



Year 8

Term 1

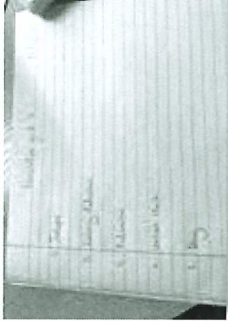
Knowledge Organiser

2025/26

How do I use my KO book for self-quizzing?



1) Write today's date and the **title** from the knowledge organiser



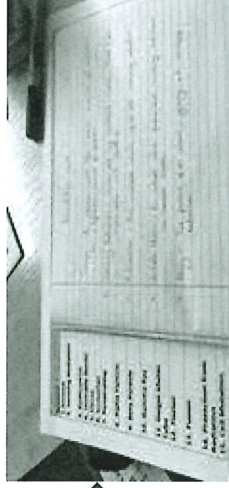
2) Write out the **keywords** you have been asked to learn leaving two lines between each word



3) Cover the definitions apart from the first: **read** it, **cover** it, **say** it in your head, **check** it



4) If you got it right, move on and **quiz yourself** on the rest in your head, one by one



5) Cover up **all** the definitions and write them out **from memory**



6) **Correct** your answers in green pen

7) Repeat the whole process



English: Dracula Knowledge Organiser –Term 1 - Year 8

Context		
Bram Stoker's Dracula (1897) is an epistolary novel, using letters, diary entries, and newspaper clippings to tell its story. As a Gothic work, it emphasizes fear, horror, death, and gloom, capturing extreme emotions and dark atmospheres characteristic of the genre.		
Plot Summary		
In Bram Stoker's Dracula, a lawyer called Jonathan Harker visits Count Dracula's Transylvanian castle, discovering he is a vampire. Dracula travels to England, spreading terror and preying on Lucy Westenra who later becomes an undead being. Vampire killer Dr. Van Helsing, Johnathan Harker, and their friends unite to confront Dracula. Despite setbacks and tragic losses, they chase Dracula back to his castle and ultimately destroy him, ending his reign of terror and freeing his victims from the evil vampire's supernatural control.		
Key Terminology		
1	Tone	The choice of writing style the writer employs to convey specific feelings, emotions or attitudes.
2	Narrative Voice	Narrative voice is the perspective the story is told from. Can be told in 1st person (I), 2nd Person (you), 3rd person (he/she/they)
3	Dramatic irony	The audience knows more than the characters.
4	Foreshadowing	'Clues' an author leaves for the reader/audience; an indication of future events.
5	Symbolism	The use of symbols to express ideas or qualities.
6	Imagery	Imagery is the use of figurative language to represent the objects, ideas, and actions in such a way that the appeals to the physical senses.
7	Pathetic fallacy	A figure of speech in which the natural world (or some part of it) is treated as though it had human emotions
8	Characterisation	A literary device in which in an author builds up a character in a narrative
9	Setting	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.
Key Vocabulary		
1	Insidious	Something dangerous or unpleasant gradually and secretly causing harm.
2	Redemption	The action of saving, or being saved from sin, error or evil.
3	Supernatural	A manifestation or event attributed to some force beyond scientific understanding or the laws of nature.
5	Superstition	A widely held but irrational belief in supernatural influences, especially as leading to good or bad luck.
6	Asylum	An institution for the care of people who are mentally ill.
7	Aquiline	Describing a person's nose as hooked or curved like an eagle's beak.
8	Pallor	an unhealthy pale, appearance
9	Repulsion	A feeling of intense distaste or disgust.
Themes and Motifs		
1	Feminism and the New Woman	Feminism is the belief that women should be allowed the same rights, opportunities, and power as men. The New Woman is a feminist ideal that became popular in the late 19 th century and influenced feminism in 20 th century.
2	Vampires and the Supernatural	From the Middle Ages to the modern era, reports of corpses rising from the dead with supernatural powers achieved widespread acceptance. Count Dracula is supposed to be a descendant of The Prince of Wallachia, Vlad Dracula, or Vlad the Impaler, and not the prince himself.
3	Gothic Literature	Gothic novels emphasised mystery, horror and the uncanny. Typical characteristics of the gothic genre are: castles, crumbling buildings, gloomy/remote locations, dark forests, damsels in distress, villains. Themes explored include: good versus evil; morality; beauty versus the grotesque; the struggle between reason and imagination.
4	Life, Death, and the Un-Dead	The novel explores ideas how living a 'pure' Christian life, whether a violent dramatic death is fair or exciting and whether it is a benefit to come back to life after death.
5	Romantic Love and Seduction	Many view Dracula's habit of sucking blood as an image of seduction (leading someone, often romantically). Victorians were quite obsession with the 'correct' and 'moral' way to fall in love. Dracula himself breaks all these rules.

French Year 8 Term 1: School and Future Plans

Week 1) BOX A C'est comment ton collège?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) C'est un collège mixte | It is a mixed school |
| 2) un collège de filles/garçons | a school for girls/boys |
| 3) est situé à... | situated in... |
| 4) Il y a ... bâtiments | there are ...buildings |
| 5) moderne/ vieux | modern/old |

Week 2 Box B

C'est comment ton uniforme scolaire ?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) On porte un uniforme scolaire | We wear a uniform |
| 2) Un pull | a jumper |
| 3) Un blazer/ une veste | a blazer |
| 4) Un chemisier | a blouse |
| 5) Un pantalon | trousers |
| 6) Une chemise | a shirt |
| 7) Une cravate | a tie |
| 8) Une jupe | a skirt |
| 9) Des chaussures | some shoes |
| 10) Des chaussettes | some socks |

Porter = To wear

Je porte	I wear
Tu portes	You wear
Il/elle/on porte	He/she/we wear(s)
Nous portons	We wear
Vous portez	You wear
Ils/elles portent	They wear

Week 3 Box C

Les règles

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Il faut/ il ne faut pas | You must/ You must not |
| 2) Mâcher du chewing-gum | Chew chewing gum |
| 3) Fumer | Smoke |
| 4) Harceler les autres | Bully others |
| 5) Respecter les autres | Respect others |
| 6) Écouter le professeur | Listen to the teacher |
| 7) Utiliser un portable | Use a mobile |
| 8) Porter du maquillage | Wear makeup |
| 9) *Avoir un piercing | Have a piercing |
| 10) *Être à l'heure | Be on time |
| 11) *Être en retard | Be late |
| 12) C'est juste | It's fair |
| 13) C'est injuste | It's unfair |
| 14) Je (ne) changerais (pas) | I would (not) change |
| 15) Je voudrais | I would like |

Week 4 Box D

Les métiers

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Je vais | I am going |
| 2) Je veux | I want |
| 3) Je voudrais | I would like |
| 4) être | to be |
| 5) travailler comme | to work as |
| 6) cuisinier/ cuisinière | Cook |
| 7) infirmier/ infirmière | Nurse |
| 8) pompier/ pompière | Firefighter |
| 9) vendeur/ vendeuse | Sales assistant |
| 10) serveur/ serveuse | Waiter/waitress |
| 11) au chômage | unemployed |
| 12) avocat/avocate | Lawyer |
| 13) mère/ père au foyer | Stay at home mum/dad |
| 14) maçon | Builder |
| 15) électricien/ électricienne | Electrician |

French Year 8 Term 1: School and Future Plans

Week 5 Box E	Ton avenir	Week 6 BOX F	Dans cinq ans....
1) Quel <u>serait</u> ton métier idéal? 2) Mon métier idéal serait... 3) Je voudrais/ J'espère être... 4) pilote 5) ingénieur/ ingénieuse 6) chanteur/ chanteuse 7) danseur/ danseuse 8) programmeur/ programmeuse 9) footballeur professionnel(le) 10) Je voudrais avoir 11) ma propre entreprise 12) Ça serait... 13) mon rêve 14) bien payé	What <u>would be</u> your ideal job? My ideal job would be... I would like/ I hope to be... pilot engineer singer dancer programmer professional footballer I would like to have my own business It would be... my dream well paid	1) Dans cinq/ dix/ vingt ans 2) Je vais (+infinitive) 3) Je veux (+ infinitive) 4) J'espère (+infinitive) 5) Je voudrais (+infinitive) 6) me marier 7) avoir des enfants 8) avoir une maison/ une voiture 9) avoir ma propre entreprise 10) habiter à l'étranger 11) étudier à l'université 12) voyager 13) être content(e)/ riche	In 5/10/20 years I am going.. I want.. I hope... I would like... to get married to have children to have a house/ a car to have my own business to live abroad to study at university to travel to be happy/ rich

Mon collège est situé dans le nord de l'Angleterre et c'est un collège mixte. On porte un uniforme scolaire et j'aime mon uniforme car c'est chic. On porte un pull gris et un pantalon noir, mais on ne porte pas de cravate. Après le collège, on peut jouer au foot ou au basket, mais on ne peut pas participer à la chorale – c'est dommage ! Dans mon collège, il y a trop de règles. Par exemple, on ne peut pas utiliser le portable et je pense que c'est injuste ! Je voudrais pouvoir utiliser mon portable au collège.

À l'avenir, je voudrais être mécanicien parce que j'adore les voitures. Je ne voudrais pas travailler dans un bureau et je veux aider les autres. De plus, dans dix ans j'espère me marier et avoir des enfants mais je ne veux pas étudier à l'université. J'aimerais voyager mais je ne vais pas travailler à l'étranger.

Model text -

Year 8 Geography KO:

Term 1

Week 1.	Population (5)
Population	Total number of people living in a particular area
Population distribution	Is how people are spread out over a particular area
Population density	Is the number of people who live within one square kilometre (km ²)
Sparsely populated	Places which contain few people per km ²
Densely populated	Places which contain many people per km ²

Week 2.	Population continued (4)
Natural increase	The difference between the birth rate and death rate
Population explosion	The rapid increase in the world's population since the 1950s
Over population	When the number of people in a region exceeds the capacity of that region's resources to support them
Population structure	The proportion of people in each age range, for each gender

Week 3.	Ageing and youthful population (5)
Young dependents	Children and young people 0-14 who are usually not working and depend on others for care and support
Elderly dependents	Older adults, 65+, who are often retired and may rely on others or the government for financial and healthcare support
Working aged population	The group of people, 15-64, who are considered old enough to work and support the economy
Ageing population	A population with a high and increasing proportion of people aged 65 and over, often due to low birth rates and longer life expectancy
Youthful population	A population with a high proportion of young people (typically under the age of 15), often found in countries with high birth rates and lower life expectancy

Week 4.	Migration (3)
Migration	the movement of people from one place to another
Push factor	a reason for moving away from a place, often involving negative aspects such as conflict
Pull factor	a reason for moving to a new place, often involving positive aspects such as better jobs

Week 5.	Migration continued (2)
Host country	The destination country for a migrant
Source country	The home country of a migrant

Week 6.	Forced migration (4)
Forced migration	When people are made to move due to conflict, natural disasters, persecution, or other dangers beyond their control
Asylum seeker	Someone who has been forced to move from one place to another place in a different country; they have not yet had their asylum claim approved
Refugee	Someone who has been forced to move from one place to another place in a different country; they were an asylum seeker but have now had their claim approved
Internally displaced person (IDP)	Someone who has been forced to flee their home but has not crossed an international border

Week 7.	Coasts introduction (3)
Fetch	The distance a wave has travelled
Swash	Movement of a wave up the beach. The direction is dependent upon the wind direction
Backwash	Movement of a wave back down the beach, this happens at 90o

Year 8 Unit 1 The Reformation

Week 1, 1-3, Week 2 4-6.

1. **Martin Luther:** A German monk who triggered the Reformation with his 95 Point Thesis.
2. **Henry VIII:** King 1509-47 who begun the English Reformation with his divorce.
3. **Catherine of Aragon:** Henry VIII's first wife who provided him with one daughter (Mary) and who was the daughter of the king and queen of Spain. She promoted education for women and led the English army to a victory in Scotland when her Henry VIII was fighting in France.
4. **Anne Boleyn:** Henry VIII's second wife, who was executed in 1536 for adultery after birthing him a daughter (Elizabeth).
5. **Thomas Cromwell:** Henry VIII's chief minister from 1532, a lawyer and a strong Protestant.

Week 3, 1-6, Week 4, 7-10. B.

Catholic Church v. Protestantism

1. **Absolutism:** The forgiving of a person's sins.
2. **Corruption:** The dishonest behaviour by those in power.
3. **Transubstantiation:** A Catholic belief that the bread and wine taken during Mass actually transform into the physical body and blood of Christ
4. **Vestments:** Garments worn by priests .
5. **Heretic:** Someone with religious views that disagree with official church teaching.
6. **Printing Press:** A revolutionary invention created by Gutenberg in 1455.
7. **Reformation:** A movement in the 16th century which led to a break with the Catholic church and the beginning of the **Protestant** church.
8. **Protestant:** A new form of Christianity emerging in the 16th century in protest against Catholicism.
9. **Salvation:** To be delivered from sins and its consequences.

Week 5C. What type of king was Henry VIII?

Keywords:

1. **Heir:** A person who inherits the throne.
 2. **Usurper:** A person who has taken a position of power illegally or by force.
 3. **Machiavellian:** To be cunning and scheming, especially in politics.
 4. **Renaissance Man:** To be well-read, cultured, artistic and thoughtful.
- 1509 – Henry VIII comes to the throne.



Week 6, 1-7, D. Why did Henry break with Rome?

Keywords:

1. **Annulment:** To declare that a marriage never actually existed.
2. **Dissolution of the Monasteries:** Henry VIII's actions to strip English monasteries of their wealth and treasures.
3. **Revenue:** The annual amount earned by the King and country to pay for wars and other expenses.
4. **Faction:** Political groups who fought for power and influence over Henry.
5. **Royal Supremacy:** The king replaced the Pope as supreme religious power in England.
6. **Superstition:** Believing in ideas that seem magical and supernatural.
7. **Litany:** A long prayer, usually led by a priest, involving responses from the worshippers.



Week 6: SENECA Knowledge review.

Week 7: Key dates:

- 1525 – Henry loses interest in Catherine of Aragon and meets Anne Boleyn.
- 1528-29 – Henry attempts to divorce Catherine of Aragon for failure to produce an heir.
- 1529 – Wolsey is stripped of his title.
- 1533 – Henry and Anne Boleyn marry in secret
- 1534 – The Act of Supremacy is passed.
- 1536 – Henry dissolves the monasteries for the funds; Anne Boleyn is executed.
- 1539 – Parliament passed the Six Articles.

Term 1 – Year 8 – Religious Education Knowledge Organiser – Islam

Week 1 and 2	
Keywords	Definitions
Islam	The religion of the Muslims, a monotheistic faith regarded as revealed through Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah.
Allah	"The God" in Arabic.
Tawhid	The belief in the oneness of God.
Revelation	A message from God to human beings.
Prophet Muhammad	An Arab religious, social, and political leader and the founder of Islam.
Qur'an	The central religious text of Islam, believed by Muslims to be the final revelation from God.
Seneca: Pre-Islamic Arabia and The Prophet Muhammad & The Qur'an	

Week 5 and 6	
Keywords	Definitions
Sunni	The branch of Islam with the majority of followers, Sunni meaning followers of the Sunnah.
Shia	The branch of Islam with the minority of followers, Shi'a meaning 'House of Ali'.
Sunni/ Shia Split	A division in Islam which occurred after the death of the Prophet Muhammad on who should lead the Ummah.
Jannah	Heaven or paradise
Jahannam	Place of torture with 7 stages
Seneca: Sunni/ Shi'a split	

Week 3 and 4	
Keywords	Definitions
Mecca	Holy city for Muslims established by Ibrahim and Ishmael.
Hijrah	The migration of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina.
Ummah	The worldwide Muslim community.
Hadith	The sayings of the Prophet Muhammad
Sunnah	The traditions and practices of the Prophet Muhammad.
Seneca: The Hijrah and the Conquest of Mecca and The Final Sermon	

Week 7	
Keywords	Definitions
The Five Pillars	The basic acts in Islam, considered mandatory by believers, and are the foundation of Muslim life.
Shahadah	Muslim declaration of faith, meaning 'to witness'.
Hajj	The Hajj is an annual Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia, the holiest city for Muslims.
Seneca: Five Pillars of Islam and Hajj	

Knowledge Organiser – Year 8 Food Technology

Lesson 1

Personal Hygiene	
How and why should we wash our hands?	Regularly using hot soapy water to reduce the bacteria.
What temperature should food be cooked to?	Food should be cooked to 75°C.
What temperature should the fridge be?	The fridge should be 3-5°C
How long should food be left out before chilling?	Food should be chilled within 90 minutes of being cooked.
What are seasonal foods?	The times of year when a given food is at its peak, it is more nutritious and often cheaper.

Lesson 3

Environmental Issues	
What is a food mile?	How far a food travels from farm to plate.
What impact do food miles have?	Ships, planes and lorries transporting food cause pollution from the carbon emissions they emit.
How can we reduce food miles?	Buying & eating seasonal foods means that local farmers make money but we reduce the amount of pollution from transportation.
What are seasonal foods?	The times of year when a given food is at its peak, it is more nutritious and often cheaper.
What is Fairtrade?	Trade between developed countries and developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the farmers.
Who does fair trade benefit?	It supports farmers in developing countries to have a secure income, so they are less vulnerable to poverty.

Year 8 – Term 1 - Design and Technology Knowledge Organiser (Timbers)

Week 1

Key Term	Definition
What are the two main categories of wood?	The two main categories of wood are Hardwood and Softwood.
What is meant by the term Timber?	Timber refers to sawn chunks of solid wood that are used as building materials.
Describe the characteristics of Softwood?	Softwoods are fast-growing, coniferous trees and usually evergreen. They have needles rather than leaves.
Describe the characteristics of Hardwood?	Hardwoods come from deciduous, broad-leaved trees that are slow growing. They have a tighter grain than softwoods and much denser.
What is meant by the term 'manufactured board'?	Manufactured boards are pieces of wood which have been combined with glue and compressed into large sheets.

Week 3

Key Term	Definition
What is meant by the term 'one-off' production?	One-off production is the term given to making a bespoke unique product such as a piece of furniture or wedding dress.
What is meant by the term 'batch' production?	Batch production is the process of making a specific quantity (batch) of the same product. Batches can be repeated as many times as necessary.
What is meant by the term 'mass' production?	Mass production is the term used to describe the making of thousands of the same product.
What is meant by the term 'continuous' production?	Continuous production differs from mass production in that it runs all the time without interruption.
What is meant by JIT or 'Just in time' production?	Just-in-time manufacturing (JIT manufacturing) is a production model in which items are created to meet demand, not created in surplus or in advance of need.

Week 5

Key Term	Definition
Pine	Yellowish coloured softwood with brown grain. Often has knots.
Oak	Oak, light brown hardwood which is tough, durable and very strong.
Mahogany	Red-brown hardwood which is durable and is easy to work with.
Beech	Creamy pink hardwood which is tough and finishes well. Used for toys and kitchen wear.
Balsa	Creamy white hardwood which has a low density and is very soft. Easy to cut and shape so is used a lot for modelling.
Ash	Pale cream hardwood which is tough and absorbs shock well. Used for tool handles and sports equipment such as bats.

Year 8 Drama Term 1 Knowledge Organiser

<u>Keyword</u>	<u>What is it?</u> <u>Define the word?</u>	<u>How do we perform it? Skills?</u>
(‘Today I was good at.....’ ‘Today I need to improve on.....’)	(‘The reason I was good at this was because.....’ ‘The reason I need to improve on this is because I did not.....’)	(‘The way I was good at this was by.....’ The way I need to improve on this is by.....’)
<u>Week 1</u>		
1a) Characterisation	1b) I became someone else	1c) Changing how I walk: pace, length of steps & weight of steps Talk: pace, pitch, tone, volume, accent, language, diction/clarity etc Move: facial expression, body language and gestures
2a) Mime	2b) Acting without speaking	<u>2c)</u> Slightly slowing down actions Making actions over the top, so the actions become clear.
3a) Role Play	3b) Role-play is what you do when you're pretending to be another person and using your imagination to speak, think and even feel like that character.	3c) Act out a naturalistic play as a specific role by having good characterisation and the play telling a clear story.
4a) Vocal expression (vocal skills)	6b) Changing your voice	6c) Changing pitch, tone, accent, volume, pace etc
<u>Week 3</u>		
1a) Projection	1b) To speak loudly	1c) Good breath control, speaking at a good pace and clear. Raising your voice without shouting.
2a) Stage Directions	8b) Notations in the script, written by the playwright. They are written in italics inside brackets. They tell the actors where to sit, stand, move about, enter, and exit.	8c) Where to stand: • Downstage- front of the stage • Upstage- back of the stage. • Centre • Stage right • Stage left • Downstage right • Downstage left • Upstage right • Upstage left

3a) Staging	3b) Types of staging that are used for performances.	3c) • Proscenium • End on • Traverse • In the round • Thrust • Arena
4a) Blocking	4b) Working out the movement in a performance	4c) Where you stand in relations to the other characters.

Y8 Music Homework
Term 1: Music in Our World Part 1

Music Homework is set and completed online via Teaching Gadget by visiting:
<https://teachinggadget.com>

Students will be given login details to write in their planners.
Specific tasks to be completed will be communicated by the teacher in lesson and it is the student's responsibility to ensure they have noted this in their planner when told.

User Guide (How to access and submit work):

1. Login using your Teaching Gadget student account.
2. After logging in, select 'my assignments'.
3. Select the task your teacher has told you to complete in lesson (you should have it noted in your planner).
4. After completing the task, a submission box will appear. Select the class you are in (check your timetable if you don't know your class code. It should appear as **8MU_**).
5. Make sure to add your name and surname, and then select 'submit score'.
6. The submission box will disappear followed by a notification to say the submission was successful.

Homework will be set this term on the weeks below and is due the following week:

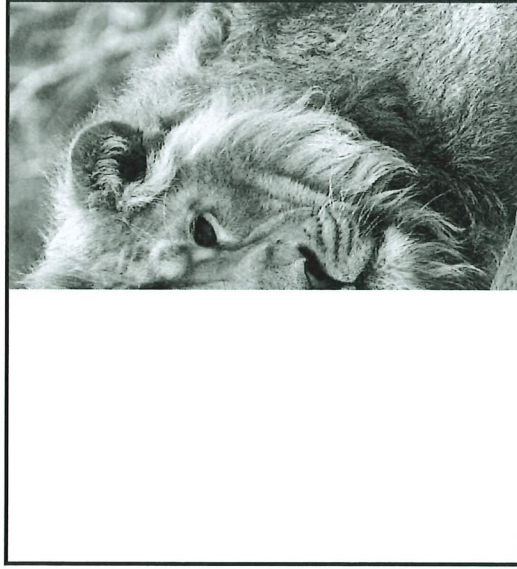
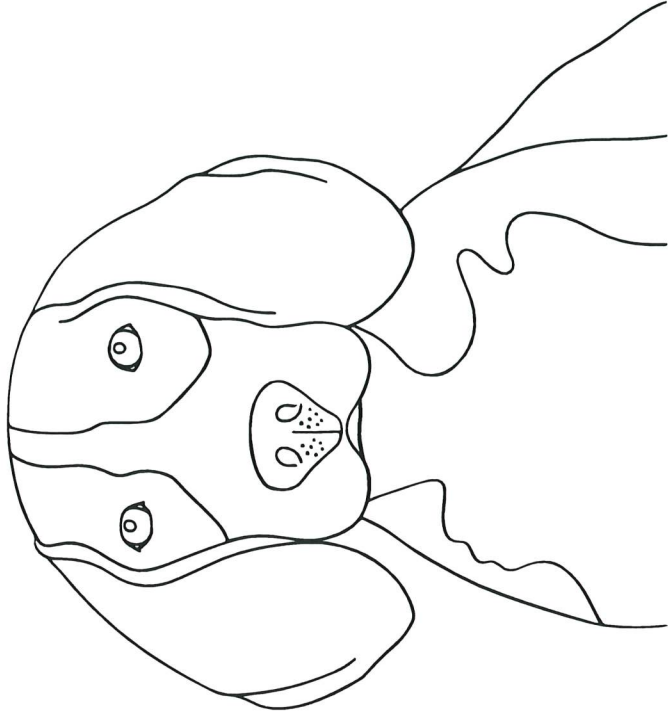
- Week 1 - W/C 8th September 2025
- Week 3 - W/C 22nd September 2025
- Week 5 - W/C 6th October 2025



Year 8 Art – Term 1

Week 2

Colour in the image of the dog using either warm colours or cool colours. Think about where the light would hit – these should be coloured using the lightest cool/warm colour. Where the shadows would fall should be in the darkest warm/cool colour you have.



Week 4

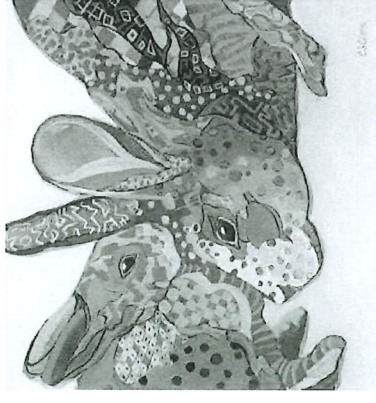
Draw in the missing half of the picture above. Making sure you include the lighter and darker sections.



Challenge: Can you create an accurate fur texture around the ears and mouth.

Week 6

Colour in the image of the parrot using colour and pattern in the style of Carolee Clarke.



Challenge: Use warm colours for where the light would hit and cool colours for where the shadows would be.



YEAR 8 - Computer Studies Knowledge Organiser – Rotation 1

Week 1		Week 3	
Word	Definition	Word	Definition
Data	A letter, word, number etc. that has been collected for a purpose, but stored without context	The Computer Misuse Act 1990	An Act Passed by Parliament to help protect computer users
Information	Data put into a context that provides meaning	Data Protection Act 2008	controls how your personal information is used by organisations, businesses or the government
Data Protection Act 2018	All organisations and people using and storing personal data must abide by the principles in this Act	Week 5	
Hacking	Gaining unauthorised access to or control of a computer system	Word	Definition
Ethical Hacking	an authorised attempt to gain unauthorized access to a computer system, application, or data.	Malware	Malware (malicious software) is software that is designed to gain access to your computer with malicious intent.
		Phishing	when criminals use scam emails, text messages or phone calls to trick their victims.
		Blagging	the act of inventing a specific scenario to try and engage with the victim.
		White Hat Hacker	An ethical hacker
		Black Hat Hacker	criminals who break into computer networks with malicious intent.
Week 3			
Word	Definition		
Shouldering	Shouldering (also known as shoulder surfing) is an attack designed to steal a victim's password or other sensitive data		
Virus	Viruses are a malicious form of self-replicating software		