

BLESSED TRINITY
RC COLLEGE

YEAR 8 REVISION BOOKLET

AUTUMN ASSESSMENTS 2026

Exams begin Monday 16 November

Use this booklet to plan, practise and feel prepared.

LOVE GOD • SERVE OTHERS • WORK HARD • VALUE ALL

YOUR REVISION RULES	YOUR GOAL
Keep sessions short. Put your phone away. Take breaks. Test yourself rather than only rereading.	Build confidence by revisiting the important knowledge little and often. You do not need to do everything in one night.

Three-week revision timetable

Start on Monday 26 October. Aim for around 20–30 minutes a day. If you miss a session, simply pick up again the next day.

WEEK 1 | GET ORGANISED | 26 OCT–1 NOV

DAY	FOCUS	WHAT TO DO
Mon 26 Oct	English	Read your story-writing revision sheet. Practise one strong opening.
Tue 27 Oct	Maths	Choose one topic. Study a worked example, then try similar questions.
Wed 28 Oct	Science	Revise Health and the Human Body. Make 6 flashcards.
Thu 29 Oct	Languages	Practise Spanish or French vocabulary aloud and from memory.
Fri 30 Oct	History	Review the Mali Empire timeline, key figures and key terms.
Sat 31 Oct	Geography / RE	Review one knowledge organiser. Write five questions to test yourself.
Sun 1 Nov	Catch-up + plan	Check what you remember. Choose three priorities for Week 2.

WEEK 2 | PRACTISE REMEMBERING | 2–8 NOV

DAY	FOCUS	WHAT TO DO
Mon 2 Nov	Maths	Practise ratio, proportion, algebra or coordinates using worked examples.
Tue 3 Nov	Science	Revise Chemical Reactions. Cover the answers and test yourself.
Wed 4 Nov	English	Plan a story using opening, build-up, climax, resolution and ending.
Thu 5 Nov	Languages	Practise writing about yourself, family, pets and school subjects.
Fri 6 Nov	History	Revise Voyages of Discovery. Make a mini mind map from memory.
Sat 7 Nov	Computing / Geography	Use your subject resource. Summarise key facts without looking.
Sun 8 Nov	Review	Redo questions you got wrong. Keep it short and positive.

WEEK 3 | BUILD CONFIDENCE | 9–15 NOV

DAY	FOCUS	WHAT TO DO
Mon 9 Nov	Maths	Complete a short mixed practice. Check each answer and correct mistakes.
Tue 10 Nov	Science	Answer core questions from memory. Revisit anything you forgot.
Wed 11 Nov	English	Write a 6–10 sentence story opening. Check punctuation and description.
Thu 12 Nov	Languages	Test key vocabulary and practise a short paragraph.
Fri 13 Nov	First exam check	Look at Monday's exams on the timetable. Revise those subjects first.
Sat 14 Nov	Priority subjects	Do two short sessions on subjects you have soonest. Take breaks.
Sun 15 Nov	Get ready	Pack your equipment, check Monday's subjects and get a good night's sleep.

REVISION REMINDERS

TRY A MIX

Combine techniques to find what works for you.

KEEP IT SHORT

Use short sessions with regular breaks.

PRACTISE REGULARLY

Revisit information little and often.

BE POSITIVE

Small steps make a big difference.

The 5 key revision techniques

Choose a technique that suits the subject and mix them across the week. These are the five strategies used at Blessed Trinity.

1. MIND MAPS

Turn information into a visual map with key ideas, colours and links. This helps you see the bigger picture and remember more.

TOP TIPS

- Start with the main topic in the centre.
- Use colours, images and key words.
- Make links between ideas.
- Keep it clear and simple.

2. FLASH CARDS

Short, focused questions and answers help you test yourself and build confidence.

TOP TIPS

- Write a question on one side and the answer on the other.
- Use key words, not long sentences.
- Test yourself regularly.
- Mix them up and try again in a few days.

3. KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

A simple, organised summary of the key information helps you see the most important facts, vocabulary and processes in one place.

TOP TIPS

- Read, cover, write, check.
- Turn information into flash cards or mind maps.
- Focus on the most important information.
- Use images and diagrams.

4. LOCI METHOD (MEMORY PALACE)

Link information to a place you know well, like your home. Imagine walking through it and storing information in different locations.

TOP TIPS

- Choose a familiar place.
- Decide what information to store in each location.
- Create clear, memorable images.
- Walk through the place in your mind to recall information.

5. WORKED EXAMPLES

Look at a completed example and break it down step by step. Understand the method, then try similar questions yourself.

TOP TIPS

- Study the example and understand each step.
- Identify the key method.
- Try a similar question without looking.
- Check your answer and fix mistakes.

My subject revision checklist

Use this page to keep track of the resources you have collected from your subject areas. Tick each box when you have checked what you need to revise.

DONE	SUBJECT	WHAT TO CHECK
■	English	Story writing: prejudice or unfair judgement; story mountain; description; punctuation and speech marks.
■	Maths	Use the revision sheets provided by your teacher. Practise worked examples, then try questions independently.
■	Science	Health and the human body; chemical reactions. Use the Year 8 Science Revision Materials – Autumn 2026.
■	History	Unit 1: The Mali Empire; Unit 2: Voyages of Discovery.
■	Spanish	Writing about yourself, appearance, family, pets and school subjects.
■	French	Use your class revision resources and vocabulary lists.
■	Geography	Use your class knowledge organiser and revision materials.
■	RE	Use your class knowledge organiser and revision materials.
■	Computing	Use your class revision resources.
■	Performing Arts	Use your class revision resources.
■	PE	Use your class revision resources.
■	Art	Assessment is completed in lessons: Natural Forms pupils draw a flower; Still Life pupils draw a bottle. Use pencil and show a full range of tones and mark making.
■	Music	Learn to play Silent Night on a keyboard in class. Assessment is in class during the first week of December.
■	Design and Technology	Assessment takes place in lessons during the weeks beginning 9 and 16 November. Revise from the Knowledge Organiser in your class folder.

MY THREE PRIORITIES

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

YEAR 8 ENGLISH STORY WRITING REVISION

WHEN OUR WORLDS COLLIDED • Danielle Jawando

Your assessment: Write a story in which a young person's life changes because of prejudice or an unfair judgement.

1 REVIEW | What makes a good story?

A. What makes a good story? Fill in the empty boxes with your own ideas. Two examples are given to help you.

1. STORY MOUNTAIN / STORY ARC Beginning → problem → ending	2. _____ _____	3. _____ _____
4. _____ _____		6. SPEECH / DIALOGUE Characters speak
5. _____ _____	7. _____ _____	8. _____ _____

2 PRACTICE | Show, don't tell

Show the reader how someone feels through actions, thoughts and description, instead of just naming the feeling.

SIMILE = compares using "like" or "as". Example: My hands shook like leaves in the wind.

Finish: My heart raced like _____

PERSONIFICATION = gives something non-human a human action. Example: The wind whispered through the alley.

Finish: The streetlights _____

Show fear without writing "I was scared": _____

3 PRACTICE | Quick SPaG check

Rewrite these sentences with correct capital letters, full stops, commas or speech marks.

a) jackson stopped he couldnt believe what he had seen

b) dont judge him shouted maya hes done nothing wrong

YEAR 8 | STORY WRITING REVISION

2 PRACTICE | Write a story opening

ASSESSMENT PRACTICE: Write the opening of a story in which a young person is judged unfairly by someone who does not know them.

You could set it at a shop, on a bus or outside school. Invent your own characters and events. Do NOT retell When Our Worlds Collided.

B. STORY MOUNTAIN (story arc): This is the order of events in your story. Fill in the boxes with short ideas for your own story.

1. Opening	2. Build-up	3. Climax	4. Resolution	5. Ending
Who? Where? _____	What goes wrong? _____	Big moment? _____	What happens next? _____	Final feeling? _____

Remember: your story must have a clear beginning, middle and ending. Do not rush straight to the ending.

What unfair judgement is made? _____

Write 6–10 sentences on lined paper. Begin with the character in a place, then introduce the unfair judgement. Try one simile OR personification and a short sentence for tension.

What a good opening looks like | Model

Read this short example and notice what the writer does.
The bus doors hissed open. Sam stepped forward, clutching his school bag. The driver looked at his muddy trainers and frowned. "You lot always cause trouble," he muttered. Sam froze. He had not even spoken. Why had the man already decided what he was like?

Notice: setting • character • unfair judgement • dialogue • a short sentence • a question showing thoughts.

3 CHECK | Self-assess your opening

Tick what you have done. Put a star next to ONE thing you will improve.

- ☐ I introduced my main character and where they are.
- ☐ I showed someone being judged unfairly (prejudice).
- ☐ I made the reader want to find out what happens next.
- ☐ I used a simile, personification OR another clear description.
- ☐ I used at least one short sentence to create tension.
- ☐ I used capital letters, full stops and accurate speech marks if needed.
- ☐ I used paragraphs when the time, place, speaker or focus changed.

My best sentence: _____

One thing I will improve: _____

Before the real assessment | Remember

Use your STORY MOUNTAIN to plan the whole story: opening → build-up → climax → resolution → ending. Show how the unfair judgement changes the young person's life.

RATIO (E)

WORKED EXAMPLES

1 Express 6 : 20 in the form 1 : n

Divide both parts by 6.

$$6 : 20 = 1 : \frac{20}{6}$$

$$= 1 : \frac{10}{3}$$

$$= 1 : 3\frac{1}{3}$$

2 Express 24 : 8 in the form n : 1

Divide both parts by 8.

$$24 : 8 = \frac{24}{8} : \frac{8}{8}$$

$$= 3 : 1$$

3 Express 7 : 28 in the form 1 : n

Divide both parts by 7.

$$7 : 28 = 1 : 4$$

KEY IDEAS

- A ratio shows how much of one quantity there is compared to another.
- We can simplify ratios by dividing by a common factor.
- We can express a ratio in the form 1 : n or n : 1 by dividing both parts by the first or second term.

THINGS TO REMEMBER...

- Keep the same units.
- Divide both parts by the same number.
- For 1 : n, make the first term 1.
- For n : 1, make the second term 1.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1 Express each ratio in the form 1 : n

- a) 4 : 12 b) 9 : 27 c) 5 : 35
d) 8 : 56 e) 12 : 18 f) 15 : 45

2 Express each ratio in the form n : 1

- a) 10 : 5 b) 18 : 6 c) 21 : 3
d) 14 : 7 e) 30 : 10 f) 24 : 8

3 Write each ratio in the form 1 : n or n : 1.

- a) 6 : 18 b) 16 : 12 c) 9 : 4
d) 25 : 40 e) 81 : 27 f) 7 : 21

4 A recipe uses flour and butter in the ratio 3 : 5. Write the ratio of butter to flour in the form 1 : n.

5 The ratio of red to blue counters is 7 : 28. Write this ratio in the form 1 : n.

CHALLENGE

1 A class has 30 students. The ratio of boys to girls is 1 : 4. How many boys and how many girls are there?

2 A drink is made by mixing orange and mango juice in the ratio 5 : 3. Write the ratio of mango to orange in the form 1 : n.

3 The ratio of pens to pencils is 9 : 6. Express this ratio in the form 1 : n and in the form n : 1. Which form is more efficient to use and why?

PROPORTION AND SCALE

KEY IDEAS

- In direct proportion, one quantity increases in the same ratio as another.
- We can use graphs, tables and equations to show direct proportion.
- Scale links a length on a diagram to a real length using a ratio.
- Similar shapes have the same shape but different size. All lengths are in the same ratio.

THINGS TO REMEMBER...

- In direct proportion, the graph is a straight line through the origin.
- Use a rule to convert between currencies.
- Keep your units consistent.
- For scale diagrams, use the same scale for all lengths.
- For similar shapes, all lengths (and areas) are in the same ratio.

WORKED EXAMPLES

1 Direct proportion

3 cakes cost £4.50.

How much do 7 cakes cost?

$$3 \text{ cakes} = £4.50 \rightarrow 1 \text{ cake} = £1.50$$

$$7 \text{ cakes} = 7 \times £1.50 = £10.50$$

2 Scale diagram

A map has a scale of 1 : 50 000.

A road is 4 cm long on the map.

$$\text{Real length} = 4 \times 50\,000 = 200\,000 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 2\,000 \text{ m} = 2 \text{ km}$$

3 Similar shapes

Two rectangles are similar.

The small rectangle has length 4 cm and the large rectangle has length 10 cm.

The scale factor is $10 \div 4 = 2.5$.

All lengths in the large shape are 2.5 times the lengths in the small shape.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1 5 pens cost £6. How much do 9 pens cost?

2 A car travels 120 km in 1.5 hours. Assuming a constant speed, how far will it travel in 2.5 hours?

3 A map has a scale of 1 : 200 000.

A river is 6 cm long on the map. What is the real length?

4 A rectangle on a map is 3 cm by 2 cm.

The scale is 1 : 25 000. Find the real length and width.

5 Two similar triangles have corresponding sides in the ratio 2 : 5. The smaller triangle has a side of 6 cm. Find the corresponding side on the larger triangle.

CHALLENGE

1 A model of a building is made with a scale of 1 : 400. The model is 12 cm tall. What is the real height of the building in metres?

2 £1 = €1.18
Convert £350 to euros.

3 A triangle has a base of 5 cm and a height of 3 cm on a map with a scale of 1 : 10 000. What is the real area of the triangle?

4 Two similar shapes have an area ratio of 1 : 9. The smaller shape has an area of 16 cm². What is the area of the larger shape?

ALGEBRAIC MANIPULATION (E)

WORKED EXAMPLES

1 Expand double brackets

Expand $(x + 3)(x - 2)$

	x	-2
x	x^2	$-2x$
3	$3x$	-6

$$(x + 3)(x - 2) = x^2 + x - 6$$

2 Factorise a quadratic expression

Factorise $x^2 + 5x + 6$

Find two numbers that multiply to 6 and add to 5 (2 and 3).

$$x^2 + 5x + 6 = (x + 2)(x + 3)$$

KEY IDEAS

- We can expand double brackets using FOIL or a grid method.
- We can factorise quadratic expressions of the form $x^2 + bx + c$.
- Factorising is the reverse of expanding.
- Always look for a common factor first.

THINGS TO REMEMBER...

- Multiply each term in the first bracket by each term in the second bracket.
- For factorising, find two numbers that multiply to give c and add to give b.
- Check your answer by expanding.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1 Expand and simplify.

- a) $(x + 4)(x + 3)$ b) $(x - 5)(x + 2)$
c) $(2x + 3)(x - 1)$ d) $(3x - 2)(x + 4)$

2 Factorise.

- a) $x^2 + 7x + 12$ b) $x^2 - 5x + 6$
c) $x^2 + 9x + 20$ d) $x^2 - 8x + 15$

3 Expand and simplify.

- a) $(2x + 1)(x + 3)$ b) $(3x - 4)(2x + 5)$
c) $(x - 6)(x - 2)$ d) $(5x + 2)(x - 3)$

4 Factorise.

- a) $x^2 + 3x - 10$ b) $x^2 - 7x + 10$
c) $x^2 + 6x + 8$ d) $x^2 - 9x + 14$

CHALLENGE

1 Expand and simplify.
 $(2x + 3)(3x - 5)$

2 Factorise.

- a) $x^2 + 10x + 21$
b) $x^2 - x - 20$

3 A rectangle has length $(2x + 3)$ and width $(x - 4)$. Find an expression for the area and simplify.

4 Factorise.
 $2x^2 + 11x + 12$

COORDINATES AND GRAPHS (E)

KEY IDEAS

- Coordinates locate a point using an (x, y) pair.
- The x-axis is horizontal and the y-axis is vertical.
- We can plot and read coordinates in all four quadrants.
- $y = mx$ represents a straight line through the origin (direct proportion).
- The midpoint of (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) is $\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$.
- Quadratic graphs are parabolas with equation $y = ax^2$.

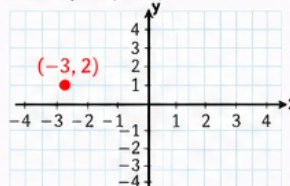
THINGS TO REMEMBER...

- Read the x-coordinate first.
- Left for negative x, right for positive x.
- Down for negative y, up for positive y.
- For $y = mx$, the graph goes through (0, 0).
- The graph of $y = ax^2$ is a curved U-shape (parabola).

WORKED EXAMPLES

1 Plotting coordinates

Plot the point $(-3, 2)$.



2 Finding the midpoint

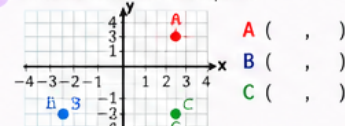
Find the midpoint of $(-4, 2)$ and $(6, 8)$.

$$\text{Midpoint} = \left(\frac{-4 + 6}{2}, \frac{2 + 8}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{2}, \frac{10}{2}\right)$$

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1 Write the coordinates of the points.



2 Find the midpoint of $(-2, 4)$ and $(6, -8)$.

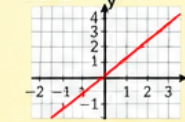
3 A straight line has equation $y = 4x$. Find the value of y when $x = 3$.

4 The point $(5, -1)$ lies on the graph of $y = mx$. Find the value of m.

5 Sketch the graph of $y = x^2$. Plot at least three points and draw a smooth curve.

CHALLENGE

1 Find the equation of the line shown.



2 Find the midpoint of the line joining $(-6, 4)$ and $(10, -2)$.

3 A quadratic graph passes through $(-2, 4)$, $(0, 0)$ and $(2, 4)$. Write the equation of the graph.

4 A line has equation $y = mx$ and passes through $(7, 14)$. Find the value of m.

RATIO

(CORE – NON E TOPICS)

WORKED EXAMPLES

1 Understand ratio

There are 3 red counters and 5 blue counters.

The ratio of red to blue is 3 : 5.



2 Simplify a ratio

Simplify 18 : 24

Both numbers are divisible by 6.

$18 : 24 = 3 : 4$

3 Compare ratios and fractions

Which is greater, 3 : 5 or 2 : 3?
Convert to fractions:

$$3 : 5 = \frac{3}{5}, \quad 2 : 3 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$\frac{2}{3}$ is greater, so 2 : 3 is greater.

KEY IDEAS

- A ratio compares two or more quantities.
- We can simplify ratios.
- We can compare ratios and fractions.
- We can solve ratio problems using the whole, a part or a difference.

THINGS TO REMEMBER...

- Write ratios with a colon (:).
- Simplify by dividing by a common factor.
- The order in a ratio is important.
- Ratios and fractions can be equivalent.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1 Simplify the following ratios.

- a) 12 : 18 b) 25 : 40
c) 14 : 21 d) 36 : 60

2 Write the ratio of blue to red counters.



3 Are the ratios equivalent?

- a) 4 : 6 and 6 : 9
b) 2 : 5 and 6 : 15
c) 7 : 9 and 14 : 18

4 A recipe uses flour and butter in the ratio 3 : 5. It uses 24 g of flour. How much butter is used?

5 A bag contains red and yellow sweets in the ratio 4 : 7. There are 44 sweets in total. How many yellow sweets are there?

★ CHALLENGE

1 The ratio of boys to girls in a class is 5 : 7. There are 36 boys. How many girls are there?

2 The ratio of red to blue pens is 9 : 11. There are 20 more blue pens than red pens. How many pens are there altogether?

3 Aisha and Rosie share £45 in the ratio 3 : 5. How much does each person receive?

PROPORTION AND SCALE

(CORE – NON E TOPICS)

KEY IDEAS

- In direct proportion, one quantity increases by the same factor.
- We can use conversion graphs.
- We can convert between currencies.
- We can convert metric units.
- We can interpret maps using scale and ratios.

THINGS TO REMEMBER...

- Direct proportion graphs are straight lines through the origin.
- Keep your units consistent.
- Use conversion graphs to change between units.
- A scale of 1 : n means 1 unit on the diagram represents n units in real life.

WORKED EXAMPLES

1 Direct proportion

3 doughnuts cost £7.50.

How much do 5 doughnuts cost?

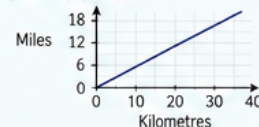
3 doughnuts = £7.50 → 1 doughnut = £2.50

5 doughnuts = 5 × £2.50 = £12.50

2 Conversion graph

A graph converts kilometres to miles.

1 km = 0.6 miles



3 Convert currencies

£1 = €1.20

Convert £50 to euros.

$50 \times 1.20 = €60$

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1 4 apples cost £2.80. How much do 7 apples cost?

2 A car travels 150 km in 2.5 hours. Assuming a constant speed, how far will it travel in 4 hours?

3 Convert £36 to dollars. \$1 = £0.80

4 Convert 2.4 metres to centimetres.

5 A map has a scale of 1 : 50 000.

A river is 4 cm long on the map.

What is the real length?

6 A train travels 300 miles in 5 hours. Assuming a constant speed, how long will it take to travel 600 miles?

★ CHALLENGE

1 A model of a building is made with a scale of 1 : 400. The model is 15 cm tall. What is the real height of the building?

2 Two similar shapes have corresponding sides in the ratio 3 : 5. The smaller shape has a side of 12 cm. Find the length of the corresponding side on the larger shape.

3 A map has a scale of 1 : 250 000. Two towns are 6.8 cm apart on the map. What is the real distance in kilometres?

ALGEBRAIC MANIPULATION

(CORE – NON E TOPICS)

KEY IDEAS

- We can use letters to represent numbers.
- We can simplify expressions by collecting like terms.
- We can expand single brackets.
- We can substitute values into expressions.
- We can solve simple equations (one step).

THINGS TO REMEMBER...

- Terms with the same letter can be combined.
- When substituting, use brackets first if needed.
- The equals sign (=) means the two sides are the same.
- Check your answer by substitution.

WORKED EXAMPLES

1 Simplify an expression

Simplify $5a + 3a - 2b + b = 8a - b$

2 Expand a single bracket

Expand $4(x + 3) = 4x + 12$

3 Substitute into an expression

Find the value of $3x - 2$ when $x = 5$.
 $= 3(5) - 2 = 15 - 2 = 13$

4 Solve a simple equation

Solve $3x + 4 = 19$
 $3x = 15$
 $x = 5$

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1 Simplify the following.

- a) $7a + 4a$ b) $6b - 3b$
c) $5x - 2x + 6$ d) $4y - 7 + 3y$

2 Expand the brackets.

- a) $3(x + 4)$ b) $5(x - 2)$
c) $6(2x + 3)$ d) $7(3 - x)$

3 Substitute the value.

- a) $3a + 5$ when $a = 4$
b) $2x - 7$ when $x = 6$

4 Solve the equation.

- a) $x + 5 = 12$ b) $2x = 18$
c) $5x - 3 = 22$ d) $4x + 7 = 23$

★ CHALLENGE

1 The perimeter of a rectangle is $2x + 8$. The length is $x + 3$. Find an expression for the width.

2 Solve the equation and check your answer. $3(x - 2) = 18$

3 A shape has perimeter $4x + 6$. Each side is $x + 1$. How many sides does the shape have?

COORDINATES AND GRAPHS

(CORE – NON E TOPICS)

KEY IDEAS

- Coordinates locate a point using an (x, y) pair.
- The x-axis is horizontal and the y-axis is vertical.
- We can plot and read coordinates in all four quadrants.
- We can use tables, equations or points to draw straight line graphs (linear relationships).
- We can find the equation of a straight line of the form $y = mx + c$ from a graph or points.

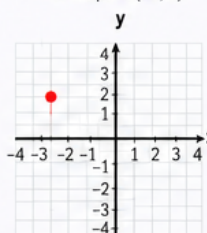
THINGS TO REMEMBER...

- The x-coordinate comes first.
- Move right for positive x, left for negative x.
- Move up for positive y, down for negative y.
- A straight line has the form $y = mx + c$.
- A straight line graph is a straight line.

WORKED EXAMPLES

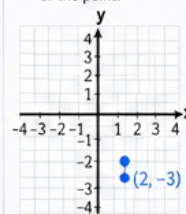
1 Plotting coordinates

Plot the point $(-3, 2)$.



2 Reading coordinates

Write the coordinates of the point.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1 Write the coordinates of the points.

- a) A (,)
b) B (,)
c) C (,)



2 Plot the point $(3, -2)$.

3 A straight line has equation $y = 2x + 1$. Complete the table and plot the graph.

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
y					

★ CHALLENGE

1 A straight line passes through $(0, 3)$ and $(2, 7)$. Find the equation of the line.

2 The point $(5, -1)$ lies on the line $y = mx + 2$. Find the value of m.

3 A line has equation $y = 3x - 4$. Find the value of y when $x = -2$.

RATIO (SUPPORT)

WORKED EXAMPLES

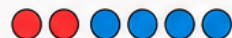
1 Understand ratio

There are 3 circles and 5 stars.
The ratio of circles to stars is 3 : 5.



2 Link ratio and fractions

The ratio of red to blue counters is 2 : 4.
This can be written as the fraction $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$



3 Simplify a ratio

Simplify 12 : 18
Both numbers are divisible by 6.
 $12 : 18 = 2 : 3$

KEY IDEAS

- A ratio compares two or more quantities.
- We can link ratios and fractions.
- We can simplify ratios.
- We can solve ratio problems when the whole or a part is given.

THINGS TO REMEMBER...

- Write ratios with a colon (:).
- Simplify by dividing by a common factor.
- The order in a ratio is important.
- A ratio can also be written as a fraction.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1 Write the ratio in simplest form.

- a) 6 : 8 b) 12 : 20 c) 15 : 25
d) 14 : 21

2 Write the missing number.

- a) $2 : 5 = 6 : \square$ b) $3 : \square = 9 : 12$

3 A bag has red and blue counters in the ratio 3 : 4. There are 21 red counters. How many blue counters are there?

4 A recipe uses flour and butter in the ratio 2 : 3. It uses 10 g of flour. How much butter is used?

5 A class has 12 boys and 18 girls. Write the ratio of boys to girls in simplest form.

★ CHALLENGE

1 The ratio of dogs to cats is 2 : 5. There are 14 dogs. How many cats are there?

2 A drink is made using orange and mango juice in the ratio 3 : 2. It uses 750 ml of orange juice. How much mango juice is used?

3 Max and Alex share £40 in the ratio 3 : 2. How much does each person receive?

PROPORTION AND SCALE (SUPPORT)

KEY IDEAS

- In direct proportion, one quantity increases by a constant factor.
- We can use conversion graphs.
- We can convert between currencies.
- We can use scale to find real lengths and distances.

THINGS TO REMEMBER...

- In direct proportion, the graph is a straight line through the origin.
- Keep your units consistent.
- Use a scale factor to find real lengths.
- For maps, a scale of 1 : n means 1 unit on the map represents n units in real life.

WORKED EXAMPLES

1 Direct proportion

3 cakes cost £4.50.
How much do 5 cakes cost?

3 cakes = £4.50 $\rightarrow$ 1 cake = £1.50
5 cakes = $5 \times £1.50 = £7.50$

2 Convert between currencies

£1 = €1.20
Convert £50 to euros.
 $50 \times 1.20 = €60$

3 Scale diagrams

A map has a scale of 1 : 50 000.
A road is 4 cm on the map.
Real length = $4 \times 50\,000 = 200\,000\text{ cm}$
 $= 2\,000\text{ m} = 2\text{ km}$

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1 4 packets of biscuits cost £3.20. How much do 7 packets cost?

2 A car travels 120 km in 2 hours. Assuming a constant speed, how far does it travel in 5 hours?

3 Convert £36 to euros. (£1 = €1.15)

4 A map has a scale of 1 : 200 000. A river is 6 cm on the map. What is the real length?

5 A rectangle on a map is 3 cm by 2 cm. The scale is 1 : 25 000. Find the real length and width.

★ CHALLENGE

1 A model of a house has a scale of 1 : 100. The model is 12 cm tall. What is the real height of the house?

2 Two similar shapes have corresponding sides in the ratio 3 : 5. The smaller shape has a side of 9 cm. Find the length of the corresponding side on the larger shape.

3 A train travels 240 miles in 4 hours. Assuming a constant speed, how long will it take to travel 600 miles?

ALGEBRAIC MANIPULATION (SUPPORT)

KEY IDEAS

- We can use letters to represent numbers.
- We can simplify expressions by collecting like terms.
- We can expand single brackets.
- We can substitute values into expressions.
- We can solve simple equations (one step).

THINGS TO REMEMBER...

- Terms with the same letter can be combined.
- A number next to a letter means multiplication (e.g. $3x$).
- Use brackets when substituting.
- To solve $ax = b$, divide by the coefficient of x .

WORKED EXAMPLES

1 Simplify an expression

Simplify $5a + 3a - 2b$
 $= 8a - 2b$

2 Expand a single bracket

Expand $4(x + 3)$
 $= 4x + 12$

3 Substitute into an expression

Find the value of $3x - 2$ when $x = 5$.
 $3(5) - 2 = 15 - 2 = 13$

4 Solve a simple equation

Solve $3x = 12$
 $x = 12 \div 3$

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1 Simplify the following.

- a) $4a + 3a$ b) $5b - 2b$
c) $6x + 2x$ d) $7y - 5y$

2 Expand the following.

- a) $3(x + 4)$ b) $5(x - 2)$
c) $6(x + 3)$ d) $2(x - 5)$

3 Substitute the value.

- a) $4x - 1$ when $x = 3$
b) $2a + 5$ when $a = 6$

4 Solve the equation.

- a) $x + 5 = 12$ b) $2x = 18$
c) $x - 4 = 9$ d) $5x = 30$

★ CHALLENGE

1 Simplify and then substitute $x = 4$. $3(x + 2) + 2x - 5$

2 Expand and simplify. $4(x + 3) - 2(x - 5)$

3 Solve the equation. $3x + 7 = 28$

4 A shape has perimeter $4x + 6$. Each side is $x + 1$. How many sides does the shape have?

COORDINATES AND GRAPHS (SUPPORT)

KEY IDEAS

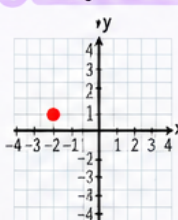
- Coordinates locate a point using an (x, y) pair.
- The x-axis is horizontal and the y-axis is vertical.
- We can plot and read coordinates in all four quadrants.
- We can use tables to plot straight line graphs (linear relationships).

THINGS TO REMEMBER...

- The x-coordinate comes first.
- Left for negative x, right for positive x.
- Down for negative y, up for positive y.
- A straight line graph has the form $y = mx + c$.

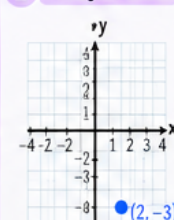
WORKED EXAMPLES

1 Reading coordinates



The point is $(-3, 2)$.

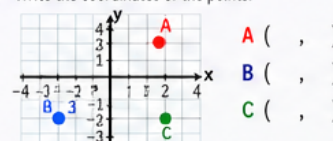
2 Plotting coordinates



Plot the point $(2, -3)$.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1 Write the coordinates of the points.



2 Plot the points A $(3, -2)$ and B $(-4, 1)$.

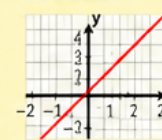
3 Complete the table for $y = 2x + 1$.

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
y					

4 A straight line has equation $y = 3x$. Find the value of y when $x = 4$.

★ CHALLENGE

1 Find the equation of the line shown.



2 Find the midpoint of the line joining $(-2, 4)$ and $(6, 0)$.

3 The point $(5, -1)$ lies on the line $y = mx$. Find the value of m.

YEAR 8 SCIENCE REVISION | AUTUMN 2026

Use the core questions to test yourself, then complete the quiz challenges. Cover the answers while you practise.

HEALTH AND THE HUMAN BODY

KEY CONCEPT	CORE QUESTIONS	CORE ANSWERS
Review organs and organ systems	What is an organ? What is an organ system? Name two organ systems.	A group of different tissues working together A group of different organs working together Digestive system, respiratory system (other examples: reproductive system, nervous system, circulatory system, musculoskeletal system)
Nutrition and diet	What are the seven major components of a healthy human diet? Why do we need carbohydrates in our diet? Why do we need lipids (fats and oils) in our diet? Why do we need protein in our diet? Why do we need vitamins in our diet? Why do we need minerals in our diet? Why do we need fibre in our diet? Why do we need water in our diet? What are two major factors that affect our energy requirements?	Carbohydrates, lipids (fats and oils), proteins, vitamins, minerals, fibre and water To provide energy For energy storage and insulation For growth and repair of cells and tissues For body processes and general health To make blood, bones etc. To help food to pass easily through the digestive system For chemical reactions and transporting substances Age and amount of exercise done
Fitness	What is fitness? What are the different types of fitness?	The ability of your body to perform daily activities efficiently. Strength, stamina, flexibility, balance, cardiovascular.
Digestive system	What is the function of the mouth? What is the function of the saliva? What is the function of the stomach? What is the function of the stomach acid? What is the function of the pancreas? What is the function of the small intestine? What is the function of the large intestine? What does bile do? Where is bile produced and stored? How do gut bacteria protect against harmful bacteria?	Breaks down food into smaller pieces Contains enzymes that break down carbohydrates and softens food Churns food: contains stomach acid Kills bacteria in food Produces digestive enzymes Digests and absorbs nutrients into the blood stream Increase surface area for greater absorption Absorbs water from digested food back into the body Emulsifies fats so enzymes can work effectively Produced in the liver, stored in the gall bladder Digest some carbohydrates, reduce the chance of harmful bacteria (by competing with them) and provide vitamins B and K

KEY CONCEPT	CORE QUESTIONS	CORE ANSWERS
Testing foods	<p>What is the food test for starch?</p> <p>What is the food test for protein?</p> <p>What is the food test for sugar?</p> <p>What is the food test for lipids?</p>	<p>Use Iodine. Foods containing starch will turn a blue-black colour</p> <p>Use biuret solution. A colour change from blue to purple means protein is present.</p> <p>Use Benedict's solution</p> <p>Use Sudan III.</p>
Enzymes	<p>What is an enzyme?</p> <p>What are the three digestive enzymes?</p> <p>What is the function of carbohydrase (amylase)</p> <p>What is the function Protease?</p> <p>What is the function Lipase?</p>	<p>A protein that speeds up chemical reactions</p> <p>Carbohydrase (amylase), protease and lipase</p> <p>To break down starch into sugars (amylase breaks starch into glucose)</p> <p>To break down protein into amino acids</p> <p>To break down fat into fatty acids and glycerol</p>
Unbalanced diets	<p>What is a deficiency disease?</p> <p>What does underweight mean?</p> <p>What is the cause of being underweight?</p> <p>What is obesity?</p> <p>What is the cause of obesity?</p> <p>Name three effects of obesity.</p> <p>What is anaemia?</p> <p>What are the symptoms of anaemia?</p>	<p>A disease caused by lacking a component of a healthy diet</p> <p>When a person has a low body weight</p> <p>A diet in which less energy is taken in than is used by the body</p> <p>A disease in which a person has a lot of body fat</p> <p>A diet in which more energy is taken in than is used by the body</p> <p>Increased risk of type 2 diabetes, heart disease and cancer</p> <p>When a person does not make enough red blood cells</p> <p>Tiredness, lack of energy and shortness of breath</p>
Effects of smoking	<p>What are three chemicals found in cigarettes?</p> <p>What are the effects of nicotine?</p> <p>What are the effects of tar?</p> <p>What are the effects of carbon monoxide?</p>	<p>Nicotine, tar, carbon monoxide</p> <p>Nicotine causes the blood vessels to become narrower, which increases blood pressure.</p> <p>Tar forms a sticky layer inside the lungs meaning less gas exchange. Also increases the chances of getting lung cancer.</p> <p>Carbon monoxide binds irreversibly to haemoglobin in red blood cells, reducing its ability to carry oxygen.</p>
Effects of alcohol	<p>How does alcohol affect health?</p> <p>What are some effects of alcohol on unborn babies?</p>	<p>Liver damage, cirrhosis of liver, memory problems, slurred speech, depression</p> <p>smaller in size, smaller brain with fewer neurones, long-term learning and behavioural difficulties, distinct facial features</p>

KEY CONCEPT	CORE QUESTIONS	CORE ANSWERS
Effects of drugs	What is a drug? What is a medicinal drug? What is a recreational drug? What are three examples illegal recreational drugs? What is a stimulant? What is a depressant? What are some effects of drugs on health and behaviour	A drug is a substance that has an effect on the body They help people suffering from pain or disease. Taken by people because they like the effects they have on their bodies. Cannabis, heroin and ketamine They speed up messages in the nervous system. This makes you feel more alert and shortens reaction times. They slow down messages in the nervous system. This makes you feel less alert and lengthens reaction times.
Communicable diseases	What is a communicable disease? What is a pathogen? How are diseases spread?	Diseases that can be transferred from one person to another. Microorganisms that cause disease Direct contact, contaminated water/food, air-borne, vector
Natural defence	What are 2 physical defence barriers? What are 2 chemical defence barriers?	Skin, mucus & ciliated cells Stomach acid, mucus
Vaccination	How do vaccines work?	Dead or weakened version of the pathogen is injected White blood cells make antibodies Antibodies are remembered by memory cells When exposed again, antibodies are made faster
Antibiotics (inc discovery)	What are antibiotics?	Antibiotics are medicines which kill bacterial infections

CHEMICAL REACTIONS

KEY CONCEPT	CORE QUESTIONS	CORE ANSWERS
Chemical Reactions 1. Review - chemical symbols & formulae	What is the name for the one or two letters that are used to represent a type of atom? What form do chemical symbols take? What is a molecule? What do we call the chemical symbols and numbers that tell us how many of each type of atom are in a substance? What is the chemical formula for oxygen? What is the chemical formula for water? What is the chemical formula for carbon dioxide? What is the chemical formula for methane? What is the chemical formula for common table salt (sodium chloride)	Chemical symbol One capital letter or one capital letter and one lower case letter A small number of atoms joined together Chemical formulae O_2 H_2O CO_2 CH_4 $NaCl$
2. Physical & chemical reactions	What is meant by the 'chemical properties' of a substance? What is meant by the 'physical properties' of a substance? Give three examples of physical properties. What is difference between a chemical reaction and a physical change? Give five ways in which we can tell that a chemical reaction has taken place. State four types of chemical reaction.	The way in which the chemical reacts with other substances The characteristics of a substance that are not related to the way it reacts Melting point, boiling point, conductivity Chemical reactions produce a new substance and are not easily reversed; physical changes do not produce new substances and are easy to reverse Temperature change, light or flame produced, change of colour, effervescence, precipitation of a solid Combustion, thermal decomposition, oxidation and displacement
3. Chemical equations	What happens in a chemical reaction? Why do chemical equations use '->' and not '='? Where are the reactants in a chemical equation? Where are the products in a chemical equation? What is a word equation in chemistry?	Chemical bonds in the reactants are broken, the atoms are rearranged and new bonds are made in the products In a chemical reaction, reactants turn into products - they are different, not the same. To the left of the -> To the right of the -> An equation with the names of the reactants on the left of an arrow and the products of the reaction on the right
4. Endothermic & exothermic reactions	In chemistry, what is meant by the phrase 'the surroundings'? Define endothermic. Define exothermic. Give an example of an endothermic reaction. Give an example of an everyday use of endothermic reaction. Give two examples of an exothermic reaction. Give an example of an everyday use of exothermic reaction.	Everything that is not the reaction itself, including the thermometer. A process that takes in energy from the surroundings A process that releases energy into the surroundings Thermal decomposition Instant cold packs Neutralisation, combustion Reusable handwarmers

KEY CONCEPT	CORE QUESTIONS	CORE ANSWERS
7. Conservation of mass	<p>What is the law of conservation of mass?</p> <p>Why can it appear that a reaction has gained mass?</p> <p>Why can it appear that a reaction has lost mass?</p>	<p>The mass of all the reactants is equal to the mass of all the products</p> <p>When a gas is a reactant and its atoms become part of the products</p> <p>When atoms of a gas are produced during the reaction, which then escape</p>
8. Balancing equations	<p>What is a balanced symbol equation?</p> <p>What are the four state symbols?</p>	<p>An equation, where there are the same number and type of atoms on each side</p> <p>Solids (s), liquids (l), gases (g), and aqueous solutions (aq)</p>
9. Thermal decomposition	<p>What is a thermal decomposition reaction?</p> <p>What is the chemical test for carbon dioxide?</p>	<p>A reaction where heating is used to break one reactant into two or more products</p> <p>Bubble gas through limewater, which turns clear to cloudy white</p>
10. Displacement reactions	<p>What is a displacement reaction?</p>	<p>When a more reactive element displaces a less reactive element from its compound</p>
11. Oxidation	<p>What is oxidation reaction?</p> <p>What is the product of the oxidation of a metal?</p>	<p>When an element is chemically combined with oxygen</p> <p>Metal oxide</p>
12. Catalysts	<p>What is a catalyst?</p> <p>How does a catalyst work?</p> <p>What is an enzyme?</p>	<p>Substance that increases the rate of a reaction without being used up</p> <p>Lowers the activation energy by finding an alternative pathway</p> <p>Biological catalysts made of protein</p>

SCIENCE QUIZ CHALLENGES

Core Questions – Health and the human body

Extra Revision Resources

KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize –

Nutrition, digestion and excretion The structure of the digestive system - Nutrition, digestion and excretion - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize

Health and disease - The effects of recreational drugs on health and behaviour - Health and disease - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize

■ Round 1: Fastest Finger First

What is an organ?

What are two organ systems?

Which nutrient provides energy?

Which nutrient is used for growth and repair?

What are the two factors that affect energy requirements?

What is fitness?

Name three types of fitness.

What organ produces bile?

What organ stores bile?

What does bile do?

■ Round 2: Healthy Diet Detective

True or False?

Fibre helps food pass through the digestive system.

Vitamins are used only for energy.

Water is important for transporting substances.

Lipids help with insulation.

Minerals help make bones and blood.

■ Round 3: Food Test Mystery

Match the nutrient to the test.

A = ?

B = ?

C = ?

D = ?

What colour does iodine turn if starch is present?

■ Round 4: Journey Through the Digestive System

Put these in the correct order:

Mouth, Small Intestine, Stomach, Large Intestine

Which organ absorbs most nutrients into the bloodstream?

■ Round 5: Enzyme Showdown

What is an enzyme?

Name the three digestive enzymes.

Which enzyme breaks down starch?

Which enzyme breaks down proteins?

Which enzyme breaks down fats?

Bonus (2 points)

What are fats broken down into?

Super Bonus Question (5 points!)

A student says:

"Antibiotics can kill all pathogens."

Explain why this statement is incorrect.

Core Questions – Yr 8 Chemical Reactions

Extra Revision Resources KS3 Chemistry - BBC Bitesize

What is a chemical reaction? - BBC Bitesize

Conservation of mass - BBC Bitesize

■■ Year 8 Chemical Reactions Quiz Challenge ■■

Score: _____ / 50

■ Round 1: Formula Frenzy

Write the correct formula.

Oxygen = _____

Water = _____

Carbon dioxide = _____

Methane = _____

Sodium chloride = _____

■ Bonus:

What is the name for the one or two letters used to represent an atom?

■■ Round 2: Fact or Fiction?

Write T for True or F for False.

A physical change produces a new substance. _____

A chemical reaction produces a new substance. _____

Boiling point is a chemical property. _____

Chemical changes are usually difficult to reverse. _____

Conductivity is a physical property. _____

■ Round 3: Spot the Chemical Reaction

Circle all the clues that tell you a chemical reaction has happened:

Temperature change

Colour change

Effervescence (bubbles)

Light or flame

Precipitate (solid formed)

The substance melts

■ Round 4: Reaction Types

Match the reaction to the description.

A more reactive element replaces a less reactive element. _____

Combines with oxygen. _____

Heating causes one reactant to split into products. _____

Burning reaction. _____

■■ Round 5: Equation Experts

Where are the reactants found in a chemical equation?

Where are the products found in a chemical equation?

What is a balanced symbol equation?

Name the four state symbols.

■■ Round 6: Endothermic or Exothermic?

Write ENDO or EXO.

Takes in energy from the surroundings. _____

Releases energy into the surroundings. _____

Neutralisation. _____

Combustion. _____

Thermal decomposition. _____

Instant cold packs. _____

Reusable hand warmers. _____

■■ Round 7: Conservation of Mass

What does the law of conservation of mass state?

Why might a reaction appear to gain mass?

Why might a reaction appear to lose mass?

■ Round 8: Laboratory Mystery

What is the test for carbon dioxide?

What colour does the limewater go if carbon dioxide is present?

What is a displacement reaction?

What is oxidation?

What is the product when a metal reacts with oxygen?

■ Round 9: Catalyst Challenge

What is a catalyst?

Does a catalyst get used up? (Yes/No)

How does a catalyst speed up reactions?

What is an enzyme?

■ Mega Bonus Round (2 points each)

Name three signs of a chemical reaction.

Give one example of an endothermic reaction.

Give one example of an exothermic reaction.

Why is balancing equations important?

Which reaction type uses heat to break apart substances?

Which reaction type involves one element replacing another?



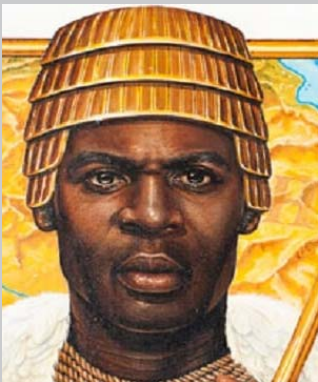
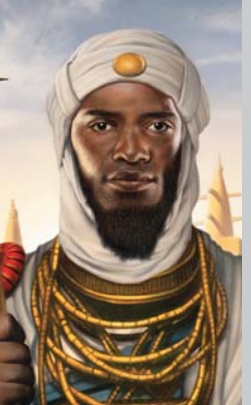
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Unit 1: The Mali Empire

Timeline

1200	Sundiata Keita forms the first Mali Empire.
C.1235	The Manden Charter is signed.
1307	Mansa Musa assumes the throne of the Mali Empire.
Early 1600s	The Mali Empire ends.

Key Figures

Sundiata Keita	<p>He was the son of the King of the Mandinka Empire.</p> <p>He earned the nickname 'Lion King' for his tenacity.</p> <p>He was the first King in the line of Mansa's of the Mali Empire.</p>	
Ibn Battuta	<p>He was an explorer who travelled in the Middle East, North Africa, India & China.</p> <p>In 1325, he set off on a pilgrimage to Mecca—it took him a year to get there.</p>	
Mansa Musa	<p>He built many schools, universities and libraries across his Empire.</p> <p>Under him, Mali controlled half of the world's supply of salt and gold.</p> <p>He was the 'wealthiest man who ever lived'.</p>	

Key Terms

Empire	A group of countries, ruled over by one monarch (King or Queen) or own country.
Griot	African storytellers who lived with every Mansa. Once a Griot passed away, his son would become the next Griot for the next Mansa.
Mansa	An African term which means 'Emperor' or 'King of Kings'.
Sundiata	The first Mansa of the Great Mali Empire.
Constitution	A set of rules or laws created by a government to help run the country.
Manden Charter	A constitution, containing seven main rules, which were used to rule the Mali Empire.
Tribe	A community in society, who will have their own way of life, values and traditions.
Mithqals	A unit of mass, which is used to measure precious stones like gold and saffron.
Mecca	<p>Mecca is a city which was the birthplace of the Islamic prophet Muhammed.</p> <p>Muslims turn towards Mecca when conducting their daily prayers.</p>
Islam	Islam is a religion centred on the Quran and the teachings of Muhammed, the religion's founder.

Key Questions

What was the Mali Empire?

The Mali Empire was located on the West Coast of Africa.

It had many major rivers running through it as well as different types of land like rainforests, deserts & the savannah.



Magna Carta vs. Manden Charter



Both of these were a set of laws/rules which the country & King had to follow.

The Manden Charter was created in 1235 and is different to the Magna Carta.

It had seven main rules which promised many things including:

- Peace between people within the country
- Protection of all human beings
- Education
- Having a strong country

Even though the Mali Empire has disappeared, the words of the Charter are still talked about in some African clans today.

Why was the Mali Empire so rich?

Mali was located in an area which was near to large goldfields.

Gold from the Mali Empire was used all around the world including in paintings in Europe.

Salt was also a valuable resource from the Mali Empire—salt was precious because it could earn merchants a lot of money.

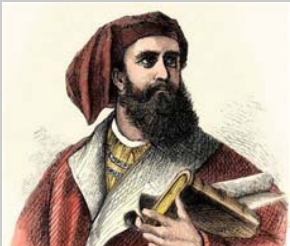


Unit 2: Voyages of Discovery

Timeline

1271	Marco Polo sets out on his first exploration, travelling along the Silk Road to China and meeting Kublai Khan.
1419	Henry the Navigator sends out an expedition to explore the West Coast of Africa.
1577	Sir Francis Drake begins his circumnavigation of the world.
1585–1589	Walter Raleigh establishes a British colony in America named Virginia.
1607	The first settlers arrive in Virginia.
1770	James Cook mapped the East Coast of Australia, naming it New South Wales.

Key Figures

Marco Polo	Marco Polo was a merchant from Venice, Italy who travelled to China. He was around at the start of the Silk Road.	
Henry the Navigator	A Portuguese Prince, he organised a group of ship-builders, designers and experts to design new ships, maps and navigational instruments. He travelled to Africa in search of new colonies for Portugal.	
Francis Drake	The first Englishman to circumnavigate the world. Known as a 'privateer', this means he was a pirate working for a specific country,	
Walter Raleigh	The English explorer who colonised America. He named the first colony after Queen Elizabeth I.	

Key Terms

The Silk Road	A network of trade routes which linked China with the Western world.
Maritime	This refers to the sea, especially in relation to seaborne or naval matters.
Navigation	This refers to the passage of ships or travelling from one place to another.
'Golden Age'	The term refers to the period Queen Elizabeth I was on the throne of England. A time of scientific discovery, developments in music & theatre as well as exploration.
Circumnavigate	To sail or travel all the way around something, in particular the world.
Exploration	Searching or looking for new areas/lands to discover or invade.
Colonise	To send people to another country and take control of it and all the indigenous peoples there.
Virginia	The first English colony in America, named after Queen Elizabeth I or the 'Virgin Queen'.
Jamestown	The first English settlement in the colony of Virginia, America.
Indigenous	Living in a particular place or area; native to the area.
Reprisal	An act of retaliation or violence by one group against another.
Endeavour	The name of the ship which took Captain Cook to Australia in 1768.

Key Questions

What travelled along the 'Silk Road'?

- What travelled from China to Western Europe?:** Merchants carried items like silk, gemstones, porcelain, tea and spices from China to sell in Europe.
- What travelled from Western Europe to China?:** In exchange, China received items like horses, glassware, textiles as well as other manufactured goods such as guns.



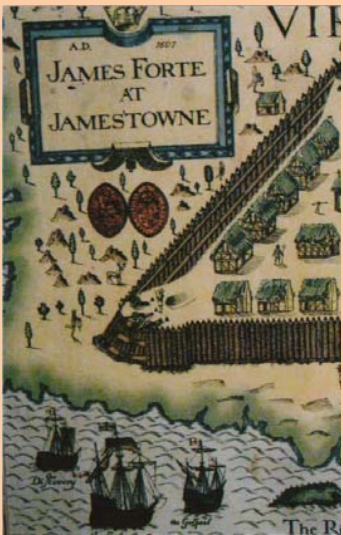
What made Queen Elizabeth I's reign a 'Golden Age'?



- Elizabeth's reign was seen as a 'Golden Age' of culture in many areas such as theatre and exploration.
- Elizabethan theatre became very popular across all of society; William Shakespeare became one of the most famous playwrights of the time.
- Under Elizabeth, English explorers undertook voyages across the globe to create new trading routes and to expand Britain's influence in creating colonies such as in America and Australia.

Was the first settlement of Jamestown a success?

- SUCCESS:** The colony in Virginia began Britain's search for expansion and formed the foundations of her Empire. Later voyages to Australia and New Zealand, as well as changing ideas about Britain's role in India all contributed to Britain's global success.
- FAILURE:** The settlement was built very close to tribes of Native American or 'indigenous' people and relations between the two groups soured very quickly.



Year 8 writing test model answers

Háblame de tí	Tell me about yourself	My answer in Spanish
Me llamo... Tengo... años Mi cumpleaños es el... de... <i>See knowledge organiser for numbers and months</i> Vivo en Me gustaría vivir en	My name is... I am... years old My birthday is the... of... I live in I would like to live in	
¿Cómo eres	What are you like?	My answer in Spanish
En mi opinión Soy divertido/a, generoso/a, listo/a, serio/a, simpático/a, tímido/a, tonto/a, tranquilo/a, hablador/a Tengo el pelo castaño, negro, rubio, azul, liso, rizado, largo, corto Soy pelirrojo/a Tengo los ojos azules, grises, marrones, verdes.	In my opinion I am lazy, sincere, fun, generous, smart, serious, nice, shy, silly, calm, chatty I have brown, black, blond, blue, straight, curly, long, short hair I'm a redhead (ginger) I have blue, grey, brown, green eyes.	
Describe tu familia y tus mascotas	Describe your family and your pets	My answer in Spanish

Pets Tengo un perro un gato que se llama.../ que se llaman... (Name of the pet) es bonito/a, feo/a, grande, pequeño/a, molesto/a, juguetón/a me gustaría un Family Mi madre/ madrastra se llama..... Mi padre/ padrastro se llama..... Tiene... años	Pets I have a dog a cat who is called.../ who are called... (Name of the pet) is beautiful, ugly, big, small, annoying, playful I would like Family My mum/ stepmum is called My dad/ stepdad is called He/ she is... years old	
¿Qué te gusta/ no te gusta estudiar?	What do you like/ no like studying?	
Me gusta/ me encanta/ me gusta mucho/ no me gusta/ detesto/ odio... el español/ el teatro/ el inglés/ el dibujo porque es interesante/ divertido/ importante/ fácil/ útil/ aburrido/ difícil la música/ la historia/ la geografía/ la educación física/ la tecnología / la informática porque es interesante/ divertida/ importante/ fácil/ útil/ aburrida/ difícil	I like/ I love. I really like/ I don't like/ I hate / I hate Spanish/ drama/ English/ art because it is interesting/ fun/ important/ easy/ useful/ boring/ difficult music/ history/ geography/ PE/ technology (DT) /computing because it interesting/ fun/ important/ easy/ useful/ boring/ difficult	

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