



Year 8

Knowledge Organiser

P1 2025-2026

“Knowledge is power” Francis Bacon

I came to give life - life in all its fullness

High Expectations - No excuses



Sapere Aude
I came to give life - life in all its fullness
High Expectations - No Excuses



The Bishop of Winchester Academy Weekly Homework Grid 2025-2026
Year 8, Pentecost 1 - Commencing Monday 13th April

Week	Activity	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
P1.1 13 rd April	KO on Seneca	Geography 1-8	History 1-8	Drama 1-8 Music 1-8	RS 1-8 Healthy Living 1-8	Food 1-8
	HWK on Sims InTouch	Maths - Sparx	English (Week 1 - AR/Spellings Week 2 - Creative Writing)	Spanish - LanguageNut	Art - booklet	Science - Sparx
P1.2 20 th April	KO on Seneca	Geography 9-16	History 9-16	Drama 9-16 Music 9-16	RS 9-16 Healthy Living 9-16	Food 9-16
	HWK on Sims InTouch	Maths - Sparx	English (Week 1 - AR/Spellings Week 2 - Creative Writing)	Spanish - LanguageNut	Art - booklet	Science - Sparx
P1.3 27 th April	KO on Seneca	Geography 17-24	History 17-24	Drama 17-24 Music 17-24	RS 17-24 Healthy Living 17-24	Food 17-24
	HWK on Sims InTouch	Maths - Sparx	English (Week 1 - AR/Spellings Week 2 - Creative Writing)	Spanish - LanguageNut	Art - booklet	Science - Sparx
P1.4 24 th November	KO on Seneca	Geography 25-32	History 25-32	Drama 25-32 Music 25-32	RS 25-32 Healthy Living 25-32	Food 25-32
	HWK on Sims InTouch	Maths - Sparx	English (Week 1 - AR/Spellings Week 2 - Creative Writing)	Spanish - LanguageNut	Art - booklet	Science - Sparx

Week	Activity	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
P1.5 1 st December	KO on Seneca	Geography 33-40	History 33-40	Drama 33-40 Music 33-40	RS 33-40 Healthy Living 33-40	Food 33-40
	HWK on Sims InTouch	Maths - Sparx	English (Week 1 - AR/Spellings Week 2 - Creative Writing)	Spanish - LanguageNut	Art - booklet	Science - Sparx
M2.6 8 th December	KO on Seneca	Geography 41-48	History 41-48	Drama 41-48 Music 41-48	RS 41-49 Healthy Living 41-48	Food 41-48
	HWK on Sims InTouch	Maths - Sparx	English (Week 1 - AR/Spellings Week 2 - Creative Writing)	Spanish - LanguageNut	Art - booklet	Science - Sparx

DRAMA - YEAR 8 - Pentecost			RAG
1.	Commedia Dell Arte	A touring theatre company which performed improvised popular comedy in Italian theatres in the 16 th - 17 th centuries, based on stock characters.	
2.	Stock Character	Characters who represent specific stereotypes. For example, a doctor.	
3.	Slapstick	Type of comedy involving exaggerated violence and activities which exceed the boundaries of common sense - it is very physical.	
4.	Mime	Non-verbal communication. A theatrical technique of suggesting action, character or emotion without words, using only gesture, expression and movement.	
5.	Harlequin	Cheeky, likes to play jokes on people. His half mask is made up of colourful diamond shapes.	
6.	Pantalone	He is an old and mean man. Very greedy and thinks he knows best and will always try and get his own way.	
7.	Capitano	He will make up stories to impress the ladies - the stories are fibs and over-exaggerated which is why his half mask has such a big nose.	
8.	Il Dottore	He has never been to medical school but pretends to know everything about medicine and diseases. The doctor's half mask reveals the actor's cheeks.	
9.	Colombine	Pretty and intelligent but extremely vain. She moves very quickly in small, dainty steps.	
10.	Pierott	He is naïve and gullible. He has extreme mood swings. He loves everyone and everything.	
11.	The Four Groups of Stock Characters in Commedia Dell Arte	The servants (or Zanni), the old men (or vecchi), the lovers (or innamorati), and the military officers.	
12.	Reason for Masks Used	Each mask has to contain a combination of distinct characteristics to create their specific characters.	
13.	Lazzi	Comedic physical "bits" or moments within the story.	
14.	Physical Qualities of a Character	What makes the character distinctive in relation to their body: big nose, hunchback, figure, hair, clothes, short, tall.	
15.	Improvisation in Commedia Dell Arte	The unique talent of commedia actors was their ability to improvise comedy around a pre-established scenario.	
16.	Marking a Moment	A dramatic technique used to highlight a key moment in a scene or improvisation using freeze frame, slow motion or music.	
17.	Drama	The activity of acting.	



DRAMA - YEAR 8 - Pentecost			RAG
18.	Stage	A raised floor or platform, typically in a theatre, on which actors, entertainers, or speakers perform.	
19.	Concentration	The action or power of focusing all one's attention.	
20.	Teamwork	The combined action of a group, especially when effective and efficient.	
21.	Audience	The assembled spectators or listeners at a public event such as a play, film, concert, or meeting.	
22.	Imagination	The ability of the mind to be creative or resourceful.	
23.	Movement	An act of moving.	
24.	Feedback	Reactions to a performance.	
25.	Focus	The centre of interest or activity.	
26.	Communication	The imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing, or using some other medium.	
27.	Body Language	The conscious and unconscious movements and postures by which attitudes and feelings are communicated.	
28.	Emotions	A strong feeling deriving from one's circumstances, mood, or relationships with others.	
29.	Facial Expressions	One or more motions or positions of the muscles beneath the skin of the face. These movements convey the emotional state of an individual to observers.	
30.	Gesture	A movement of part of the body, especially a hand or the head, to express an idea or meaning.	
31.	Improvisation	A piece that is created on the spot.	
32.	Posture	The position in which someone holds their body when standing or sitting.	
33.	Stance	The way in which someone is standing.	
34.	Pitch	How high or low something is.	
35.	Pace	The speed at which someone talks.	
36.	Accent	A distinctive way of pronouncing a language, especially one associated with a particular country, area, or social class.	
37.	Projection	Speaking with a strong voice so the audience can hear you.	
38.	Gait	A person's manner of walking.	



DRAMA - YEAR 8 - Pentecost			RAG
39.	Eye Contact	The state in which two people are aware of looking directly into one another's eyes.	
40.	Diction	How clear your speech is.	
41.	Emphasis	Stress given to a word or words when speaking to indicate particular importance.	
42.	Intonation	The rise and fall of the voice in speaking.	
43.	Freeze Frame	A single frame forming a motionless image.	
44.	Physical Skills	The use of the body: posture, stance, facial expressions, body language, gesture.	
45.	Vocal Skills	The use of the voice: pitch, pace, accent, tone, projection.	
46.	Creativity	The use of imagination or original ideas to create something; inventiveness.	
47.	Stage Directions	A written instruction within a script for either actors, technicians and/or designers to follow on stage	
48.	Upstage	The back of the stage/performance area, furthest from the audience	
49.	Downstage	The front of the stage/performance area, nearest to the audience	
50.	Stage Left	The left hand side of the stage, from the actors perspective	
51.	Stage Right	The right hand side of the stage, from the actors perspective	
52.	Centre Stage	The middle of the performance area/stage	
53.	Dialogue	Dialogue is the exchange of spoken words between two or more characters which can be written in a scripted or devised.	
54.	Monologue	Monologue is dialogue spoken by only one actor on stage	
55.	Duologue	Duologue is dialogue between two characters on stage	
56.	Slow Motion	When the actors move or recreate an action very slowly to Mark the Moment within a scene	



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FOOD - YEAR 8 - P1			RAG
1.	Hospitality & Catering	Generous and friendly treatment of visitors and guests, offering facilities to people, including food.	
2.	Hospitality	Friendly and generous treatment of guests and strangers.	
3.	Catering	Offering facilities to people, especially the provision of food.	
4.	Role	The function assumed or part played by a person or thing in a particular situation.	
5.	Job	A paid position of regular employment.	
6.	Qualification	A pass of an examination or an official completion of a course.	
7.	Commercial	Making or intended to make a profit.	
8.	Non-Commercial	No intention to make a profit.	
9.	Profit	A financial gain.	
10.	Success	The accomplishment of an aim or purpose.	
11.	Travel	Go from one place to another, typically over a distance of some length.	
12.	Tourism	The commercial organization and operation of holidays and visits to places of interest.	
13.	Leisure	Time when one is not working or occupied; free time.	
14.	Skills	The ability to do something well; expertise.	
15.	Require	Need for a particular purpose.	
16.	Attributes	A quality or feature regarded as a characteristic or inherent part of someone or something.	
17.	Personality	The combination of characteristics or qualities that form an individual's distinctive character.	
18.	Character	The mental and moral qualities distinctive to an individual.	
19.	Gross Profit	Overall financial gain after other expenses taken out.	
20.	Establishment	A business organization, public institution, or household.	
21.	Venue	The place where something happens, especially an organized event such as a concert, conference, or sports competition.	
22.	Business	A person's regular occupation, profession, or trade.	
23.	Statistical	The practice or science of collecting and analysing numerical data in large quantities.	
24.	Wage	A fixed regular payment earned for work or services, typically paid on a daily or weekly basis.	
25.	Bacteria	A group of micro-organisms, some of which can cause disease.	
26.	Fermentation	The process when yeasts convert sugars to give off carbon	



		dioxide gas.
27.	Free Range	Allowing animals outside to roam.
28.	Cholesterol	Carried in the blood attached to proteins called lipoproteins.
29.	Calorie (Kcal)	A unit of energy.
30.	Cross-contamination	The transfer of a substance from one area to another such as bacteria.
31.	Fairtrade	Giving a fair deal to people who work in some of the poorest countries of the world.
32.	Vegetarian	A vegetarian eats no meat, poultry or fish and avoids products made from animals.
33.	Vegan	A person who does not eat any kind of food made from animals.
34.	Lactose Intolerance	Digestive problem where the body is unable to digest lactose found in dairy products.
35.	Coeliac	Person who is allergic to wheat.
36.	Diabetes	A disease that occurs when your blood sugar is too high.
37.	Pescatarian	A person who does not eat animal products with the exception of fish.
38.	Rickets	Deficiency of calcium in the bones, reducing bone mass.
39.	Obesity	Diet-related disease where the body contains too much stored fat.
40.	First Aid and Safety Equipment	First aid kit, safety and emergency exit signs, fire extinguishers, smoke, gas and carbon monoxide alarms, safety and emergency lighting.
41.	Chopping Boards	To prevent cross contamination of bacteria from one food to another, different types of food are prepared on specific coloured chopping boards.
42.	Customer Need	Starts the relationship between a customer and a business.
43.	Customer Requirements and Expectations	Factors that decide whether or not a customer is satisfied with the service they receive.
44.	Market Research	Ways of finding out what customers' needs, requirements and expectations are, e.g. surveys, feedback.
45.	Presentation	The art of modifying, processing, arranging or decorating food to enhance its aesthetic appeal.
46.	Origin	The point or place where something begins, arises or is derived.
47.	Fairtrade	Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.
48.	Health and Safety	Regulations and procedures intended to prevent accident or injury in workplaces or public environments.
49.	Senses	Sight, smell, hearing, taste and touch.
50.	Appearance	The way that someone or something looks.



FOOD - YEAR 8 - P1			RAG
51.	Preservation	The act of protecting something.	
52.	Contaminate	Make (something) impure by exposure to or addition of a poisonous or polluting substance.	
53.	Food Spoilage	The process where a food product becomes unsuitable to ingest by the consumer.	
54.	Knife Skills	A range of cutting skills using a knife to prepare different ingredients.	



HISTORY – YEAR 8 – P1
The Making of the Modern World

1.	Long-term causes	Things that cause events to happen that occur a long time before the event or have been going on continually for a long time.	
2.	Short-term causes	Things that cause events that happen near in time to an event.	
3.	1914-1918	World War One.	
4.	Militarism	Building up armies - getting ready for war.	
5.	Alliances	Making agreements or promises to help other countries. An alliance was like a formal 'friendship' between countries.	
6.	Imperialism	Building up a large collection of areas around the world that a country owns.	
7.	Nationalism	Thinking your country is best and better than all others.	
8.	Patriotism	Having love or pride for your country and being willing to fight to defend it.	
9.	Dreadnought	A special type of battleship - the most powerful designed at that point. Britain and Germany competed to have the most.	
10.	Balkans	The countries and nations to the north of Greece that both the Russian Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Empire wanted to control. They include Serbia and Bosnia.	
11.	Alsace-Lorraine	An area of land on the border between France and Germany that Germany won in 1871 and which France wanted back.	
12.	The Triple Alliance	An alliance made between Germany, the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Italy in 1882. They promised to defend each other if anyone of them was attacked.	
13.	The Triple Entente	An alliance between Britain, France and Russia made in 1907 in response to the Triple Alliance.	
14.	Archduke Franz Ferdinand	The heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He was assassinated in July 1914.	
15.	Gavrilo Princip	The assassin who killed Franz Ferdinand. He was a Bosnian who wanted Bosnia to be independent from the Austro-Hungarian Empire.	
16.	August 1914	Britain declares war on the Triple Alliance.	
17.	Sandbags	Bags of sand used to protect soldiers from shrapnel.	
18.	Shrapnel	Bits of metal bomb that fly through the air when it explodes.	
19.	Duckboard	Wooden boards that cover the sump (the mud and water at the bottom of a trench).	
20.	Trench foot	A disease where your feet rot away if your feet are left in water for too long a period of time.	
21.	Trench fever	A type of flu that spread among soldiers in the cold, cramped trenches.	
22.	Rats	Feeding off the corpses of men and horses, some grew to size of cats.	
23.	The Western Front	The trenches in Belgium and France where fighting between the Germans and the Allies was taking place.	
24.	Conscription	The practice of forcing people to fight in a war.	
25.	1916	The Military Service Act brings conscription to Britain.	



John 10:10

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26.	Propaganda	Messages and images used to try and persuade people to do something or think in a particular way. During World War One the British government used posters to try and convince men to join the army and go to war.	
27.	The Battle of the Somme	A major battle in 1916 of the First World War where the British focused their attack on the area surrounding the river Somme.	
28.	Going over the top	When soldiers leave the trenches, cross No Man's Land and attack the other trenches.	
29.	Artillery Bombardment	In the week leading up to the first day of the Battle of the Somme, the British used large cannons (artillery) to fire shells (like big bullets) for 7 days and nights non-stop (a bombardment) on the enemy German trenches.	
30.	Field Marshal Douglas Haig	The leader of the British armed forces in World War One. A controversial figure, he is sometimes nicknamed the 'Butcher of the Somme' and sometimes 'Master of the Battlefield'.	
31.	Creeping Barrage	A new method developed during the Battle of the Somme whereby the artillery would fire shells that would move across No Man's Land and the infantry would follow the shells over No Man's Land as cover.	
32.	127,751	The total number of British soldiers killed during the Battle of the Somme.	
33.	Artillery	Large cannons that fired on enemy positions	
34.	Shells	The name for the large bullets fired by artillery	
35.	Poisonous Gas	Used as a weapon for the first time in World War One, e.g. mustard gas, chlorine gas.	
36.	Conscientious Objection	When people object (refuse) to fight in the war because it goes against their beliefs or their faith.	
37.	Cowardice	Being a coward. Many conscientious objectors or those with shell shock were put on trial for cowardice (for not wanting to fight).	
38.	Shell Shock	A mental illness caused by the constant fear of being killed in the trenches. Today we would identify it as a form of PTSD - Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.	
39.	Alternativist	A conscientious objector who is prepared to do other war work but not fire a gun.	
40.	Absolutist	A conscientious objector who refuses any work whatsoever to do with the war.	
41.	Court martial	A legal court run by the military. These were set up during the war to deal with conscientious objectors.	
42.	Shot at dawn	The main type of execution for cowardice. Soldiers would be blindfolded and then shot by firing squad as a deterrent.	
43.	1917	America enters the war; Russia makes peace with Germany following its revolution.	
44.	1918	The Ludendorff offensive (the final German attack on the Western Front) fails. The Allies launched the Hundred Days offensive. The Kaiser (the German king) abdicates (gives up power).	
45.	Armistice	A formal pause in the fighting of the war. It is not a peace	



		treaty, and so does not end the war.	
46.	11am, 11th November 1918	The armistice signed between Germany and France and Britain that saw an end to fighting in World War One.	
47.	Peace Treaty	A formal document which involves an agreement to bring a formal and peaceful end to a war.	
48.	The Treaty of Versailles	Signed in June 1919 by France and Britain, and which Germany was forced to sign that set out how Germany would be punished and agreed peace.	



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Year 8 Healthy Living KO P1 - Cardiovascular System

			RAG
1.	Cardiovascular system	Heart and blood vessels delivering oxygen to the body	
2.	Double circulatory system	Double circuit that includes blood flowing to the heart and lungs and then the heart to the rest of the body	
3.	Pulmonary system	Transportation of blood between the lungs and the heart	
4.	Systemic system	Transportation of blood between the heart and the body	
5.	Structure of the heart	Vena cava, right atrium, tricuspid valve, right ventricle, semi-lunar valve, pulmonary artery, pulmonary vein, left atrium, bicuspid valve, left ventricle, semi-lunar valve, aorta	
6.	Red blood cells	Transport oxygen to the body and carbon dioxide to the lungs	
7.	Arteries	Blood vessels carrying oxygenated blood at high pressure from the heart	
8.	Veins	Blood vessels carrying deoxygenated blood at low pressure from the body back to the heart, have valves to prevent the backflow of blood	
9.	Capillaries	Blood vessels that are one cell thick and allow gaseous exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide	
10.	Heart rate	Amount of beats per minute	
11.	Stroke volume	Volume of blood pumped out the left ventricle per beat	
12.	Cardiac output	Volume of blood pumped out of the left ventricle per minute ($Q = SV \times HR$)	
13.	Vascular shunt	The redistribution of blood to the working muscles from non-vital organs during exercise	
14.	Vasodilation	The widening of arteries to let more blood through	
15.	Vasoconstriction	The narrowing of arteries to let less blood through	
16.	Blood vessels in the heart	Vena cava, pulmonary artery, pulmonary vein, aorta.	
17.	Valves in the heart	Tricuspid valve, bicuspid valve, semi-lunar valves.	
18.	Haemoglobin	Iron-rich protein found in red blood cells and transports oxygen in the blood.	
19.	Antigen	Substance that causes your immune system to produce antibodies that fight disease.	
20.	Septum	Wall of muscle that separates the right and left side of the heart.	
21.	Atrium	The top chambers in the heart	
22.	Ventricles	The bottom chambers in the heart	
23.	Blood pressure	The force applied to the blood vessel walls	
24.	Vena cava	Vein that brings deoxygenated blood from the body to the heart	
25.	Pulmonary artery	Artery that brings deoxygenated blood from the heart to the lungs	
26.	Pulmonary vein	Vein that brings oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart	
27.	Aorta	Artery that brings oxygenated blood from the heart to the body.	



28.	High Blood Pressure	Caused by smoking, being overweight, drinking alcohol stress. 140/90mmHg	
29.	Low Blood Pressure	Caused by poor diet, lack of exercise. 90/60mmHg	
30.	Injury	Damage to the body caused by an accident or overuse.	
31.	Acute Injury	An injury that happens suddenly, like a sprain or fracture.	
32.	Chronic Injury	An injury that develops over time, often due to repeated stress.	
33.	Sprain	An injury to a ligament caused by stretching or tearing.	
34.	Strain	An injury to a muscle or tendon caused by overstretching or tearing.	
35.	Fracture	A break in a bone.	
36.	Dislocation	When a bone is forced out of its normal position in a joint.	
37.	Concussion	A brain injury caused by a blow to the head.	
38.	Bruise (Contusion)	Damage to small blood vessels under the skin, causing discoloration.	
39.	Cut (Laceration)	A tear or opening in the skin.	
40.	Blister	A bubble on the skin filled with fluid caused by friction.	
41.	Overuse Injury	Injury caused by repetitive movements without enough rest.	
42.	Muscle Cramp	A sudden, painful tightening of a muscle.	
43.	Tendonitis	Inflammation of a tendon due to overuse.	
44.	Rest	Stopping activity to allow an injury to heal.	
45.	Ice	Applying cold to an injury to reduce swelling and pain.	
46.	Compression	Using pressure to reduce swelling.	
47.	Elevation	Raising an injured limb above heart level to reduce swelling.	
48.	R.I.C.E.	Rest, Ice, Compression, Elevation – a treatment method for injuries.	



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Sapere Aude

MUSIC - YEAR 8 - P1			RAG
1.	Hook	A lyrical line or melodic phrase that makes a song memorable	
2.	Riff	A repeated musical pattern often used in the introduction and instrumental breaks in a song or piece of music	
3.	Bass Line	The lowest pitched part of the music often played on bass instruments such as the bass guitar or double bass	
4.	Bass Clef	A musical symbol showing that notes are to be performed at a lower pitch	
5.	Repeat Symbol	A musical symbol consisting of two vertical dots followed by double-bar lines. It tells the performer to go back either to the start of the piece (or to the corresponding sign facing the other way) and repeat that section of music	
6.	Treble Clef	A musical symbol showing that notes are to be performed at a higher pitch	
7.	Bar	One small segment of music that holds a number of beats - in most forms of popular music a bar contains 4 beats	
8.	Beat	The ongoing pulse of a piece of music, what you would dance or move your feet to	
9.	Melody	The main 'tune' of a song	
10.	Texture	How the different layers of a piece of music are combined to produce the overall sound	
11.	Timbre	The quality of sound that makes voices or musical instruments sound different from each other	
12.	Synthesiser	An electronic instrument that uses some form of digital or analog processing to produce audible sound	
13.	Ostinato	A repeated musical pattern, similar to a <i>riff</i> , but used when describing repeated musical patterns in "classical" and some "world" music	
14.	Time Signature	A sign, consisting of 2 numbers, that indicates how many beats are in each bar of a piece of music	
15.	Note head	The 'blob' or round part of a written music note	
16.	Stem	The straight line coming out of a music note. This can point up or down	
17.	Triplet	Three notes, connected by a bracket and indicated with a number 3, that equally divide a beat (or fraction of a beat) into three pieces	
18.	Bolero	A lively Spanish dance in 3/4 time with a strongly marked rhythm	
19.	Pentatonic Scale	A musical scale with five notes per octave	
20.	Octave	The distance between two musical notes that have the same letter name	
21.	Phrase	A passage of notes that work together to create a musical thought, similar to a sentence in English	
22.	Section	A 'chunk' of a song, more than one of which are put together to create structure	
23.	Verse	A recurring section within a song that usually presents new lyrics while using the same or similar melody	



MUSIC - YEAR 8 - P1			RAG
24.	Chorus	The repeated section in a song that is usually the most memorable part	
25.	Homophonic	A texture consisting of either a melody and accompaniment or just chords	
26.	Percussion	Musical instruments played by striking with the hand, striking with a stick or beater, or by shaking	
27.	Opera	A staged drama entirely set to music	
28.	Conjunct melody	A melody that moves to next-door notes, also known as step-wise melody	
29.	Disjunct melody	A melody that moves by leaps, to notes that are a larger distance away	
30.	Tempo	The speed of a piece of music, given either in Italian terms or beats per minute (bpm)	
31.	Timing	Playing musical notes at the correct time relative to the beat and to the other performers	
32.	Repeat	Playing a section of a piece more than once - a musical repeat has its own symbol	
33.	Dynamics	The volume of a musical piece or individual part. Italian terms are often used to describe how loud or soft the music is	
34.	Performance	A performance involves entertaining an audience by doing something such as singing, dancing, or acting	
35.	Rehearse	Practise (a play, piece of music, or other work) for later public performance	
36.	Fluency	Performing without pauses or hesitation - being <i>fluent</i>	
37.	Technique	Using an instrument correctly	
38.	Accuracy	Performing using the correct pitches and durations of each note	
39.	Solo	One performer playing a single part without others	
40.	Ensemble	A musical group who perform with any combination of instruments or voices	
41.	Sharp	A symbol placed in front of a note which makes the pitch of that note a semitone higher - #	
42.	Flat	A symbol placed in front of a note which makes the pitch of that note a semitone lower - b	
43.	Rhythm	A pattern of sounds, long and short	
44.	Crochet	A musical note with a duration of 1 beat	
45.	Rest	A pause, or silence in the music	
46.	Quaver	A musical note with a duration of half a beat	
47.	Phrase	A passage of notes that work together to create a musical thought, similar to a sentence in English	
48.	Accompaniment	A musical part or parts that support the main idea	



GEOGRAPHY - YEAR 8 - P1 Topic Asia			RAG
1.	Location	Where something is. Its position in the World.	
2.	Continent	One of 7 large land masses made up of a number of countries.	
3.	Gross National Income (GNI)	A measure of wealth, calculated by adding together wealth and dividing it by population.	
4.	Population	The number of people living in an area.	
5.	Bar graph	A way of showing information using bars.	
6.	Description	Written piece of work saying what you see.	
7.	Population density	The number of people living in a square kilometre	
8.	Sparsely populated	Few people living in an area	
9.	Densely populated	Lots of people living in an area	
10.	Choropleth Map	A map which uses shading to represent numerical data	
11.	Physical Geography	The natural elements of Geography	
12.	Biome	A large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna	
13.	Relief	Height above sea level. Measured in metres	
14.	Climate	Average temperature and rainfall over a 30-year period	
15.	Boreal forest	Biome with thick coniferous trees where winters are long and cold	
16.	Steppe	Biome characterised by large areas of grassland, as there is not enough rain to support trees	
17.	Temperate deciduous forest	Biome which has lots of rainfall. Summers are hot and winters are cold	
18.	Communism	A system of social organisation in which all property is owned by the community	
19.	Emperor	A sovereign ruler of an empire	
20.	Opium Wars	Wars that followed the British trade of opium to China	
21.	The People's Republic of China	The official name for China. It was given this name after the communist party took control of the country	
22.	Famine	An extreme scarcity of food which often leads to people dying	
23.	Population planning	A government's way of managing the population of a country	



GEOGRAPHY - YEAR 8 - P1 Topic Asia			RAG
24.	Line graph	A way of showing information using lines	
25.	One-Child Policy	Policy introduced in China in 1979 which restricted families to only one child	
26.	Population pyramid	Graph that shows age and sex breakdowns for an area	
27.	Impact	Consequence of something	
28.	Rural	Relating to, or characteristic of the countryside	
29.	Agriculture	The science or practice of farming	
30.	Agribusiness	Agriculture carried out strictly to make a profit	
31.	Special economic zone	An area set up to attract business. They offer low tax rates and rental prices	
32.	Rural-urban migration	The movement of people out of the countryside into towns and cities	
33.	Push factor	Usually negative things that make people want to leave where they currently live	
34.	Pull factor	Usually positive things that encourage people to move to a new place to live	
35.	Migrant worker	Someone who has moved to a new place specifically looking for work	
36.	Shenzhen	Pronounced Shan-jan it is a city in China which is famous for developing so quickly	
37.	Sustainable development	Meeting the needs of the current generation without harming the needs of future generations	
38.	Environment	The natural landscape	
39.	Pollution	The introduction of harmful materials into the environment	
40.	Desertification	When land on the edges of a desert turns into desert due to over usage	
41.	Energy	Power derived from the utilisation of physical or chemical resources	
42.	Fossil fuels	Are formed from the decomposition of buried carbon-based organisms that died millions of years ago. Oil, coal and gas are the three types	
43.	Renewable energy	Energy from a source that is not depleted when used, such as wind or solar power	



GEOGRAPHY - YEAR 8 - P1 Topic Asia			RAG
44.	Divided bar graph	A way to represent the proportional size of each category in a data set	
45.	Belt and road initiative	A project to create a network of links from mainland China across the world	
46.	Infrastructure	Basic physical and organisational structures and facilities e.g. roads and buildings	
47.	Debt	Owing someone money	
48.	Development	The improvement of a country in terms of economy and quality of life	
49.	Population	Population is all of the people which live in a particular geographical area.	
50.	Population Change	Population grows because the number of babies being born is greater than the number of people dying.	
51.	Birth Rate	The number of babies born per 1000 people.	
52.	Death Rate	The number of people who die per 1000 people.	
53.	Natural Increase	Where the birth rate exceeds the death rate meaning the population rises	
54.	Ecological footprint:	the demand that a country's population places on its environment, per unit area.	
55.	Carbon reduction	Reduction the amount of carbon dioxide given off, this helps reduce the impact of climate change.	
56.	Renewable energy	Power sources such as solar, wind and wave energy. These don't rely on fossil fuels.	



RS - YEAR 8 - P1			RAG
Life After Death - To what extent are beliefs about life after death reasonable?			
1.	Afterlife	Existence that continues beyond physical death.	
2.	Soul	The spiritual or immaterial part of a person that survives death	
3.	Comfort	Sense of reassurance about existence beyond life.	
4.	Near-death experience	Reported awareness or visions during clinical death.	
5.	Paranormal	Events that cannot be explained by science or natural laws.	
6.	Immortality	State of never dying or living forever.	
7.	Consciousness	Awareness of self and surroundings.	
8.	Spirit	Non-physical essence believed to live on after death.	
9.	Moral judgment	Evaluation of actions as right or wrong after death.	
10.	Rituals	Ceremonial practices performed for religious or cultural reasons.	
11.	Mummification	Ancient method of preserving the body for the next world.	
12.	Valhalla	Place where warriors who die bravely go in Norse tradition.	
13.	Hel	Norse underworld for those who do not die in battle.	
14.	Philosophy	Study of fundamental questions about existence and knowledge.	
15.	Plato	Greek thinker who wrote about the eternal nature of consciousness.	
16.	Metaphysics	Branch of study dealing with reality beyond the physical world.	
17.	Immortal soul	Concept of a part of self that does not die.	
18.	Dualism	Idea that body and mind are separate.	
19.	Rene Descartes	A French philosopher and mathematician. Famous for exploring the connection between mind and body .	
20.	Empiricism	Knowledge gained through observation or experience.	
21.	Reincarnation	Rebirth of an individual in a new form after death.	
22.	Samsara	Continuous cycle of birth, death, and rebirth.	
23.	Karma	Actions in life affecting future existence.	
24.	Moksha	Release from the cycle of rebirth in Hinduism.	
25.	Nirvana	Liberation from suffering and rebirth in Buddhism	
26.	Atman	Eternal self or soul in Hindu belief.	



RS - YEAR 8 - P1			RAG
Life After Death - To what extent are beliefs about life after death reasonable?			
27.	Anatta	Concept of no permanent self in Buddhist teaching.	
28.	Dharma	Moral duties or spiritual law guiding behavior.	
29.	Liberation	Freedom from suffering and continuous rebirth.	
30.	Ethical living	Making choices based on moral principles.	
31.	Heaven	Eternal state of union with God.	
32.	Hell	Eternal separation from God as punishment.	
33.	Judgement	Assessment of actions leading to reward or punishment	
34.	Sin	Actions that separate a person from God's will.	
35.	Atonement	Making amends for wrongdoing to restore relationship with God.	
36.	Resurrection	Rising from death to a new life.	
37.	Scripture	Sacred religious texts considered authoritative	
38.	Gospel	Teachings of Jesus recorded in the Bible.	
39.	Purgatory	Temporary state of purification before entering Heaven.	
40.	Tradition	Religious beliefs passed down by a community or church.	
41.	Pope Gregory I	Historical figure who wrote about forgiveness after death.	
42.	Prayers for the dead	Religious acts intended to help souls in purification.	
43.	Forgiveness	Being released from moral or spiritual consequences.	
44.	Passage	Specific section of sacred text used to support belief.	
45.	Atheism	Belief that there is no deity or divine afterlife.	
46.	Scientific materialism	View that only physical matter exists.	
47.	Religious experience	Personal encounter interpreted as spiritual or divine.	
48.	Coherence	Logical consistency between beliefs and reasoning.	

