMICAL: cleaning products, pesticides
- ◆ BIOLOGICAL: bacteria, fungi, mould



Key words and definitions

Template	A shaped piece of rigid material used as a pattern for processes such as cutting out, shaping or drilling.
Accuracy	The degree to which the result of a measurement, calculation or specification conforms to the correct value.
Thermo	Relating to heat
Thermal	Relating to heat
Ferrous	Containing or consisting of iron
Flexible	Capable of bending easily without breaking.
Manufacture	Make something on a large scale using machinery
Transparent	Material that allows light to pass through so that objects behind can be distinctly seen.
Acrylic	Synthetic material made from polymers of acrylic acid.
Specification	A detailed description of the design and materials used to make something.
Brief	A set of instructions given to a person about how to complete a job or task or a list of requirements for an object.
Design	A plan or drawing produced to show the look and function of an object.

Pencil



Every pupil should have one.
Must be sharp to use.
Can be rubbed out.

Coping Saw



Used for cutting curved lines in wood and plastic.
Teeth on the blade face the handle.

Bench Vice



Used to hold work securely.
Helps you keep both hands free to work.

Try Square



Used for drawing lines at 90 degrees to a straight edge.

Bench Hook



Used to hold work steady.
Used to help cut
Either left handed or right handed.
Should be held in vice.

Scroll Saw



Used to cut curved lines in thin wood or plastic.
Safety goggles must be worn.

Tenon Saw



Used to cut work in a straight line.
Used for cutting wood only.

Face Belt Sander



Used to smooth Wood. Safety equipment must be worn.



Vocal Skills		Relationships with other characters and audience	
Volume	How loud or quiet you speak	Proxemics	Distance between characters to show a relationship
Tone	Matching mood or emotion	Eye Contact	Looking in a particular direction
Pace	How fast or slow you speak	Physical contact	Contact and touch between characters
Pitch	How High or low you speak	Levels	To show contrast between characters
Accent	How you speak based on where you're from		

Physical Skills		Elements of Drama	
Body Language	How you use your body to communicate	Lighting	The use of lights to create a particular atmosphere
Gestures	How you use your hands to communicate	Sound	Adding sound or music to create an effect
Facial Expressions	How you use your face to communicate an	Costume	What the character would wear
Actions	What you do	Props	Items used within the performance
Levels	Using different heights to communicate a mes-	Set	Backdrops and items to create an atmosphere
Projection	Exaggerating either vocal or physical skills		






Use of Space	
Audience Aware-	Ensuring the audience can see you.
Stage directions	Where you are on the stage.
Movement	Using the whole stage.
Blocking	Marking your pathway in a scene.


'We all must do Theatre... we must do theatre to find out who we are and to discover who we could become.'

Augusto Boal



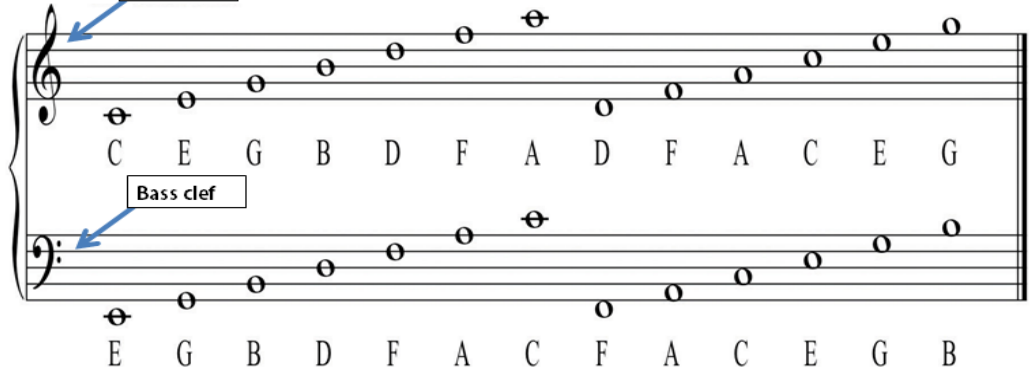
Rhythm Notation

Semibreve		4 Beats long
Minim		2 Beats long
Crotchet		1 Beat long
Quaver		½ Beat long
<u>SemiQuaver</u>		¼ Beat long




Treble clef

Notes of the Grand staff



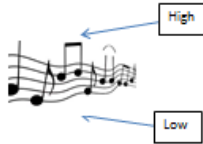



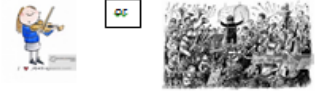

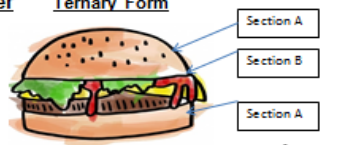
Bass clef



Use this to help you find the notes on the staff!

Elements of Music

What is music made up of?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pitch Dynamics Duration Timbre 	<p>High and low notes</p>  <p>Volume-Loud and Quiet music</p>  <p>Rhythm: Length of the notes</p>  <p>The sound of the instrument</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Texture Tempo Structure/ Form 	<p>The thick or thinness of the sound</p>  <p>The speed of the music</p>  <p>How the piece of music is put together Ternary Form</p> 
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The Wells Academy

"Be Kind. Work Hard. Achieve Greatness."

Knowledge Organiser— Year 7 Term 1—PE

Netball—Develops movement in to space and hand eye and foot eye co-ordination by introducing the concept of possession dependant sports.

Key Skills

Passing	Be able to perform fundamental netball passing (chest, shoulder and overhead) and handling skills
Footwork	Demonstrate 'one two' landing with a pivot.
Shooting	Develop basic shooting technique. Understand where on court shooting can take place.

Gameplay

Applying rules – The ability to play in small sided and full sided matches, within the rules of the game

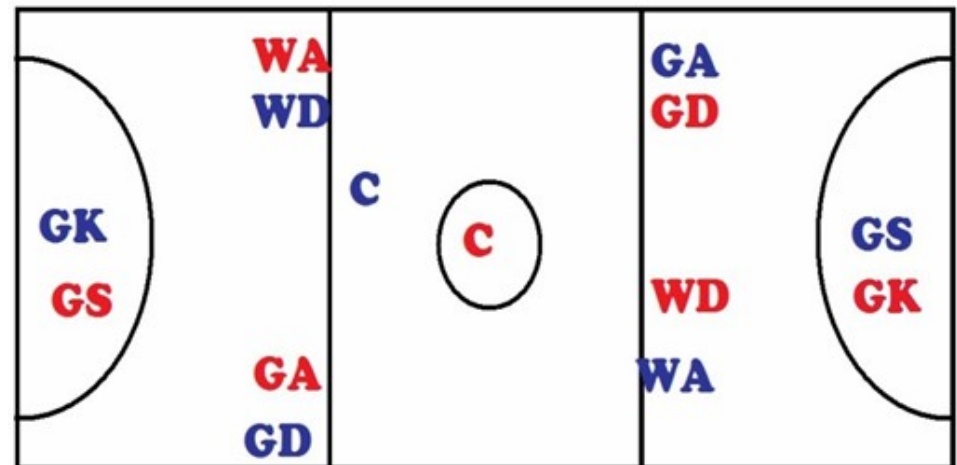
Teamwork

To be an active member of the team using good communication skills to make basic tactical decisions

Use netball terminology, for example obstruction, footwork, offside, free pass and penalty pass whilst playing a game.

Key Rules

Footwork rule	to develop an understanding and knowledge of the basic footwork rule of netball
Defending/marking	You have to be 1m/3ft away from the attacking player with the ball. Obstruction leads to a penalty pass or shot
Shooting	You need to be inside the shooting D to shoot
Positions	Identify the role of each playing position and areas permitted



 = Blue Team.
 = Red Team.



The Wells Academy

"Be Kind. Work Hard. Achieve Greatness."

Knowledge Organiser— Year 7 Term 1—PE

Handball—Develop the ability to throw, catch, move in to space and run.

Key Skills

Passing	To assess the ability of students to throw, catch, move in to space and run.
Receiving	The ability to receive a pass with accuracy and control.
Shooting	The ability to receive a pass with accuracy and control.

Gameplay

Space – Creating space can open up a channel for the ball to be passed. Understand why this is important.

Applying the rules -Understand the signals the referee gives and react to them quickly.

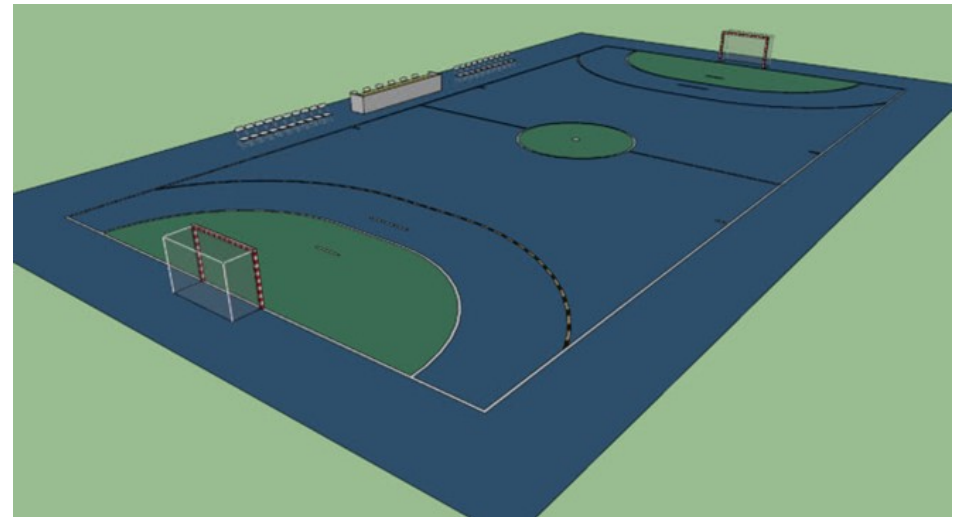
Teamwork

To be an active member of the team using communication skills to make sure the team functions effectively.

Using key terms when speaking to team members to make sure they understand what they need to do within a skill based activity or game.

Key Rules

Footwork rule	You can take up to three steps after you have received the ball. You are not allowed to kick the ball.
Dribbling	You can dribble the ball with one hand. If you stop dribbling you have to pass, shoot or can take up to three steps.
Shooting	You can dribble the ball with one hand. If you stop dribbling you have to pass, shoot or can take up to three steps.





The Wells Academy

"Be Kind. Work Hard. Achieve Greatness."

Knowledge Organiser— Year 7 Term 1—PE

Football—develop their understanding of the basic rules of football as well as positional play that will impact on their style of play.

Key Skills

Shooting	Using your strongest foot to attack the ball and your other foot to balance.
Possession	Keeping hold of the ball when you are under pressure, making accurate passes and avoiding challenges.
Dribbling	Maintain close ball control whilst keeping your head up to assist with decision making.

Gameplay

Tactics – Use some attacking and defensive tactics in practice and a small sided game.

Space – Creating space can open up a channel for the ball to be passed. Understand why this is important.

Teamwork

Improve communication so that teams can become more effective.

Begin to work effectively as part of a larger team in a competitive situation.

Key Rules

Understand the markings of the playing area and what happens if the ball goes out of play.

Apply the basic rules of the game. For example what makes a foul.

Understand the role of a referee and apply rules to a small sided game.

