

2026
Year 8
Autumn
assessment
revision
booklet

What do I need to remember about this assessment?

You will complete two assessments this term:

Half-Term 1: Article Writing Assessment

You will write an article about the theme of identity. You will need to communicate your ideas clearly and use a range of persuasive and engaging writing techniques.

Half-Term 2: Poetry Analysis Assessment

You will answer a question on a war poem studied this term. You will need to analyse the poet's methods, support your ideas with evidence and explain how meaning is created.

What do I need to revise for this assessment ?

Half-Term 1: Article Writing about Identity

You should understand:

- What identity means.
- The factors that shape identity.
- How experiences, culture, family and society can influence identity.
- How writers communicate opinions and viewpoints about identity.

Half-Term 2: War Poetry

Key Themes:

- Conflict
- Sacrifice
- Remembrance
- Loss
- Patriotism
- Courage
- Suffering
- Hope

Half-Term 1: Article Writing Features

Revise the conventions of article writing:

- A clear headline
- An engaging structure (Imagine, Because, But, So)

Persuasive Techniques - Be able to identify and use:

- Rhetorical questions
- Direct address
- Repetition
- Emotive language
- Statistics
- Facts and opinions
- Anecdotes
- Rule of three

Key SPaG Skills

- Sentence punctuation
- Commas
- Apostrophes
- Capital letters
- Paragraphing
- Accurate spelling

Context and Authorial Intent

You should understand:

- The First World War
- Why war poetry was written
- How poets communicate the experiences of soldiers
- Why remembrance is important

Poet's Methods

Be able to identify and analyse:

Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Alliteration, Repetition, Imagery, Symbolism, Contrast, Rhyme scheme

Consider:

- What method is being used?
- What effect does it create?
- Why might the writer have chosen it?

Where can I find help with revision?

A Useful Revision Checklist – Article Writing

- ✓ I understand the theme of identity
- ✓ I know the features of an article
- ✓ I can use persuasive techniques confidently
- ✓ I can organise my ideas into clear paragraphs
- ✓ I can write accurately using correct punctuation and spelling.

A Useful Revision Checklist – War Poetry

- ✓ I know the poems studied this term
- ✓ I understand the key themes
- ✓ I can identify poetic methods
- ✓ I can explain the effect of a writer's choices
- ✓ I can use evidence to support my ideas
- ✓ I understand the context of war poetry

What do I need to remember about this assessment?

Non Calculator Assessment

Attempt all Questions

What do I need to revise for this assessment ?

Topic	Sparx Code
Converting between fractions, decimals and percentages	U888
Finding fractions of shapes	U679
Understanding and ordering decimals	U435
Adding and subtracting with negative numbers	U742
Solving equations with one step	U755
Identifying parts of circles	U767
Write numbers in standard form	M678
Finding factors and using divisibility tests	U211
Angles on a line and about a point	U390
Understanding, measuring and drawing angles	U447
Reading and plotting coordinates	U789
Reading and plotting coordinates	U789
Calculating midpoints	U933
Plotting horizontal and vertical lines	M797
Use a written method to multiply decimals, Solve direct proportion word problems	U293, U721
Adding and subtracting with integers	U417
Estimating calculations	U225
Estimating calculations	U225
Calculating the mean	U291
<u>Simplifying algebraic fractions by cancelling common factors</u>	U103

What do I need to revise for this assessment ?

Simplifying expressions by collecting like terms	U105
Factorising into one bracket	U365
Finding percentages of amounts without a calculator	U554
Converting between ratios, fractions and percentages	U176
Finding percentages of amounts, Finding fractions of amounts	U554, U881
Multiplying fractions	U475
Solving direct proportion word problems	U721
Adding & subtracting integers, Writing numbers as percentages of other numbers	U417, U925
Using algebraic notation	U613
Position-to-term rules for arithmetic sequences	U498
Using a written method to divide with decimals	U868
Adding and subtracting mixed numbers	U793
Find the surface area of cubes & cuboids, Find the volume of cubes & cuboids	U929, U786
Drawing and interpreting frequency polygons	U840
Venn diagrams	U476
Venn diagrams with set notation	U748
Interpreting scatter graphs	U277
Using lines of best fit	U128
Finding original values in percentage calculations	U286
Finding the volume of cylinders, Calculating with pressure	U915, U527

Where can I find help with revision?

Use Sparx Maths Independent Learning Section to input codes of topics you need to revise.

Do practise questions and watch videos

Ask your teacher if there is anything you don't understand

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Finding original values in percentage calculations	U286
Standard Form	M678

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What do I need to remember about this assessment?

In your assessment you will complete a POP task covering the topic we have just covered. It will be completed in class in your exercise book and you will have 1 hour to complete.

What do I need to revise for this assessment ?**Half term 1 (October)****WHAT IS THE STORY OF THE FALL?**

At the start of Genesis 3, the _____ tempts the woman to eat the forbidden fruit. The man and woman don't physically die when they eat the _____ but spiritually die and their innocence is lost. They realise they are _____. Catholics believe it is a symbolic story about the first sin. They had one rule to follow, but they put themselves first. God tells them the consequences of their sin, they are sent out of the Garden of _____.

Eden, serpent, naked, fruit.**WHAT IS THE SACRAMENT OF BAPTISM?**

Baptism comes from a Greek word which means 'to dip or immerse'. Baptism is the first sacrament, where the main symbol is water. People are baptised to wash away _____ sin and welcome them in to the church community. John the Baptist offered people baptism for a new life. Jesus baptised him and revealed himself as God's son. In a Catholic baptism, the parents and _____ make promises on behalf of the child to reject sin and have faith in God. The child wears white as a sign of purity and they receive the light of _____ in the form of a candle.

Christ, Original, God parents

WHO SHOULD BE BAPTISED?

Some Christians baptise babies. This comes from St Augustine, who taught that we are all born with the 'Stain of sin'. Baptism allows them to be cleansed and be blessed with God's grace. If a person _____ to Catholicism later in life, they can be baptised as an adult. Other Christians believe baptism should be for those who freely _____ to be baptised. Jesus was an adult when he was baptised, so they follow his example. They are often fully immersed in water, just like Jesus. You are also old enough to make the _____ for yourself.

Promises, choose, converts**Half term 2 (December)**

A prophet is a Messenger sent by God, for example Amos, Micah and Isaiah.

Isaiah was called by God to give messages about the Messiah. He said that the Messiah would be born of a virgin and die for our sins.

Isaiah said that the Messiah would be 'Pierced for our sins'. Catholics interpret this as Jesus' crucifixion.

Also, Isaiah prophesised that the Messiah would be 'Born of a virgin'. Catholics believe that Mary was a virgin, and she became pregnant by the power of the Holy Spirit. In these ways, Isaiah's prophecies were fulfilled by Jesus.

Some people do not agree that Jesus was the Messiah that Isaiah predicted. For example, he was not a warrior like Isaiah said. Jews are still waiting for the Messiah to arrive.

I think that Jesus was the Messiah, for example he healed the sick like Isaiah said he would.

Where can I find help with revision?

Use your knowledge organisers in your exercise books and the information above.

Create your own notes, flash cards or mindmaps of the information.

What do I need to remember about this assessment?

What do I need to revise for this assessment ?

Energy Unit 2 – Work energy and machines, temperature, energy transfers (conduction, convection and radiation) and Electromagnetic spectrum

Electromagnets unit 1 – Circuit symbols, Charge, series and parallel circuits, Current in series and parallel, potential difference in series and parallel, and resistance in circuits

Where can I find help with revision?

BBC Bitesize

Educake – login and set yourself some quizzes (see your teacher for login details)

Knowledge organisers in class

What do I need to remember about this assessment?

You will be tested on the four skills of Speaking, Reading, Listening and Writing.

Your assessment will last one hour and will take place in your Spanish lesson with your MFL teacher.

What do I need to revise for this assessment ?

Being confident with the vocabulary is a key to success. Use different strategies to practise vocabulary such as read aloud, cover and check, cue cards, mind maps or practising the spelling on a mini whiteboard.

Have a look at the writing completed in class and the translation homework. Learn from your mistakes.

List of topics:

- Countries
- Locations
- Types of houses
- Adjectives
- Rooms in the house & Floors
- Describing your bedroom
- Directions & Prepositions
- Places in town & Shops
- Activities in town
- Pros & cons living in a town

Where can I find help with revision?

Use your knowledge organiser that you can find in your exercise book and on the school website. Your vocabulary book also has a record of all the vocabulary covered in class.

For extra practice, you can log into Languageut. You can also look at the BBC Bitesize KS3 Spanish.

What do I need to remember about this assessment?

- Binary to denary
- Binary addition
- Binary shifting
- Characters
- Images and Sound

What do I need to revise for this assessment ?

- What is binary?
- Convert binary to denary.
- Convert denary to binary.
- Calculate a binary addition.
- Explain what happens when shifting left.
- Explain what happens when shifting right.
- What is ASCII?
- Why was Unicode developed?
- What is a pixel?
- What is resolution?
- What is colour depth?
- How does increasing resolution affect file size?
- What is sample rate?
- What is bit depth?
- How does increasing sample rate affect sound quality and file size?

Where can I find help with revision?

-You can access you Project diary on teams.

BBC Bitesize

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxnfr82>

What do I need to remember about this assessment?

- This is a knowledge-focused, peer-marked assessment on Elizabethan England.
- You will answer multiple-choice questions, key vocabulary questions, chronology questions and short factual recall questions.
- You will need to remember important historical facts, dates, people and events.
- Extended writing and source analysis will be assessed separately, not in this test.

What do I need to revise for this assessment?

- Elizabeth I's early life and the challenges she faced as queen.
- The Religious Settlement of 1559 and reactions from Catholics and Protestants.
- Mary, Queen of Scots and the Catholic threat.
- The Spanish Armada of 1588.
- Marriage and succession
- The Golden Age, including culture and exploration.
- Poverty and the Poor Laws.
- Elizabeth's successes and failures as monarch.
- Key vocabulary and dates, including Religious Settlement, Puritan, excommunication, propaganda, Armada, 1558, 1559, 1570, 1587 and 1588.

Where can I find help with revision?

- Your History exercise book, class notes and knowledge organisers.
- BBC Bitesize: Elizabethan England.
- The National Archives: Elizabeth I resources.
- Create flashcards to practise key words, dates and historical facts.
- Make a timeline of the key events of Elizabeth I's reign.
- Ask a family member to quiz you using your revision notes.

What do I need to remember about this assessment?

What do I need to revise for this assessment ?

Energy Unit 2 – Work energy and machines, temperature, energy transfers (conduction, convection and radiation) and Electromagnetic spectrum

Electromagnets unit 1 – Circuit symbols, Charge, series and parallel circuits, Current in series and parallel, potential difference in series and parallel, and resistance in circuits

Where can I find help with revision?

BBC Bitesize

Educake – login and set yourself some quizzes (see your teacher for login details)

Knowledge organisers in class

Information about this Assessment: Areas assessed: 1) The coasts of the UK	
	Must know Key words: Abrasion Attrition Backwash Bay Beach Cliff Coastal Flooding Constructive Wave Deposition Destructive Wave Erosion Freeze-Thaw Weathering Hard Engineering Headland Hydraulic Action Longshore Drift Onion Skin Weathering Soft Engineering Salt Marsh Spits Swash Transportation
What do I need to revise for this assessment?	
Coasts	
1) What is weathering? 2) What is coastal erosion? 3) What are waves? 4) How are headlands and 5) bays formed? 6) How are wave cut-notch/platforms formed? 7) Caves, Arches, Stacks and Stumps 8) What is coastal transportation? 9) How are spits formed? 10) Issues of Erosion 11) What is coastal management?	
Where can I find help with revision?	1) Your exercise books contain all the information to help you revise 2) Your class team 3) BBC Bitesize

Question types and guidance: Describe - set out main purpose (say what you see) Discuss - consider the positives and negatives of a scheme and come to a decision Explain - give reasons for your answer (Say why) Identify - indicate the main key idea Label - draw arrows to the key point (your arrow much touch the point) Use examples - give specific facts and figures about an issue (e.g. Somerset Flooding)

Assessment Examples: Explain, with examples of how the coastline is protected from erosion In the UK, protecting the coast is important because it helps stop erosion (when the sea washes away land) and flooding. One of the most at-risk areas is the Holderness Coast in East Yorkshire, which is eroding really fast. Sea Walls are Big concrete or stone walls are built along the shore to stop the waves from hitting the land. They protect things like buildings and roads. In Hornsea , there's a sea wall to stop the town from getting washed away by the waves. Groynes are wooden or concrete structures built at angles in the sea. They trap sand and stop it from being carried away by the waves, making the beach bigger and protecting the land behind it. In Mableton , 2 rock groynes help protect the beach and stop the cliffs from eroding. Beach Nourishment is done by adding new sand helps to rebuild the beach, making it wider and better at stopping waves from reaching the land. Withernsea has added sand to the beach to help protect the area from the sea Managed Retreat is when: In some areas, instead of trying to stop the sea, we let the coastline move naturally. This means moving buildings and roads away from the coast to avoid damage, for example cliff top farm south of Mableton
