

Knowledge Organiser

Year 8 – Term 1



Look

Look at the information carefully.
Read it three times.
It may help to say it as you read it.



Cover

Cover it with your hand or a piece of paper.



Write

Write it out, from memory.



Check

Check what you have written matches the information exactly.
Have you got it correct? If so, tick your work to show it is correct. If it doesn't match exactly, use your purple pen to correct it.



Correct

If it doesn't match exactly, use your purple pen to correct it. Repeat.
When you get it 100% correct, move on to the next piece of information.



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Knowledge Organiser

English – Year 8 – Term 1



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Dracula

Who are they?	Answer
1. A mysterious Transylvanian nobleman. Lives in an old, crumbling castle in the Carpathian Mountains.	Count Dracula
2. A Dutch professor, described as one of the most advanced scientists of his day.	Abraham Van Helsing
3. A solicitor whose firm sends him to Transylvania to complete a real estate business deal with Dracula. Engaged to Mina Murray.	Jonathan Harker
4. Jonathan Harker's fiancée. She works as a schoolmistress.	Mina Murray
5. Mina's best friend. She is a beautiful and lively young woman.	Lucy Westenra
6. Lucy's fiancé and friends with Seward, Morris and Harker. Arthur is the son of Lord Godalming and inherits that title upon his father's death.	Arthur Holmwood
7. A straight talking American from Texas. Another suitor for Lucy.	Quincey Morris
8. A patient at Seward's mental asylum.	Reinfield
9. Lucy's mother.	Mrs. Westenra

Dracula

Definition	Answer
1. Something dangerous or unpleasant gradually and secretly causing harm.	Insidious
2. The action of saving, or being saved from sin, error or evil.	Redemption
3. Noisy and laboured breathing	Stertorous
4. A manifestation or event attributed to some force beyond scientific understanding or the laws of nature.	Supernatural
5. A widely held but irrational belief in supernatural influences, especially as leading to good or bad luck.	Superstition
6. An institution for the care of people who are mentally ill.	Asylum
7. Describing a person's nose as hooked or curved like an eagle's beak.	Aquiline
8. An unhealthy pale, appearance	Pallor

Dracula

Definition	Answer
1. Unnatural or abnormal	Prodigious
2. Evil in nature or effect	Malignant
3. Used to describe something that is strange or disturbing as it is connected with death or gruesome acts.	Macabre
4. Showing much stronger emotions than are necessary or usual for a situation.	Melodramatic
5. Repulsively ugly or distorted, especially in a comical or frightening way.	Grotesque
6. The belief that women should be allowed the same rights, opportunities and power as men.	Feminism
7. A feminist ideal that became popular in the late 19th century and influenced feminism in 20th century.	New Woman
8. A feeling of intense distaste or disgust.	Repulsion

Dracula

Definition	Answer
1. Refers to a style of writing that is characterised by elements of fear, horror, death, and gloom and extreme emotions.	Gothic fiction
2. A novel written as a series of documents, usually in the form of letters. Although newspaper clippings, diary entries and other documents can be used e.g. police reports, doctors' notes.	Epistolary novel
3. Defining features of different literary genres	Literary Conventions
4. Building up a character within a narrative.	Characterisation
5. The time and place in which the story takes place in a piece of literature. Setting can establish the mood or atmosphere of a scene or story.	Setting
6. The general feeling or atmosphere in a piece of writing.	Tone

Dracula

Definition	Answer
1. A feminist ideal that became popular in the late 19th century and influenced feminism in 20th century.	The 'New Woman'
2. Socially-constructed perceptions of how men and women are expected to behave	Gender
3. A patriarchal society, family, or system is one in which the men have all or most of the power and importance.	Patriarchal
4. A perfect or typical example of a particular kind of person or thing that has all of their, or its, most important characteristics	Archetype

Dracula

Definition	Answer
1. The feelings or atmosphere perceived by a reader in a piece of literature, established by the writer's methods e.g. through language or setting.	Mood
2. The use of symbols to express ideas or qualities.	Symbolism
3. A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.	Motif
4. Refers to part of the story used to introduce background information about events, settings, characters etc. to the reader.	Exposition
5. A related series of incidents in a literary plot that build toward the point of greatest excitement/interest.	Rising action
6. The point of highest tension in a narrative.	Climax
7. Occurs immediately after the climax, when the main problem of the story has been resolved.	Falling action

Knowledge Organiser

Geography - Year 8 – Term 1

Question	Correct answer
1. True or false: Climate can affect where people choose to live.	True
2. Which of the following is a natural resource that people often live near? freshwater, deserts, ice caps	Fresh Water
3. What is the term for a group of people living in the same area or region?	Community
4. What is the term used to describe the height of the land?	Relief
5. Population distribution worldwide is even/uneven .	Uneven
6. What is the term used to describe the number of people who live within 1km ² ?	Population density
7. Places which contain many people per km ² are densely/sparsely populated.	Densely
8. True or false: Places which contain few people per km ² are densely populated.	False
9. True or false: Access to natural resources is a human factor affecting population distribution.	False
10. True or false: Electricity supply is a human factor affecting population distribution.	True

Question	Correct answer
1. If the birth rate exceeds the death rate the population will...	Naturally increase
2. If the birth rate exceeds the death rate the population will...	Naturally decrease
3. True or false: A densely populated area is less likely to experience disease spread.	False
4. True or false: Rapid population growth can strain water supplies, making clean water less available for everyone.	True
5. True or false: Overpopulation can lead to increased deforestation to create space for housing and agriculture.	True
6. True or false: Climate change impacts are unrelated to overpopulation because they stem only from emissions.	False
7. True or false: Overpopulation could lead to a lack of housing in the future.	True
8. True or false: Competition for fossil fuels in densely populated areas can raise the risk of conflict.	True
9. The population of people within 1km ² is known as...	Population density
10. When the number of people in a region exceeds the capacity of that region's resources to support them, this is known as...	Overpopulation

Question	Correct answer
1. The number of deaths per 1,000 people in a population per year is the...	Death rate
2. The number of live births per 1,000 people in a population per year is the...	Birth rate
3. Does this factors affect the birth rate, death rate or both? Childcare funded by the government.	Birth rate
4. Does this factors affect the birth rate, death rate or both? Better access to education.	Both
5. Does this factors affect the birth rate, death rate or both? Better access to healthcare for the elderly.	Death rate
6. Does this factors affect the birth rate, death rate or both? Access to maternity services for women.	Birth rate
7. Does this factors affect the birth rate, death rate or both? Access to food.	Both
8. Does this factors affect the birth rate, death rate or both? War	Both
9. If access to contraception increases the birth rate will...	Fall
10. If access to food reduces the death rate will...	Rise

Question	Correct Answer
1. Birth rates, death rates and infant mortality are measured per...	Per 1000
2. The base of a population pyramid for a developing country will often be wider/narrower than the elderly dependent section.	Wider
3. A high infant mortality could lead to the birth rate being high/low .	High
4. Those who rely on the working-age population for support are known as...	Dependents
5. The base of a population pyramid for a developed country will often be wider/narrower than the working-age section.	Narrower
6. Since the early 20th century in the UK, the birth rate has...	Decreased
7. Since the early 20th century in the UK, the death rate has...	Decreased
8. Since the early 20th century in the UK, the percentage of young dependents has...	Decreased
9. Since the early 20th century in the UK, the percentage of elderly dependents has...	Increased
10. Advantage or disadvantage of an ageing population: The number of people receiving a state pension is increasing.	Disadvantage

Question	Correct answer
1. The proportion of people in each age range, for each gender is known as the...	Population Structure
2. A response to an ageing population is decrease/increase the retirement age.	Increase
3. A positive impact of a youthful population is a large future workforce/ overpopulation.	Large future workforce
4. What type of migration is being described: Moving from Ukraine to Poland to escape war.	Forced and international
5. What type of migration is being described: Moving from Liverpool to rural England for countryside views.	Voluntary and internal
6. What type of migration is being described: Moving from a rural area experiencing severe droughts to an urban area in the same country with better access to freshwater.	Forced and internal
7. What type of migration is being described: Moving from the UK to the UAE for a new job opportunity.	Voluntary and international
8. Push factor or pull factor: Reasons why people leave their home country.	Push factor
9. Push factor or pull factor: Reasons that attracted people to a new place.	Pull factor
10. Push factor or pull factor: Better job opportunities.	Pull factor

Question	Correct answer
1. Factors that make people want to move away from an area are known as...	Push factors
2. The movement of people from one area within a country to another is...	Internal migration
3. Yemen is a country in the Region.	Middle East
4. Money sent from migrants to people in their home country is known as...	Remittances
5. The home country of a migrant is known as the...	Source
6. Is this factor a push or pull factor for forced migration in Yemen? More humanitarian organisations working in places like Aden.	Pull
7. Is this factor a push or pull factor for forced migration in Yemen? Cities like Marib were initially safer compared to war zones.	Pull
8. Is this factor a push or pull factor for forced migration in Yemen? Heavy fighting in Sana'a, Al Hodeidah, and Sa'dah.	Push
9. Is this factor a push or pull factor for forced migration in Yemen? Shortages of water with approximately 19 million people in need of water support.	Push
10. The population of people within 1km ² is known as...	Population density

Question	Correct answer
1. What type of rock is more resistant to erosion?	Hard rock
2. Erosion that moves across the land from side to side is known as... vertical/lateral erosion	lateral erosion
3. The process that moves sediment from one place to another is known as...	transportation
4. The term that describes the height and shape of the land is...	relief
5. When a river loses energy, it drops its load. This process is known as...	deposition
6. Identify if these characteristics are of constructive or destructive waves. Erodes the coast.	destructive
7. Identify if these characteristics are of constructive or destructive waves. Builds wide, gently sloping beaches.	constructive
8. Identify if these characteristics are of constructive or destructive waves. Has a strong swash.	constructive
9. Identify if these characteristics are of constructive or destructive waves. Occurs during storms.	constructive
10. Identify if these characteristics are of constructive or destructive waves. Carries material up the beach.	constructive

Question	Correct answer
1. Identify if these characteristics are of constructive or destructive waves. Has a weak backwash.	constructive
2. Identify if these characteristics are of constructive or destructive waves. Has a strong backwash.	destructive
3. Identify if these characteristics are of constructive or destructive waves. Removes sand and pebbles.	destructive
4. The movement of a wave up the beach is known as...	swash
5. Backwash happens at any angle/90 degrees to the beach.	90 degrees
6. The distance the wave has travelled is known as the...	Fetch
7. This type of wave has a weak swash and a strong backwash...	destructive
8. The process where a river loses energy so that it drops its load is known as erosion/transportation/deposition	deposition
9. Erosion that takes place downwards into the land is known as...	vertical erosion
10. What is weathering?	rocks breaking in place

Question	Correct answer
1. Weathering only takes place whilst the rock is ...	stationary
2. What are the three types of weathering?	biological chemical physical
3. The erosion caused by the force of the water hitting the rocks, which traps and compresses air in the cracks, and causes the cracks to weaken and break.	hydraulic action
4. The erosion caused when rocks and sediment carried by waves (or a river) are thrown against a cliff or riverbank.	abrasion
5. The erosion caused when rocks and sediment carried by waves (or a river) hit each other and cause each other to break into smaller pieces.	attrition
6. What is the key difference between abrasion and attrition?	Abrasion smooths pebbles; attrition makes them sharper.
7. Hydraulic action is strongest when...	water crashes into cracks in the rock with force
8. Where is attrition most likely to happen?	where rocks in the water are constantly colliding
9. Which process would be most responsible for creating holes in the base of a cliff?	abrasion
10. The three main types of rock are igneous, metamorphic and...	sedimentary

Question	Correct answer
1. The erosion caused when rocks and sediment carried by waves are thrown against the cliff or riverbank is abrasion/attrition .	abrasion
2. Weathering happens quickly/slowly .	slowly
3. The erosion caused by the force of the water hitting the rocks, which traps and compresses air in the cracks and causes the cracks to weaken and break is...	hydraulic action
4. What is a characteristic of igneous rock?	hard crystalline rock
5. What is a characteristic of metamorphic rock?	mostly layered rock
6. What is a type of sedimentary rock?	limestone
7. The movement of a wave up a beach is known as...	swash
8. Backwash happens at what angle to the beach?	90 degrees
9. When waves compress pockets of air in cracks in a cliff, causing the crack to widen, breaking off rock, it is known as...	hydraulic action
10. The distance the wave has travelled is known as the...	fetch

Question	Correct answer
1. The movement of a wave down the beach is known as...	backwash
2. This type of wave causes deposition...	constructive
3. The key term that describes different rock types, e.g. resistant rock such as igneous rock and less resistant rock such as sedimentary rocks...	geology
4. Soft/hard rock is resistant and forms headlands.	hard
5. When waves compress pockets of air in cracks in a cliff, causing the crack to widen and breaking off rock, it is known as...	hydraulic action
6. What is the second stage in the formation of a wavecut platform?	A wavecut notch forms due to erosion.
7. Which processes are mainly responsible for eroding the base of a cliff?	abrasion and hydraulic action
8. Why does the cliff eventually collapse during the formation of a wavecut platform?	The rock becomes unsupported.
9. What is left behind as the cliff retreats inland over time?	a wavecut platform
10. This category of rock is less resistant and forms bays...	soft rock

Question	Correct answer
1. The movement of sediment is known as...	transportation
2. Which of the following best describes the direction of the swash during longshore drift?	in the same direction and angle as the prevailing wind
3. At what angle does the backwash move material back down the beach?	90 degrees
4. Why does the backwash move material straight back down the beach rather than at an angle?	Because of gravity.
5. Which of the following best describes the overall movement of sediment due to longshore drift?	a zigzag pattern along the coast
6. The movement of a wave down the beach is known as...	backwash
7. When the roof of the arch collapses it leaves behind a...	stack
8. This type of wave has a weak swash and strong backwash...	destructive
9. When waves drop the sediment that they are transporting, either due to a loss of energy or change in the direction of the coastline, this is known as...	deposition
10. The movement of sediment along the coastline in a zigzag motion, due to the wind and swash occurring at an angle to the beach, is known as...	longshore drift

Question	Correct answer
1. What is one advantage of sea walls?	They have a long life-span.
2. What is one advantage of beach nourishment?	It looks natural.
3. What is one disadvantage of seawalls?	They are expensive to build.
4. What is one disadvantage of groynes?	They starve other beaches of sediment.
5. What is one disadvantage of managed retreat?	Houses, businesses and farmland are lost.
6. What is one disadvantage of beach nourishment?	It looks natural.
7. What is one advantage of groynes?	They trap sediment to build up the beach.
8. What is one advantage of managed retreat?	It is the least expensive option.
9. Which type of erosion involves rocks hitting into each other and breaking down into smaller pieces?	Attrition
10. A sea wall is a hard/soft engineering strategy.	hard

Question	Correct answer
1. The distance the wave has travelled is known as the...	fetch
2. The reason sea walls have a curved top is to stop longshore drift/reflect wave energy.	reflect wave energy
3. Wooden or concrete posts that run out to sea and slow longshore drift are...	groynes
4. The main coastal management strategy being used at Happisburgh today is...	managed retreat
5. What type of coastal defence was commonly used in Happisburgh during the 1950s?	groynes
6. What is the purpose of groynes in coastal management?	to trap sediment and reduce longshore drift
7. What soft engineering management strategy is currently being used in Happisburgh?	managed retreat
8. Why was Happisburgh classified as a 'no active intervention' zone in the early 2000s?	The cost of protection was higher than the value of the land.
9. The process by which sediment (such as sand and pebbles) is transported along a coastline by the action of waves. It creates beaches. This is known as...	longshore drift
10. The type of rock that makes Happisburgh vulnerable to coastal erosion is granite/boulder clay .	boulder clay

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History - Year 8 – Term 1



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The Tudors

Question	Answer
What did people buy to reduce their time in Purgatory?	Indulgences
Who was forbidden from reading the bible in the Catholic church?	Ordinary people
Who was the head of the Catholic Church?	The Pope
What did Martin Luther pin to a church door in 1517?	The 95 Theses
What invention led Luther's ideas to spread so quickly across Europe?	The printing press
Which new Christian faith began in the 1500s?	Protestantism
What did Protestant churches look like?	Plain white walls, no decorations, no stained-glass windows, simple wooden altar.
What language was the Bible in the Protestant churches?	Local language
Why did Henry VIII want to divorce Catherine of Aragon?	He had no male heir, and she was too old
Why was Henry not allowed a divorce?	Catholics do not believe in divorce

The Tudors

Question	Answer
Who did Henry want to marry?	Anne Boleyn
What did Henry have to pay to the Pop as a Catholic?	Tax
What act made Henry the Head of the Church?	Act of Supremacy
Which Protestant monarch ruled after Henry VIII?	Edward VI
What law did Edward VI pass to make England more Protestant?	Royal Injunctions
What language were church services and bibles during Edward's reign?	English
What religion was Mary I?	Catholic
What were Mary I's religious changes known as?	Counter reformation
The Act of Supremacy, Act of Uniformity and Royal Injunctions were all part of which law passed by Elizabeth I?	Religious Settlement
What did Elizabeth never do?	Marry

The English Civil War

Question	Answer
Which royal dynasty began with James I?	The Stuarts
When was the Gunpowder Plot?	1605
What was the aim of the Gunpowder Plot?	To blow up the Houses of Parliament, killing the King.
What did James I and Charles I believe in?	Divine Rights of Kings
Why were people suspicious of Charles I's marriage?	His wife was French catholic
For how many years did Charles I rule without Parliament?	11 years
Which tax did Charles collect without Parliament's permission?	Ship Money
What did Archbishop Laud introduce into Scotland?	A new prayer book
What document criticised Charles I and said that parliament should have more control?	Grand Remonstrance
What happened to Charles I in 1649?	Executed/Beheaded

The English Civil War

Question	Answer
What was the name for the soldiers of Parliament?	Roundheads
What was the name for the soldiers of the King?	Cavaliers
What was the early kind of rifle used in the Civil War?	Muskets
What was the name of Cromwell's army?	New Model Army
At what key battle did Cromwell's army defeat Charles I?	Naseby
Who became Lord Protector of the Commonwealth in 1653?	Oliver Cromwell
Which religious group did Cromwell allow to live in England?	Jews
What celebration was banned in 1652?	Christmas
Which King restored the Monarchy in 1660?	Charles II
What did this King sign to reduce his power?	Declaration of Breda

The Transatlantic Slave Trade

Question	Answer
What was the system of trade around the world known as?	Trade Triangle
What was America known as?	The New World
What was sent from Europe to Africa?	Manufactured goods
What was sent from Africa to America?	Slaves
What was sent from America to Europe?	Raw materials
What crops did the African slaves farm in America?	Tobacco, cotton and sugar
What was the name for the journey from Africa to America?	Middle Passage
When slaves arrived in the Americas, they were sold at what event?	Scrambles/Auctions
What was the name for the large farms that slaves worked on?	Plantations
What were the crops that slaves farmed known as?	Cash crops

The Transatlantic Slave Trade

Question	Answer
How did slaves rebel their position?	Damage equipment, try and run away, sing songs.
When did Britain ban slavery in the United Kingdom?	1807
When did Britain ban slavery in the empire?	1833
Which black abolitionist linked the rights of slaves to religious ideas?	Ottobah Cugoano
Which black abolitionist wrote a slave narrative about his experiences?	Olaudah Equiano
Who was the white abolitionist lawyer?	Granville Sharp
Who was the white MP from Hull that introduced an annual bill to Parliament to ban slavery?	William Wilberforce
From the 1770s which product was being produced cheaper in Brazil and Cuba?	Sugar
Who campaigned around England against slavery, signing petitions?	Thomas Clarkson
Between 1500 and 1800 how many people were forcibly transported to the Americas?	15 million people

The Industrial Revolution

Question	Answer
What were the years of the industrial Revolution?	1750-1900
By how many people did the population increase during this period?	30 million
What new inventions were made during this period?	Steam engines, telephones, light bulbs
Which material came from the British empire to use in factories?	Cotton
What were the two most important resources of the industrial revolution?	Coal and Iron
An overcrowded, dirty area of a city. What is this the definition of?	A slum
Which new cities grew during the Industrial revolution?	Manchester and Liverpool
Which disease spread through dirty water?	Cholera
What problem did factories cause in cities?	Smog and toxic smoke
What were the three problems of industrial cities?	Overcrowding, sewage, health.

The Industrial Revolution

Question	Answer
What did scientists not know until 1861?	Germs caused disease
Why were factory owners not concerned with working conditions?	Wanted more profit and lived far away
Why was coal such an important resource?	It produced 3x more energy than wood
What were the dangers of coal mining?	Explosions and collapse
What new method of transport developed during this period?	Railways
What was the name of the person who watches the work of factory workers?	Overseer
How many hours a day did factory workers work?	12 hours
At what age did children begin work?	6 years old
What did the government pass in 1833 to improve conditions in factories?	The Factory Act
Where was the mining disaster in Barnsley?	Oaks Colliery

Knowledge Organiser

RE Year 8 – Term 1

8.01 L1: Religious Authority

Questions	Answers
The first person to believe in one God (monotheism); considered the founder of Judaism	Abraham
A special agreement or promise made between God and Abraham and his descendants	Covenant
Belief in one God	Monotheism
A key prophet in Judaism who led the Israelites out of Egypt and received the Ten Commandments	Moses
The land God promised to Abraham and his descendants	Promised Land
Ten important laws given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai	Ten Commandments
People chosen by God to deliver messages and guide others back to God's ways	Prophets
A person promised by God who would bring peace and justice; Christians believe Jesus was the _____	Messiah

8.01 L2: Religious Authority

Questions	Answers
1.The holiest book in Judaism, containing laws and teachings given by God to Moses	Torah
2.Jewish teachings passed down by word of mouth before being written down in the Talmud.	Oral Torah
3.A collection of Jewish teachings and discussions about how to live according to the Torah	Talmud
4.The first part of the Christian Bible, which includes the Jewish scriptures like the Torah	Old Testament
5.The second part of the Christian Bible, which tells the story of Jesus and the early Church	New Testament
6.The first four books of the New Testament that tell the story of Jesus's life and teachings	Gospels
7.Taking something exactly as it is written or said, without interpreting it symbolically	Literal
8.An important apostle who spread Christianity and wrote letters to early Christian communities	Paul

8.01 L3: Religious Authority

Questions	Answers
Jewish teachers who study and explain the Torah and help people understand how to live by its laws	Rabbis
Jesus's followers who were sent out to spread his teachings	Apostles
The belief that Catholic Church leadership has been passed down from the apostles, starting with Peter, to today's Church leaders.	Apostolic Succession
The leader of the Catholic Church, believed to be the successor of Peter — Pope.	Pope
A movement in the 16th century that challenged the Catholic Church and led to the creation of Protestant churches — Reformation.	Reformation
The method of execution used by the Romans to kill Jesus by nailing him to a cross	Crucifixion
The belief that Jesus rose from the dead three days after his crucifixion	Resurrection

8.02 L1: Origins of Islam

Questions		Answers
A monotheistic religion revealed to the Prophet Muhammad	Islam	
The Arabic word for God in Islam	Allah	
A messenger chosen by God to deliver His message	Prophet	
The belief in the oneness of Allah.	Tawhid	
How many names is Allah known by?	99 names	
What is the sin of worshipping anything other than Allah?	Shirk	

8.02 L2: The Night of Power

Questions	Answers
The final prophet in Islam, believed to have received the Qur'an	Muhammad
The holy book of Islam, believed to be the literal word of God	Qur'an
The example of Muhammad's life used as a guide by Muslims	Sunnah
Recorded sayings and actions of Muhammad.	Hadith
Where was Muhammad born?	Makkah
Who appeared to Muhammad during the Night of Power?	Angel Jibril

8.02 L3: Hijrah and Conquest of Makkah

Questions	Answers
The migration of Muhammad and his followers from Makkah to Medina	Hijrah
The city where Muhammad established the first Muslim community	Medina
A document created by Muhammad to establish peace and cooperation in Medina.	Constitution of Medina
The sacred cube-shaped structure in Makkah that Muslims face during prayer	Kaaba
Why did Muhammad have to migrate?	People threatened to kill him
What did he establish in Medina?	Ummah (first Muslim community)

8.02 L4: Islam After Muhammed

Questions	Answers
Where did Muhammad gather the ummah for his final sermon (religious speech)?	Mount Arafat
The first Caliph chosen by Sunni Muslims after Muhammad's death	Abu Bakr
Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law, considered by Shia Muslims as his rightful successor	Ali
The largest branch of Islam, following the elected caliphs	Sunni, 85%
A branch of Islam that believes Ali was Muhammad's rightful successor	Shia, 15%
The word 'caliph' means?	Leader (rightly guided one)

8.02 L5:The Five Pillars

Questions	Answers
The Islamic declaration of faith.	Shahadah
Shahadah- “No God but _____ and _____ is his messenger”	Allah, Prophet Muhammad
Ritual prayer performed five times a day.	Salah
Compulsory act of charity for those who can afford it	Zakat
A pilgrimage to Makkah that Muslims aim to complete once in their lifetime	Hajj
Fasting during the holy month of Ramadan	Sawm

8.02 L6: Ramadan and Eid-ul-Fitr

Questions	Answers
The ninth month of the Islamic calendar, observed with fasting	Ramadan
Fasting from dawn to dusk during Ramadan.	Sawm
A festival marking the end of Ramadan.	Eid-ul-Fitr
Giving to those in need, especially through zakat.	Charity
Which groups of people is fasting not required for?	Pregnant women, elderly, travellers
The fast is broken with a meal called...?	Iftar

8.02 L7: Sharia Law

Questions	Answers
Islamic law derived from the Qur'an and Sunnah.	Sharia
A leader in Shia Islam or someone who leads prayer in Sunni Islam.	Imam
A leader in Sunni Islam who succeeded Muhammad in leading the Muslim community	Caliph
The global Muslim community.	Ummah
Which school of thought is followed mainly in South Asia and Turkey?	Hanafi
Which school of thought is followed by Shia Muslims?	Ja'fari

8.02 L8: Gender Equality in Worship

Questions	Answers
Muhammad's first wife and the first person to accept Islam	Khadija
Muhammad's daughter, especially respected in Shia Islam	Fatima
Paradise; a place of reward after death for the righteous.	Jannah
Hell; a place of punishment after death for those who reject faith or do wrong.	Jahannam
A male Imam usually leads worship in a mosque. True or False.	True
Muhammad taught that men are important than women in his Final Sermon. True or False.	False

8.02 L9: Muslim Women's Perspectives

Questions		Answers
A principle in Islam often expressed through clothing and behaviour		Modesty
A headscarf worn by some Muslim women as a sign of modesty		Hijab
A face veil worn by some Muslim women as part of modest dress		Niqab
A full-body covering worn by some Muslim women for reasons of modesty.		Burqa
What percentage of the workforce in Saudi Arabia is female?		20%
What's the title of the collection of essays which Mariam Kahn compiled?		"It's Not About the Burqa"

8.02 L10 : Clothing, Culture and Choice

Questions	Answers
Ritual washing before prayer	Wudu
A chapter of the Qur'an	Surah
A title for Muhammad, indicating he is the final prophet	Seal of the Prophets
The sin of associating partners with Allah	Shirk
Being able to choose how to dress is which human right?	Freedom of expression
In which countries have there been laws seen as Islamophobic?	France and Denmark

Knowledge Organiser

French - Year 8 – Term 1



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Review - Holidays

Question	Response
Tu es où en vacances? <i>Where are you on holiday?</i>	J'ai deux semaines de vacances en juillet. Je suis en vacances au bord de la mer. C'est complètement nul. I have two weeks of holidays in July. I am on holiday on the coast. It is completely rubbish.
Qu'est-ce que tu as visité? <i>What did you visit?</i>	D'abord j'ai visité le château. C'était un peu ennuyeux. First of all, I visited the castle. It was a bit boring.
Qu'est-ce que tu as fait pendant les vacances? <i>What did you do during the holidays?</i>	Pendant les vacances, j'ai visité un parc d'attractions. Ce n'était pas mal. During the holidays, I visited a theme park. It wasn't bad.
Tu es allé(e) en vacances avec qui? <i>Who did you go on holiday with?</i>	Je suis allée n vacances avec ma famille. I went on holiday with my family.
Tu es allé(e) où en vacances? <i>Where did you go on holiday?</i>	Je suis allé(e) au Maroc. I went to Morocco.
Tu as voyagé comment? <i>How did you travel?</i>	J'ai voyagé en avion. I travelled by plane.
Qu'est-ce que tu as fait? <i>What did you do?</i>	L'année dernière, je suis allé(e) en Grèce. j'ai perdu mon porte-monnaie. Last year, I went to Greece. I lost my purse.
Qu'est-ce qu'il y a sur la photo ? <i>Describe the photo.</i>	Je peux voir une plage et la mer. I can see a beach and the sea.

Review - Festivals

Question	Response
Quelle est ta fête préférée? <i>What's your favourite festival?</i>	J'aime beaucoup Noël parce que à mon avis, j'adore choisir des cadeaux. I really like Christmas because in my opinion, I love choosing presents.
Tu attends la fête de la musique avec impatience? <i>Are you looking forward to the music festival?</i>	J'aime la fête de la musique. Le matin, je vends des disques vinyles. I like the music festival. In the morning, I sell records.
Vous désirez? <i>What would you like?</i>	Je voudrais un morceau de fromage s'il vous plaît. I would like a piece of cheese, please.
Qu'est-ce que tu vas manger pour la fête? <i>What are you going to eat for the festival?</i>	Je vais manger une tarte flambée pour mon anniversaire, C'est une spécialité de l'est de la France C'est très délicieux. I am going to eat a pizza-like tart for my birthday; It's a speciality from the east of France It's very delicious.
Tu vas faire un voyage scolaire? <i>Are you going on a school trip?</i>	La semaine prochaine, on va aller en France en car. Je vais acheter des cadeaux. Next week, we are going to France by coach. I am going to buy presents.
Qu'est-ce qu'il y a sur la photo? <i>Describe the photo.</i>	Sur la photo il y a un group de gens et ils dansent dans la rue. In the photo there is a group of people, and they are dancing in the street.

Review - TV

Question	Response
Qui est ta célébrité préférée et pourquoi? <i>Who is your favourite celebrity and why?</i>	Ma célébrité préférée est Emma Watson. À mon avis, elle est travailleuse. Elle a beaucoup de talent. My favourite celebrity is Emma Watson. In my opinion she is hard working. She has lots of talent.
Qu'est-ce que tu aimes ou n'aimes pas à la télé? <i>What do you like or not like on TV?</i>	J'aime les dessins animés parce qu'ils sont divertissants, mais je n'aime pas les infos parce qu'elles sont bêtes. I like cartoons, because they are entertaining, but I don't like the news because it is stupid.
Est-ce que tu regardes la télé? <i>Do you watch TV?</i>	Je regarde la télé le week-end dans ma chambre seul à la demande, sur Netflix parce que c'est varié. I watch TV at the weekends in my room alone on demand on Netflix because it is varied.
Qu'est-ce que tu fais en ligne? <i>What do you do online?</i>	Tout le temps, je télécharge des chansons. Hier, j'ai créé des playlists. All the time I download songs. Yesterday, I created playlists
On va au ciné? <i>Shall we go to the cinema?</i>	Bonne idée! Je veux bien. Good idea! I'd like to.
Quels sont tes loisirs? <i>What are your hobbies?</i>	Je fais des achats en ligne le week-end, cependant je ne joue jamais à des jeux vidéo. I do online shopping at weekends however I never play video games.
Qu'est-ce que tu as fait le week-end dernier? <i>What did you do last weekend?</i>	Le week-end dernier, j'ai fait une promenade. C'était passionnante. Last weekend, I went on a walk. It was exciting.
Qu'est-ce qu'il y a sur la photo? <i>Describe the photo.</i>	A gauche il y a des amis et ils regardent la télé. Ils ont l'air heureux. In the photo there is a group of friends, and they are watching TV. They are happy.

Review – Sports

Question	Response
On peut faire quels sports dans ton village/ta ville? <i>What sports do you do? What sports can you do in your village/your town?</i>	Dans ma ville, on peut jouer au volleyball. Dans ma ville, on peut faire de l'équitation. In my town, you can play volleyball. In my town, you can go/do horse riding.
Tu es sportif/sportive? <i>Are you sporty?</i>	Je suis très sportif...Pour moi, le golf est fatigant, mais la plongée est passionnante. I am very sporty...for me, golf is tiring, but diving is exciting.
Quelle est ton opinion sur les sports suivants? <i>What is your opinion of the following sports?</i>	Je trouve la natation relaxante que le cyclisme. I find swimming more relaxing than cycling.
Pour aller au stade? <i>How do I get to the stadium?</i>	Prenez la première rue à droite et allez tout droit. Take the first road (on the) right and go straight on.
Qu'est-ce qu'il faut faire? <i>What is it necessary to do?</i>	À mon avis, pour être champion, il faut être motivé(e) et déterminé(e) et il ne faut pas fumer de cigarettes. In my opinion, to be a champion, it is necessary to be motivated and determined and you must not smoke cigarettes.
Vous allez bien? <i>Are you well?</i>	J'ai mal au pied depuis hier. Il faut mettre un pansement. I have a sore foot since yesterday. You must put on a bandage.
Qu'est-ce qu'il y a sur la photo? <i>Describe the photo.</i>	A gauche il y a des amis et ils regardent la télé. Ils ont l'air heureux. In the photo there is a group of friends, and they are watching TV. They are happy.

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Year 8 – Creative Arts - Gothic Architecture



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Ceramics- Gothic Architecture

Questions	Answers
What is being described? 'A two-dimensional enclosed space made up of lines'	Shape
What is being described 'A line to give a guide before drawing'?	Contour Line
What is being described 'Applying dashes, dots, crosses, hatching etc to a surface'?	Mark making
What is being described? 'The three-dimensional quality of objects creating depth'	Form
What is being described? 'The scale of lightness to darkness'	Value
What is being described? 'The way that something feels'	Texture
'Rough, smooth and bumpy' are all examples of which art principle?	Texture
What is being described? 'A water and clay mixture used as a glue'	Slip
What is being described? 'A sheet of clay rolled to an equal thickness'	Slab
What is being described? 'Using the fingertips to shape the clay'	Pinching
What is being described? 'Scratching both surfaces to stick it together'	Scoring
What is the minimum amount of coats of glaze you should apply to a clay piece?	3

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Year 8 – Creative Arts - What Money Can't Buy



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Printing- What money can't buy?

Questions	Answers
What is being described? 'A two-dimensional enclosed space made up of lines'	Shape
What is being described 'A line to give a guide before drawing'?	Contour Line
What is being described 'Applying dashes, dots, crosses, hatching etc to a surface'?	Mark making
What is being described? 'The three-dimensional quality of objects creating depth'	Form
What is being described? 'The scale of lightness to darkness'	Value
What is being described? 'The Italian for engrave'	Intaglio
What is the tool used to scratch at the surface?	Etching Tool
What is being described? 'How soft or hard you press down onto the surface'	Pressure
What is being described? 'The machine used to transfer the ink onto the paper with pressure'	Printing Press
What is being described? 'The tool used to apply the ink to the printing block'	Brayer
What is being described? 'The layout, spacing and size of fonts'	Typography
What is being described? 'The position or layout of elements in an artwork or photograph'	Composition

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Year 8 – Term 1



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Question	Answer
What is a riff?	A catchy repeated melody in a rock/pop song. Normally played on guitar.
What is a bridge?	A section of a song that connects the verse with the chorus.
What is distortion?	An effect applied to electric guitars/bass guitars that changes the sound.
What are the typical instruments in a rock band?	Bass guitar, electric guitar, drum kit and vocals
What does amplified mean?	Made louder using electronic equipment.



Kodaly sound	Symbol	Number of beats
Tay		$1\frac{1}{2}$
Tim-ka		$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$
Tecka-tecka		$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$
Te-tecka		$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$
Tecka-te		$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$
Tricycle		$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$

Question	Answer
What is the term for lines that extend the stave in order to play higher/lower notes?	Ledger lines
	D
	C
	B
	A

Question	Answer
What is the term for lines that extend the stave in order to play higher/lower notes?	Ledger lines
	G
	A
	B
	C

Kodaly sound	Symbol	Number of beats	Rhythm name
Tim-ka		$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$	Dotted quaver + semiquaver
Tecka-tecka		$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$	4 Semiquavers
Te-tecka		$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$	2 semiquavers + quaver
Tecka-te		$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$	Quaver + 2 semiquavers
Tricycle		$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$	Triplet

Question	Answer
What does a rhythm dot do?	It adds half the length of the note it is attached to.
What is the length of this note? 	1½
What is the kodaly sound for this note? 	Tay
What is the length of this note? 	3
What is the kodaly sound for this note? 	Three
What is the length of this note? 	¾
What is the kodaly sound for this note? 	Tim

Question	Answer
What does a tie do?	Combines the length of two notes.
What is the difference between a tie and a slur?	A tie connects two notes of the same pitch into one note. A slur connects several notes of different pitches and means they are played smoothly.
Is this a tie or a slur? 	Tie
Is this a tie or a slur? 	Slur

Time signatures

Question	Answer
What is the name of a symbol that shows how many beats are in a bar?	Time signature
Where does the time signature go in the music?	At the start
What does the top number in a time signature show?	How many beats are in the bar
What does the bottom number in a time signature show?	The type of beat
What does it mean if the bottom number is a 4?	The bar has crotchet beats
What does it mean if the bottom number is a 2?	The bar has minim beats
What does this time signature show? 	There are two minim beats in a bar

Time signatures

Question	Answer
What is the name of a symbol that shows how many beats are in a bar?	Time signature
Where does the time signature go in the music?	At the start
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What does it mean if the bottom number is a 2?	The bar has minim beats
What does this time signature show? 	There are two minim beats in a bar

Family	Strings	Woodwind	Brass	Percussion
How is sound produced?	Sound is produced by either plucking or bowing strings that are stretched over a hollow body.	Sound is produced by either blowing across a hole or a reed . Oboes and bassoons use a double reed .	Sound is produced by buzzing into a metal mouthpiece .	Sound is produced by hitting or shaking the instrument.
Instruments (<i>High</i> → <i>Low</i>)	Violin Viola Cello Double Bass	Flute Oboe Clarinet Bassoon	Trumpet French Horn Trombone Tuba	Timpani

Te	Note	Keys
		6
		5
		4 (right hand middle)
		3
		2
		1
		thumb
		0
		A key

Te	Note	Valves
		1+3
		1+2
		2
		0
		1+3
		1+2
		1
		0
		1+2
T		

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Hospitality & Catering - Year 8



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Food Hygiene and Health and Safety	Answer
What colour chopping board for raw meat	Red
What colour chopping board for salads and fruits	Green
What are the 4C's	Cooking, cleaning, chilling, cross-contamination
What colour chopping board for dairy	White
Why should you tie your hair back when cooking	To prevent it falling into food
What colour chopping board for root vegetables(grown in soil)	Brown
What should you use when taking anything out of the oven	Oven gloves
What colour chopping board for fish	Blue
How should you carry a knife	By the handle and pointing down
Name 2 injuries you can have in a kitchen	Burns/scalds or cuts

Food Poisoning	Answer
What is food poisoning	An illness caused by eating food contaminated by harmful bacteria
What are the symptoms of food poisoning	Vomiting, diarrhoea, stomach ache, fever, nausea (feeling sick)
What are 'high risk' foods	Foods high in protein and moisture that will support bacterial growth
What 4 things do bacteria need to grow	Food, moisture, temperature and time
Why must you wash your hands before handling food	To remove dirt as well as bacteria
What is 'cross-contamination'	The transfer of bacteria from one thing to another which contaminates the food
What are the 4 contaminants in a kitchen	Bacterial, chemical, physical and allergenic
What is a 'pathogen'	A bacteria that causes a disease
Why are plasters blue in a food room	So they can be seen if they fall into food

Nutrition	Answer
How many sections are in The Eatwell Guide	5
What are the 3 MACRONUTRIENTS	Protein, Carbohydrates and Fats
What are the 2 MICRONUTRIENTS	Vitamins and Minerals
What are the other 2 nutrients are needed by the body	Water and Fibre
What is the main function of carbohydrates	To provide energy
What is the function of protein	For growth, repair and maintenance
What is the function of fat	To provide the biggest source of energy
Why is fibre needed	To aid digestion
What are vitamins needed for	To aid the normal functioning of the body
What is calcium needed for	Strong bones and teeth