

Year 8

End of Year Assessment Revision Topics

Date: W/C 5th June 2026



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Biology

There will be 1 Biology paper, which will be 30 minutes long.

Topics included: Life cycles, Plants and their processes, Interactions and interdependence

Life cycles:

- Describe the main stages of the human life cycle?
- Explain how sperm and egg meet during fertilisation?
- Label the male and female parts of a flower and describe pollination?
- Compare sexual and asexual reproduction?
- Describe the conditions needed for germination?

Plants and their processes:

- Write the word equation for photosynthesis?
- Explain how leaves are adapted for photosynthesis?
- Describe how water moves from the soil to the leaves?
- List four factors that affect the rate of photosynthesis?
- Explain how plants keep the atmosphere in balance?

Interactions and interdependence:

- Define habitat, population, community and ecosystem?
- Explain how predator and prey populations affect each other?
- Describe what bioaccumulation is and why it is harmful?
- Describe the conditions that speed up decay?
- Explain how carbon moves around the carbon cycle?

There is also a synoptic element meaning any Biology topics from Year 7 can be included.

Useful resources:

- Knowledge organisers and curriculum details can be found at [Stockport Academy > Information > Curriculum > Science \(stockport-academy.org\)](http://stockport-academy.org)
- Students can access revision materials at Sparxscience
- Parents and carers have also been sent revision materials by email

Chemistry

There is 1 Chemistry paper, which will be 30 minutes long.

Topics included: Earth and the atmosphere, Acids and alkalis

Earth and the atmosphere:

- Describe the structure of the Earth?
- Explain how sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks form?
- Describe how Earth's atmosphere has changed over billions of years?
- Explain the difference between the natural and enhanced greenhouse effect?
- Explain what causes acid rain and three effects of it?

Acids and alkalis:

- Describe the pH scale and what each number means?
- Name the salts made by HCl, H₂SO₄ and HNO₃?
- Write the general equation for a metal reacting with an acid?
- Explain what happens in a neutralisation reaction?
- Test for hydrogen gas?

There is also a synoptic element meaning any Chemistry topics from Year 7 can be included.

Useful resources:

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English

The end of year assessment for English will assess both reading and writing skills.

The papers are designed to cover essential knowledge taught in the first term and will include unseen material for pupils to apply their developing skills to.

Paper 1: Reading

This section will assess:

- **Comprehension:** Understanding and interpreting the text.
- **Inferences:** Drawing logical conclusions based on evidence from the text.
- **Academic Writing (using the above):** Responding to questions in a clear, structured, and analytical manner.

Example question types:

- Summarize the main ideas of the text in your own words.
- What does the writer suggest about the main character's feelings in this passage? Use evidence to support your response.
- Explain how the writer uses language to create a sense of tension.

Paper 2: Writing

This section will assess:

- **Writing Narrative Fiction:** Developing and crafting an original narrative with attention to structure and style.
- **Writing Across All Forms:** Employing appropriate tone, form, and vocabulary for the task.

Example task:

Write a short story inspired by the theme of perseverance. Your story should have a clear beginning, middle, and end.

Students will be assessed on their ability to:

- **Reading Paper:** Demonstrate understanding of the text, make detailed inferences supported by evidence, and present ideas logically using appropriate academic style and language.
- **Writing Paper:** Develop ideas creatively with control over narrative techniques, structure, and style, and show accurate spelling, punctuation, and grammar.

French

There will be two papers, each paper will be 30 minutes long.

1. Receptive (Listening and Reading)
2. Productive (Writing)

Both papers will cover the following units of study: -

✓	Holidays
	Destinations
	Transport
	Accommodation
	Activities
	Your usual holidays
	Describing a holiday in the past
	Where you would like or will go
	Going out and Staying in
	Free time activities
	Future/Weekend plans
	Asking someone out
	Going to a party
	Favourite TV program/Film/Music
	Health and Fitness
	Describing your routine
	How healthy you are
	Recommendations and resolutions for healthy living
	At the Doctor's
	School and Future plans
	School facilities
	School rules and options
	Jobs and responsibilities
	Future lifestyle plans

✓	y7 Content
	Greetings and Introductions
	Family
	School
	Where I live

✓	Linguistic structures
	Infinitives
	Present tense verbs
	Reflexive verbs
	The Perfect tense
	The Future tense
	Negatives
	Opinions and justifications
	Agreement of adjectives
	Connectives
	Quantifiers
	Time expressions

Useful resources

<https://curriculum.unitedlearning.org.uk/Curriculum?r=92540>

8.04: Tectonics

Structure of the Earth

1 crust	(n) the rocky, outer layer of earth made up of rock and minerals
2 mantle	(n) a layer of dense rock found below the crust
3 outer core	(n) a liquid layer of mostly molten metals that lies between the mantle and inner core
4 inner core	(n) a solid ball of metals that lies at the centre of earth
5 continental crust	(n) parts of Earth's crust that are found below landmasses
6 oceanic crust	(n) parts of Earth's crust that are found below oceans

Theory

1 tectonic plates	(n) individual sections of the Earth's crust and the upper mantle that lies beneath it
2 plate boundary	(n) locations where tectonic plates meet and interact
3 convection currents	(n) the movement of fluids because of temperature differences
4 subduction	(n) the process where one tectonic plate slides beneath another and sinks into the mantle, usually when a denser oceanic plate meets a lighter continental plate
5 continental drift	(n) a theory that proposed earth's continents were once one landmass (supercontinent) that gradually drifted apart over time
6 Pangaea	(n) a supercontinent made up of all the world's land masses before they were broken up into the different continents we recognise today
7 geological timescale	(n) a timeline that shows the history of the Earth, divided into eons, eras, periods and epochs
8 era	(n) a major division of time within an eon, marked by significant changes in Earth's life and landforms

Volcanoes and Earthquakes

1 shield volcano	(n) a wide, gently sloping volcano formed by runny (low-viscosity) lava that flows easily over long distances, building a shape similar to a warrior's shield
2 composite volcano	(n) a tall, steep-sided volcano made of alternating layers of ash and thick, sticky lava; these volcanoes often produce explosive eruptions
3 lava	(n) molten rock that has erupted onto the Earth's surface from a volcano and begins to cool and solidify
4 magma	(n) molten rock located beneath the Earth's surface in the mantle or crust, which can rise through cracks and erupt as lava
5 geothermal energy	(n) energy produced by heat from beneath the Earth's surface, often used for electricity or heating
6 epicentre	(n) the point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus; it is usually where the shaking is felt most strongly and where the most damage occurs
7 focus	(n) the point inside the Earth's crust where the earthquake starts; it is the place where the rocks first break and release energy in the form of seismic waves
8 seismic waves	(n) waves of energy that travel through the Earth during an earthquake
9 Moment Magnitude Scale	(n) a modern scale used to measure the total energy released by an earthquake (Mw)
10 seismometer	(n) the instrument that detects and measures ground vibrations caused by seismic waves (earthquakes)

Geography | 8.04: Tectonics | Knowledge Organiser

8.04: Tectonics

Living Near Volcanoes

Opportunities	Challenges
fertile soils	volcanic eruptions
geothermal energy	gases
tourism	ash clouds

Preparing for Earthquakes

Advantages	Disadvantages
designed to withstand shaking and therefore are less likely to collapse	expensive to build
people can react quickly and calmly without panic	people can forget proper actions if drills are not repeated regularly or if they do not feel realistic enough
response teams can mobilise quickly and respond more efficiently	requires significant time, funding, technology and ongoing training
keeps people away from the most dangerous fault lines or areas	difficult and costly to move communities

Types of Plate Boundaries

1 constructive	(n) a type of tectonic plate boundary where two plates move apart, allowing magma to rise and create new crust, often forming mid-ocean ridges or rift valleys
2 destructive	(n) a type of tectonic plate boundary where an oceanic plate is forced beneath a continental plate (subduction); this process destroys crust, generates magma, and often leads to explosive volcanic eruptions
3 conservative	(n) a type of tectonic boundary where two plates slide past each other horizontally, often causing earthquakes
4 collision* (additional)	(n) a type of tectonic plate boundary where two continental plates move towards each other and collide

Earthquake Case Study: Nepal, 2015

Location: Asia, landlocked, between India and China, in the Himalayan mountain range.

Magnitude, focus and epicentre: Gorkha earthquake 7.8 Mw. Collision boundary between the Indian and Eurasian plates. Focus depth 15-16km (shallow). Epicentre was 80km northwest of Kathmandu, the capital city.

Effects	Responses
8,773 people were killed and over 23,000 injured	ActionAid supported more than 150,000 people and provided food to over 18,500 families and emergency shelter to 7,000 families
600,000 homes were destroyed	The Oxfam international programme helped more than 600,000 people provided clean water, sanitation, food and shelter
7,000 schools were damaged or destroyed	Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) raised £87 million from 13 charities which was used to rebuild schools with earthquake resistance

Geography | 8.04: Tectonics | Knowledge Organiser

- They must know about a named example for each unit. Their named examples are: population = Mexico to the USA migration, coasts = erosion and management at Happisburgh, ecosystems = taiga forest and coral reef and tectonics = Haiti and Japan earthquakes.
- SENECA key stage 3 geography, the tectonics and population units will be helpful. We have set these for all Y8 classes to work through. Their log in for SENECA is the same as last year or pupils can log in using Microsoft 365, which is their school email address and password.
- Exercise books are very useful as they contain everything that has been taught. Pupils can take their books home, but must remember to bring them in when they have geography lessons. They are no use if left in the classroom in a box all the time!
- BBC Bitesize also has some helpful resources. These are the relevant links: Hazards - KS3 Geography - BBC Bitesize, Coasts - KS3 Geography - BBC Bitesize and Population and migration - KS3 Geography - BBC Bitesize.
- If pupils would like to re watch some of the videos used in class for the coasts and hazards units they can be found here Coasts (timeforgeography.co.uk) and here Hazards (timeforgeography.co.uk)
- Oak Continuity is also useful if pupils have missed any lessons <https://curriculum.unitedlearning.org.uk/Curriculum?r=110017>

History

Your exam will be 1 hour long

Unit 1: Henry VIII and Reformation:

	Why were people critical of the Catholic Church in the 1500s
	What led to the Reformation
	Key causes for Henry's break from Rome <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Money- Heir- Love- Power
	The Dissolution of the Monasteries
	How far did the Church change under Henry VIII?

Unit 2: The English Civil War

	Why did Catholics plot to kill the king
	Long term causes of the English Civil War <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Divine right- Religion- Ship Money
	Short term causes of the English Civil War <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Long Parliament- Grand Remonstrance- Bishop's War
	What happened to the monarchy?

Unit 3: The Transatlantic slave trade

	How did the Transatlantic slave trade work?
	What was life like on Plantations?
	Who campaigned for abolition – white middle class men
	Who campaigned for abolition – black actions
	Who campaigned for abolition - economics

Unit 4: A time of Revolutionary change

	Causes of the Industrial Revolution
	How transport changed in the Industrial Revolution
	The role of key individuals in the Industrial Revolution
	The role of women in the Industrial Revolution
	The role of children in the Industrial Revolution
	Cause, events and consequences of one protest in the Industrial Revolution

Information Technology

There will be a **30-minute exam** based off the topics you have done so far on **E-safety, Microbits and Python programming.**

E-Safety and legislation

- Describe the potential consequences of inappropriate content, contact and conduct
- Can explain how legislation affect online activities
- Explain how to protect online identify and privacy on a range of platforms
- Pupils should know not to provide material to others that they would not want shared further and not to share personal material which is sent to them.
- Pupils should know that sharing and viewing indecent images of children (including those created by children) is a criminal offence which carries severe penalties including jail.
- Pupils should know their rights, responsibilities, and opportunities online, including that the same expectations of behaviour apply in all contexts, including online.

Programming

- Use of variables
- Use of functions
- Use of loops
- Use of if statements
- Begin to use user defined functions
- Create programming code to solve problems in both block and text based

Computer Science Theory

- Software
- Sorts and Searches
- Networking
- IP addressing
- Internet (search engines, web servers, web browsers)
- DNS server
- Hardware

Useful resources

- KS3 Computer Science - BBC Bitesize [KS3 Computer Science - BBC Bitesize](#)
- Knowledge organisers on school's website
- Students can access revision materials at Seneca Learning. [Free Homework & Revision for A Level, GCSE, KS3 & KS2 \(senecalearning.com\)](#) - look for ks3 computing.

Mathematics

Paper 1 – 45 minutes – non-calculator

Paper 2 – 45 minutes – calculator

Below are the topics and topic code to revise for the assessment. By going onto the independent study section on Sparx (shown below), you can use the Sparx codes to get videos and questions to complete to help you revise the topics. If you have any questions, please ask your teacher.

Topic		Sparx Codes
<input type="checkbox"/> 8.01	Powers and Roots	M135, M608
<input type="checkbox"/> 8.02	Prime Factorisation	M322, M823, M108, M365, M227, M698
<input type="checkbox"/> 8.03	Rounding	M111, M431, M994, M131, M878
<input type="checkbox"/> 8.04	Fractions	M939, M410, M671, M601, M835, M931, M157, M197, M110, M265
<input type="checkbox"/> 8.05	Solving Equations 1	M707, M509, M387, M554, M813, M795, M531, M957
<input type="checkbox"/> 8.06	Coordinates and basic graphs	M618, M622, M797
<input type="checkbox"/> 8.07	Units of measurement	M892, M627, M515, M772, M530, M761, M728
<input type="checkbox"/> 8.08	Angles in parallel lines	M818, M163, M606, M351, M679, M393
<input type="checkbox"/> 8.09	Circumference	M595, M169
<input type="checkbox"/> 8.10	Direct Proportion	M478, M681
<input type="checkbox"/> 8.11	Fractions, decimals, and percentages	M267, M958, M264, M553
<input type="checkbox"/> 8.12	Percentage Calculations	M235
<input type="checkbox"/> 8.13	Ratio 1	M885, M543, M267, U921, M801, M525
<input type="checkbox"/> 8.14	Area of circles and trapezia	M705, M231, M430, M303, M269, M996
<input type="checkbox"/> 8.15	Statistics 1 (presenting and interpreting data)	M945, M460, M738, M140, M183, M574, M165, M648, M210
<input type="checkbox"/> 8.16	Averages and Spread	M940, M934, M328, M841, M440

Log in to Sparx Maths as usual (using school email address or username and password)

Select the independent learning section on the left hand side

Search for a topic or a Sparx code (select "Key Stage 3" if the code starts with an M or select "GCSE" if the code starts with U)

Videos and questions available

Physics

There is 1 Physics paper, which will be 30 minutes long.

Topics Included: Heating and cooling, forces and motion, electricity 1, forces and work

Heating and cooling:

- Describe what temperature measures?
- Describe how conduction, convection and radiation work.
- Describe how trapped air insulates?
- Give three ways a building can be made more energy efficient!

Force and motion:

- Calculate speed, distance or time using the speed equation?
- Read a distance-time graph and describe the motion?
- Explain what causes acceleration?
- Describe how drag affects a falling object?
- Work out a relative speed for two objects?

Electricity 1:

- Draw a simple series circuit with correct symbols?
- Explain the difference between current and voltage?
- Describe what happens to current and voltage when you add a bulb to a series circuit?
- Calculate energy transferred in kWh?
- Explain what makes one appliance more efficient than another?

Forces and work:

- Calculate the weight of an object from its mass?
- Work out the work done when a force moves an object?
- Explain when a see-saw is balanced using moments?
- Describe what happens to a spring beyond its elastic limit?
- Calculate the pressure on a surface?

There is also a synoptic element meaning any Physics topics from Year 7 can be included.

Useful resources:

- Knowledge organisers and curriculum details can be found at [Stockport Academy > Information > Curriculum > Science \(stockport-academy.org\)](https://www.stockport-academy.org/information/curriculum/science)
- Students can access revision materials at Sparxscience
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Religious Studies

There will be one paper, which will be 1 hour long

Section A: Islam [23]

Section B: Philosophy of Religion [23]

Islam

- Pre-Islamic Arabia
- Conquest of Mecca
- Sunni and Shia
- 5 Pillars
- Jihad
- Islam today

Hindu Dharma

- Brahman (Ultimate Reality)
- Trimurti
- Sacred texts
- Worship
- Ramayana
- Diwali

You should use the below to help you revise:

- Knowledge organisers

- Exercise books

Knowledge Organiser Islam					
1	Islam	The religion of the Muslims, a monotheistic faith regarded as revealed through Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah.	11	Sunnah	The traditions and practices of the Prophet Muhammad.
2	Allah	"The God" in Arabic.	12	Sunni	The branch of Islam with the majority of followers, Sunni meaning followers of the Sunnah.
3	Tawhid	The belief in the oneness of God.	13	Shia	The branch of Islam with the minority of followers, Shi'a meaning 'House of Ali'.
4	Revelation	A message from God to human beings.	14	Sunni/Shia Split	A division in Islam which occurred after the death of the Prophet Muhammad on who should lead the Ummah.
5	Prophet Muhammad	An Arab religious, social, and political leader and the founder of Islam.	15	Caliphate	An area ruled by a Muslim leader.
6	Qur'an	The central religious text of Islam, believed by Muslims to be the final revelation from God.	16	The Five Pillars	The basic acts in Islam, considered mandatory by believers, and are the foundation of Muslim life.
7	Mecca	Holy city for Muslims established by Ibrahim and Ishmael.	17	Hajj	The Hajj is an annual Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia, the holiest city for Muslims.
8	Hijrah	The migration of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina.	18	Greater Jihad	The spiritual struggle within oneself against sin.
9	Ummah	The worldwide Muslim community.	19	Lesser Jihad	Defending Islam from threat but must meet a range of strict conditions to be declared.
10	Hadith	The sayings of the Prophet Muhammad.	20	Islamophobia	Dislike of or prejudice against Islam or Muslims.

Study of Hindu Dharma

Key Vocabulary

1	Brahman	The one, divine ultimate reality. Everything comes from Brahman and returns to it.
2	Atman	The Hindu idea of the soul – the true self that lives on after the body dies.
3	Moksha	Freedom (liberation) from the cycle of birth, death and rebirth (the ultimate goal in Hindu Dharma), where the soul becomes one with the divine.
4	Deity	Preferred term for a god or goddess. In Hindu Dharma, there are many deities, each representing aspects of Brahman.
5	Monotheism	Belief in one God. Some followers of Hindu Dharma include monotheistic ideas, even though there are many deities.
6	Polytheism	The belief in many gods.
7	Pantheism	The belief that God is present in everything; in nature, people, and the universe.
8	Brahma	Hindu deity of creation, part of the Trimurti (Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva).
9	Vishnu	Hindu deity known as the protector of the universe (one of the Trimurti). He appears in many forms (avatars) to help restore balance in the world.
10	Shiva	Hindu destroyer deity. He helps make way for the new and brings balance (one of the Trimurti).
11	Trimurti	Three main deities in Hindu Dharma (Brahma the creator, Vishnu the protector, and Shiva the destroyer), who together keep the universe in balance.
12	Avatar	A deity appearing on Earth in human or animal form to help restore balance and protect good.
13	Vedas	Oldest and most important texts in Hindu tradition. Ancient scriptures including hymns, prayers, and teachings.



Religious Authority Introduced

Bhagavad Gita	One of many Hindu sacred texts. A narrative in which Lord Krishna teaches Arjuna about life, duty, and making good choices.
Vedas	Oldest and most important texts in Hindu tradition. Ancient scriptures including hymns, prayers and teachings.
Dharma	A person's duty; doing what is right for you, your role, and your community.

Tools for Studying Religion

Theology is the study of God and ideas about God. Theologians look at how ideas about God influence beliefs in religions and the actions people will do.

Social Scientists use evidence to see how people are influenced by society. Social Scientists look at patterns in what people believe about God and how this may change due to time and place.



Study of Hindu Dharma



Key Vocabulary

14	Bhagavad Gita	Sacred Hindu text where Lord Krishna teaches Arjuna about life, duty, and making good choices.
15	Dharma	(In Hindu Dharma) a person's duty; doing what is right for you, your role, and your community.
16	Sanatana Dharma	A name many Hindus use for their traditions, meaning "eternal (or universal) duty". Universal values that are believed to be true for all people.
17	Varnashrama Dharma	Hindu idea that people should follow their individual duties based on their stage of life (ashrama) and their role in society (varna).
18	Varna	The four traditional groups in Hindu society (Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras), each with different roles and duties.
19	Ashrama	The four stages of life in Hindu Dharma (student, householder, retiree, and spiritual seeker) each with its own duties.
20	Mandir	(or temple) A place where many Hindus go to pray, worship and take part in religious ceremonies.
21	Murti	Statue or image of a deity used in Hindu worship to help people focus.
22	Puja	Hindu act of worship that includes offering prayers, flowers, food and light to a deity.
23	Ramayana	Ancient Hindu story about Prince Rama, his wife Sita, and his battle against the demon king Ravana.
24	Diwali	Festival of lights celebrating the victory of good over evil in the Ramayana. Many Hindus light lamps, share sweets and enjoy fireworks.
25	Namakarana	Hindu baby naming ceremony, where the child's name is chosen and blessings are given.
26	Samsara	Cycle of birth, death, and rebirth in Hindu belief. People aim to break free from this cycle by living a good life.
27	Karma	Idea that actions and choices have consequences; good actions bring good results, and bad actions bring bad results, this follows the atman (soul) into the next life.
28	Ahimsa	Hindu principle of non-violence: not hurting others in actions, words or thoughts.
29	Caste	Traditional system in Hindu society that grouped people into different roles (Varna), like teachers, protectors, or traders, based on birth.
30	Dalit	People who were traditionally outside the caste system in India. Many Dalits have faced unfair treatment, but today the term is used with pride by those working for equality.



Spanish

There will be two papers; each paper will be 30 minutes long.

1. Receptive (Listening and Reading)
2. Productive (Writing)

Both papers will cover the following units of study: -

✓	Holidays
	Destinations
	Transport
	Accommodation
	Activities
	Your usual holidays
	Describing a holiday in the past
	Where you would like or will go
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	Health and Fitness
	Describing your routine
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	School and Future plans
	School facilities
	School rules and options
	Jobs and responsibilities
	Future lifestyle plans

✓	y7 Content
	Greetings and Introductions
	Family
	School
	Where I live

✓	Linguistic structures
	Infinitives
	Present tense verbs
	Reflexive verbs
	The Perfect tense
	The Future tense
	Negatives
	Opinions and justifications
	Agreement of adjectives
	Connectives
	Quantifiers
	Time expressions

Useful resources

<https://curriculum.unitedlearning.org.uk/Curriculum?r=92537>

Revision Timetable

Day	Morning	Afternoon	Review points
Saturday			
Sunday			
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Friday			

Day	Morning	Afternoon	Review points
Saturday			
Sunday			
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