

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



مراجعة امتحانية نهائية هامة

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الثامن ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني ← الملف

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثامن



روابط مواد الصف الثامن على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثامن والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

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GRADE 8 TERM 2 REVISION 2023

Part 1:

Read the sentence and fill in the blanks using the given words.

(Three different texts, 15 questions)

Part 2:

Read the questions and find the answer in the text.

(Three different texts, 17 questions)

ECFE Alignment: Level 5.1		Term Weighting: 54%	Year Weighting: 19%	Domain: Reading
Sections	Question Type	Assessment Focus	Number of Questions	Construct Limits
Part 1	MAZE task Multiple choice questions Read the text and answer a, b or c.	A: Grammar	5 questions	Text: - simple - familiar and concrete topics - informative Text length: 100 words
		B: Grammar	5 questions	Text: - simple, extended - familiar, concrete - informative Text length: 100 words
		C: Grammar	5 questions	Text: - simple, extended - familiar and some unfamiliar concrete topics - informative Text length: 90 words

Part 2	A: Multiple choice questions Read the text and answer a, b or c.	Read and answer questions.	5 questions	Text: - simple - informative Text length: 190 words
	B: Multiple choice questions Read the text and answer a, b or c.	Read and answer questions.	5 questions	Text: - simple, extended - familiar, concrete - narrative Text length: 210 words
	Multiple choice questions Read the text and answer a, b or c.	Read and answer questions.	2 questions	A specific information question related to an inference about the part B text. An inference question about the part B text.
	Multiple choice questions Read the text and answer a, b or c.	Read and answer questions.	5 questions	Text: - simple, extended - familiar and some unfamiliar concrete topics - informative Text length: 230 words

Comparatives & Superlatives

Read the grammar explanation and solve the activities.

Kasim bought the most expensive car in the showroom. He drove the car on the longest road in the UAE and damaged the engine.

Meaning	The person bought a car that was higher in price than any other car. He drove the car on a very long road, and it broke down.
Grammatical structure	Adjectives: superlatives subject + verb + the + superlative adjective + rest of sentence
Usage	Superlatives are used to compare things in quantity (how many of something) and quality (how good something is), (the biggest, the smallest, the fastest, the highest). We usually use -est when it's a one or two syllable adjective. We use most with longer adjectives.
Other examples	Saleh is <u>the fastest</u> student in his class because he trains every day. Mariam works in <u>the biggest</u> digital company in the UAE. Helma has <u>the most exciting</u> job in her family, but she works a lot.

I am taller than my brother.
The book was more exciting than the film.

Meaning	The speaker is comparing his height with his brother's, books with films and TV with cinema.
Grammatical structure	Adjectives: comparatives subject + (to be) + comparative + than + noun as + (adjective/adverb) + as
Usage	We use comparatives to compare the same quality in two things. We use a comparative followed by 'than'. To form a comparative, we usually use -er for one or two syllable adjectives (smaller) while more is used for longer adjectives (more successful).
Other examples	The new smartphone is <u>as expensive as</u> a new computer. The job interview was <u>more difficult than</u> the actual work. Maitha was <u>more excited</u> to buy a new car <u>than</u> to travel to Europe.

Activity 1: Fill in the blanks using the comparative or superlative for each adjectives.

- Tom is _____ than Dave. (fast)
- John is _____ than me. (tall)
- Barry is the _____ in the class. (noisy)
- A whale is the _____ animal in the ocean (big)
- A tiger is _____ than a dog. (fast)
- A flower is _____ than a leaf (beautiful)
- The artic is the _____ place on earth. (cold)
- The Nile is the _____ river in the world. (long)
- A desert is _____ than a jungle. (dry)
- Cambodia is _____ than England. (hot)

Present Perfect Simple

Read the grammar explanation and solve the activities.

I've visited Dubai before, so I know where the interesting sights are.

Meaning	In the past, the speaker went to Dubai. This means that they can find exciting places to go in Dubai now.
Grammatical structure	Present perfect simple subject + have / has + past participle
Usage	We can use the present perfect simple to talk about an action that finished in the past but is still connected to the present. It focuses on the result of the previous action. In the example above, the speaker only knows Dubai now because they have been there in the past.
Other examples	<u>You've cleaned</u> your room, so you can go and ride your bike now. <u>Have you seen</u> those movies before? <u>I've searched</u> for more than three hours and still cannot find the house.

Form

The present perfect simple is formed using *have / has + past participle*.

I/You/We/They + have + past participle

He/she/It + has + past participle

Positive	Negative	Question
I have played tennis.	They have not played tennis.	Have you played tennis?
She has played tennis.	He has not played tennis.	Where have you played tennis?
		Has she played tennis?

Activity: Fill in the blanks using the present perfect simple verbs.

- I have studied (study) French.
- She _____ (eat) octopus.
- They _____ (be) to Scotland.
- We _____ (read) that book.
- He _____ (live) here for three years.
- You (know David for ten years.

Reported Speech

Read the grammar explanation and solve the activities.

My sister told me that the film would be released next week.

Activity: Rewrite the sentences using reported speech.

Meaning	The speaker's sister had told him/her in a previous conversation when the film is available.
Grammatical structure	Reported speech for present and future plans Subject + verb + that + noun clause
Usage	We use reported statements to repeat what someone had previously said. Reported statements use 'that' and a tense that is 'backshifted' (one step further into the past than the original speech). In the example above, the direct speech would be, "The film will be released next week." When we report it, we backshift 'will' to 'would'.
Other examples	Maryam reported <u>that</u> the company <u>would</u> be giving pay rises. My mother said <u>that</u> she <u>could</u> take us to the show. The manager said <u>that</u> the Dubai Opera House <u>would</u> be closed for a week.

- "I don't like things that crawl on my head" My best friend said.
- "We look at that picture" My brothers said.
• *She said that she doesn't like things that crawl on her head.*
- "I know some interesting facts about dogs" The scientist said
- "She feels tired" My dad said.
- "They have a difficult life". My mom said.
- "He doesn't want to play with his friend." My cousin said.
- "I am going to sleep" my brother said.
- "We can play at home" Ali said

Future Time (going to)

Read the grammar explanation and solve the activities.

It's going to rain tomorrow.

Meaning	The speaker is predicting that the weather in the future will be wet.
Grammatical structure	Future time (going to) subject + (to be) + going to + infinitive
Usage	In this case, 'going to' is used with the verb 'to be' and the infinitive of the main verb to talk about predicted future events and situations.
Other examples	They are <u>going to</u> win the competition next week. We are <u>going to</u> have a lot of fun at the restaurant later. He is <u>going to</u> get a good score in his exam.

Activity 1: Answer the questions using 'going to' in the answer.

1. What time are you going to go to bed tonight?

I am going to bed at 9 P.M.

2. What time are you going to get up tomorrow?

3. What are you going to do after class?

4. What are you going to do tomorrow morning?

5. Where are you going to go on the weekend?

MAZE Assessment Practice

Part A:

On the weekend we are (*going / go / going to*) visit the National Aquarium in Abu Dhabi. We bought our tickets online because it will be (*cheap / cheaper / cheapest*) than buying them at the aquarium. I (*have not / has not / had not*) been to an aquarium before. My friend (*said / said that / says*) she never saw so many animals before!

Part B:

Some animals are (*dangerous / dangerouser / more dangerous*) than others. That is why you should always be careful when you see an animal you (*haven't / hasn't / hadn't*) seen before. There are animals like the black footed cat which are (*deady / deadly / deadlier*) than lions! Other animals like the domestic cat,

Part C:

(Have / Has / Had) you ever been on a hike? We all went on a hike (in / on / at) Mount Tambourine.

The place was one of the (beautiful / most beautiful / beuatifulest) places I've ever seen! It's home to many animals. You will (often / never / always) see animals there if you're lucky. Before we went on the hike the guide gave us some (well / good / better) advice to stay safe. (Luck / Lucky / Luckily) ,we had such a good guide so we didn't face any danger

Build

word	Part of speech	definition	sentence
build	verb	to bring parts together to form one complete thing	He learned to build houses for people.



Reported speech for present and future plans

Subject + verb + that + noun clause

The manager said the Dubai Opera House would be closed for a week.

Choose the correct answer:

1. My sister told me the film would be released next week.

A. than b- that c- then

1. Maryam reported that the company be giving pay rises.

A-would b- will c-do

3-My mother said that she..... take us to the show.

A-could b- will c-do

4-The manager saidthe Dubai Opera Housebe closed for a week.

A-That / would b- then / will c-this / can

Compare and contrast

1--..... I like social media, I try not to use it every day.

A-Although B- because c- If

..... I read the instructions, I could not set up my computer.

A-But B- because c-Even though

3-Shopping online is easy ,..... going to the mall can be tiring

A-if B- but c-because

Comparative adjective

The faster you walk, the sooner you'll get there.

1. The you work, the better you improve yourself.

A-hard B- harder c- hardest

1. The bigger the TV, it is.

a. the expensive b- the more expensive C- the most expensive

1. The older the boy got,.....he became.

A tall b- the tall C- the taller

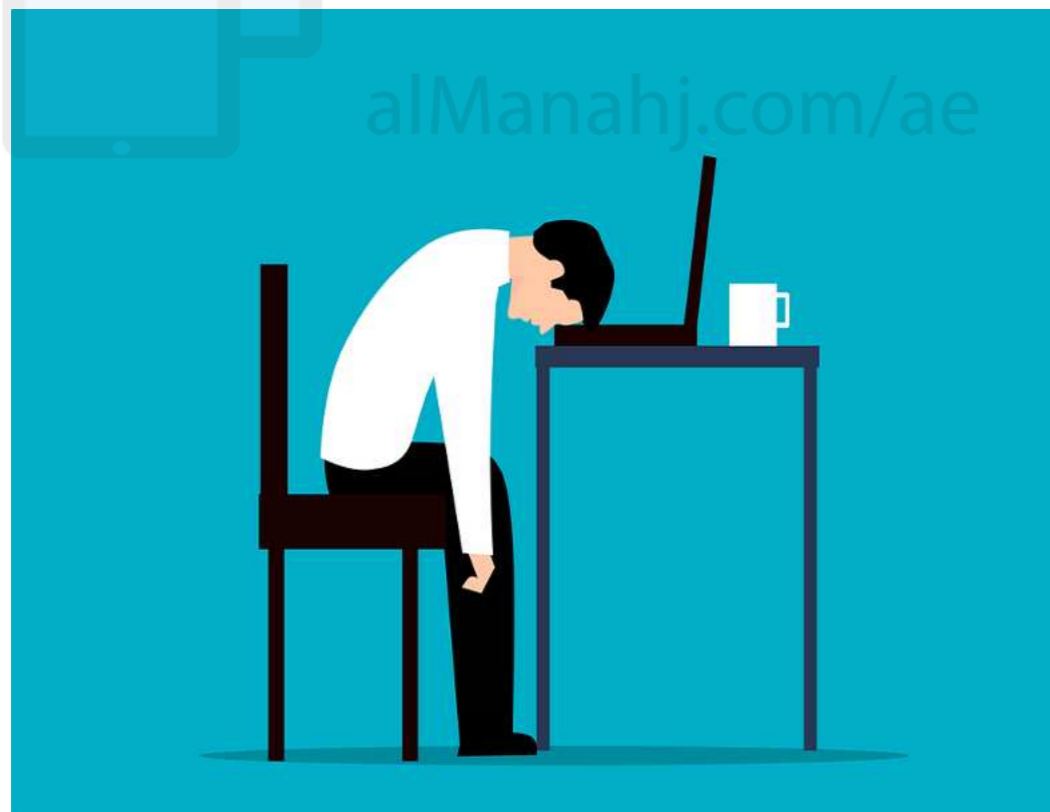
History

word	Part of speech	definition	sentence
history	noun	things that happened in the past	Hussain wants to know more about the history of the UAE.



Dull

word	Part of speech	definition	sentence
dull	adjective	not interesting or bright	My job is dull and boring.



Public

word	Part of speech	definition	sentence
public	noun	people in general, especially those in one place or country	The museum is open to the public every day.



Rude

word	Part of speech	definition	sentence
rude	adjective	behaving in a way that is not polite and upsets other people	It would be very rude to leave without saying goodbye.



Amusing

word	Part of speech	definition	sentence
amusing	adjective	something funny that makes you laugh or smile	The cartoon was very amusing!



Report

word	Part of speech	definition	sentence
report	verb	to describe something, especially on television, radio, or in a newspaper	The newspaper reported that over a million people watched the movie.



Announce

word	Part of speech	definition	sentence
announce	verb	to tell people about something	My favourite author announced her plans to write a new book.



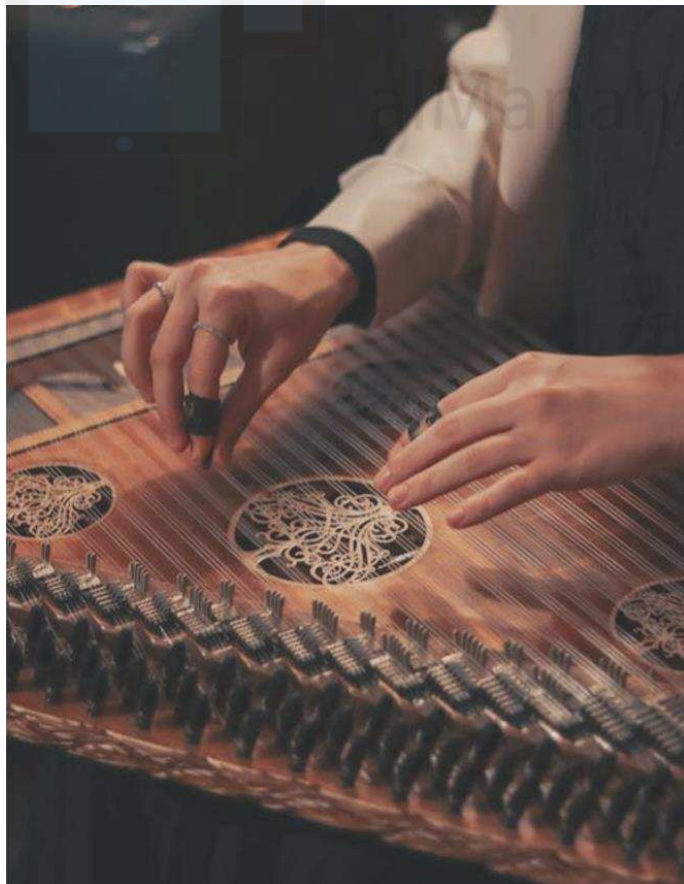
Action Movies

word	Part of speech	definition	sentence
action movie	noun	a type of film in which lots of exciting things happen	Action movies are my favourite type of film because they are so exciting!



Creative Arts

word	Part of speech	definition	sentence
creative arts	noun	activities such as painting, music, film, dance and literature	I enjoy creative arts subjects more than maths and science.



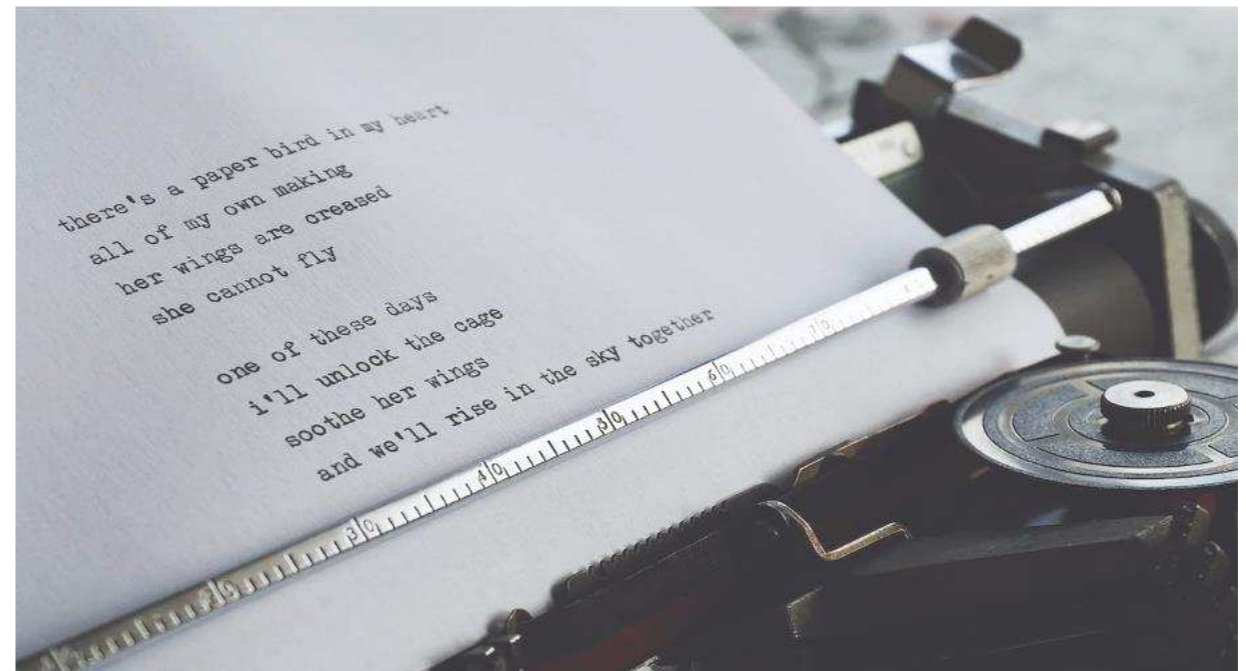
Dream

word	Part of speech	definition	sentence
dream	verb	thinking about something that you want to happen	I always dreamed of becoming an artist.



Poetry

word	Part of speech	definition	sentence
poetry	noun	a piece of writing, usually with short lines and words that sound the same	In my spare time, I like to write poetry.



Culture

word	Part of speech	definition	sentence
culture	noun	the customs and traditions that are important to a country	Reading books about the past can teach us about a country's culture.





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Reading Comprehension

Grade 8 BTS Term 2

Reading Tips

- Always read the **questions before the text**.
- Look for **keywords in the question**, the same word will help you find the answer in the text.
- When reading the text, **skip some words that you don't understand** - it's okay!
- Make sure you **choose the answer you found in the text**.
- **Read the text again** to check your answers.
- Don't submit without **checking all your answers**.

Always make sure to highlight where you found the answer in the text to know that your answer is correct.

Galileo's Discoveries About the Universe

For thousands of years people thought that the universe was a hollow ball—like the inside of a basketball. Earth was in the middle. The sun, the moon, and the planets went around it in a circle. The stars did not move. They were fixed in place on the inner wall of the “ball.” About 1520, Nicolaus Copernicus found out that this theory was wrong. He watched the sky. He saw the way that the moon and planets moved. They did not seem to go around Earth. He started to think that Earth and other planets went around the sun. But he had no way to prove it.

The Roman Catholic Church controlled all learning in Europe. It did not like Copernicus's ideas. The Church stated that Earth was the center of the universe. Anyone who said otherwise was a heretic. And the Church could kill a heretic.

Galileo Galilei was a scientist. He wanted to know how things worked. He did experiments with gravity. He knew about Copernicus's idea. He agreed with him. But he could not prove it. Then in 1609 he met a man. The man showed him a new Dutch invention. It was a crude telescope. Galileo got excited. He could improve upon it! He made one with curved glass lenses. This made things appear 32 times larger.

Galileo used his telescope to watch the night sky. He kept records of the motion of the moon and planets. By 1613, he knew how things really worked. Earth and other planets moved around the sun. He wrote about his findings. The Church attacked him. He waited for things to settle down. Twenty years later he repeated his findings in another book. This time the Church arrested him. It found him guilty of being a heretic. He would burn at the stake! Galileo did not want to die. So he said that he had written lies. The Church put him under house arrest for the rest of his life. He could not go places or talk about his ideas.

But Galileo had changed the world. He showed other scientists that it was important to make careful observations and keep records. He created a useful telescope. And he showed people that they could question the Church.

Activity: Answer the questions using the text.

1. Galileo's ideas were attacked by

- a. other scientists.
- b. Nicolaus Copernicus.
- c. Leaders of the Roman Catholic Church.

2. In what year did Galileo know for sure how our solar system is set up?

- a. 1520
- b. 1609
- c. 1613

3. Which planet did Galileo know about?

- a. Jupiter
- b. Neptune
- c. Uranus

4. The telescope was a _____ invention.

- a. Dutch
- b. Deutsch
- c. Dansk

5. What did the church do the second time Galileo published his findings?

- a. Awarded him
- b. Arrested him
- c. Killed him

Always make sure to highlight where you found the answer in the text to know that your answer is correct.

Animated Cartoons

Cartoons have been around longer than you might think. In 1640, Athanasius Kircher was the first man who attempted to put drawings into motion. He drew images on layers of glass slides and had them move within a lantern, giving the appearance of movement.

In the early 1800s, it was determined that movement can also be accomplished by placing fixed images on paper. This was called “the persistence of vision.” To illustrate this, John Paris invented the Thaumatrope. It was a two-sided plate with a different image on each side. Paris took an image of a bird on one side and an empty cage on the other. He used two strings and wound it so that when pulled tight, it spun and the two images “moved,” creating the illusion of the bird in

the cage.

Mathematician William Horner invented the Zoetrope in 1867. It was a roll of paper with drawings on it, placed inside a turning drum with slots. As it turned and one looked through the slots, the images appeared to move. It was actually first called The Wheel of the Devil but was later renamed the Zoetrope.

Later, in the 1800s, Thomas Edison invented the Kinetoscope, the first cinema machine. One looked into a slot where a reel of photos or pictures passed, and the images moved seamlessly.

Based on Edison’s invention, images were eventually placed on film that moved at a high rate of speed. The cartoons were all hand drawn and carefully filmed to show natural movement.

Today, cartoons are made via computer technology, and the old-fashioned method of hand drawing every image is uncommon. Cartoons have expanded from being intended primarily for children to providing entertainment for all ages. After over three hundred years, they still have not lost their appeal.

Activity: Answer the questions using the text.

1. Which device was invented first?

- a. Zoetrope
- b. Kinetoscope
- c. Thaumatrope
- d. cinema machine

2. What is the best way to describe animation?

- a. Still images appear to move.
- b. It brings objects to life.
- c. It is used to make movies more exciting.
- d. It can only be accomplished with computers.

3. What does the word *persistence* mean as it is used in the second paragraph?

- a. refusing to give up
- b. remaining
- c. continuing an effect
- d. repeating a question

4. Which statement best describes the first animated cinema movies?

- a. He drew images on layers of glass slides and had them move within a lantern, giving the appearance of movement.
- b. The cartoons were all hand drawn and carefully filmed to show natural movement.
- c. Today, cartoons are made via computer technology, and the old-fashioned method of hand drawing every image is uncommon.
- d. By spinning the two images, Paris created the illusion of movement.

Always make sure to highlight where you found the answer in the text to know that your answer is correct.

The Philippines

The nation of the Philippines is an archipelago. That means the nation is a group of islands. More than 7,000 islands make up the nation, but only about 2,000 are occupied. The capitol of the nation is Manila, on the island of Luzon. Manila has over 1.6 million people in the city—the most people per square mile than any other major city in the world. Almost 100 million people live in the Philippines.

During the 16th century, the Spanish landed and made Manila the capital of the Spanish West Indies. Since then, the Filipino people have fought for independence from various nations including Spain, Japan, and the United States. Today, the Filipinos have their own democracy under President Benigno Aquino III.

The Philippines is on the Pacific Ring of Fire and has many natural disasters. Every year, the nation has an average of between six and nine typhoons that hit land. The last major typhoon was Typhoon Yolanda, which was the strongest typhoon ever recorded on land. Many were killed or injured, and hundreds of thousands more people were displaced after high winds and floodwaters destroyed their homes. An average of twenty earthquakes also occur daily, although most are not felt.

Because of their varied past, the Philippines is a mix of East, West, Spanish, and Asian cultures. The two official languages of the Philippines are Filipino and English. Their colorful culture makes the Philippines a popular tourist destination.

Activity: Answer the questions using the text.

- 1. According to the text, what type of land form is an archipelago?**
 - a. mountain range
 - b. a chain of islands
 - c. a series of canyons
 - d. a large glacier
- 2. Which natural disaster does the Philippines not experience?**
 - a. typhoons
 - b. earthquakes
 - c. floods
 - d. tornadoes
- 3. According to the text, what is one reason the Philippines is a popular tourist destination?**
 - a. There are millions of people in the Philippines.
 - b. Many countries have influenced the culture of the Philippines.
 - c. Some of the islands are uninhabited.
 - d. It is exciting to witness a typhoon.
- 4. What is the best way to define a typhoon?**
 - a. a violent tropical cyclone
 - b. a snow storm
 - c. a large wall of water
 - d. a meteorite

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5. What was special about the telescope?

- a. The invention was perfect.
- b. The glass was curved.
- c. The invention didn't have glass.

6. What did the church do the second time Galileo published his findings?

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