



Final revision

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grade 8

part 1 first term

Answer the following questions according to the text.

In an interview yesterday Mr. Wilson was questioned about the harmful effects of horror movies on teenagers. He argued that such effects were often exaggerated and claimed that other types of films were far more dangerous for young people. When asked to prove this, he pointed out that horror films were often set in unreal situations and were clearly not to be taken seriously. In contrast, he claimed that films showing violent crime were often set in everyday life, and were therefore more damaging.

1. In Mr. Wilson's opinion, horror films _____.
 - A) cost more than other kinds of films.
 - B) are more popular among the elderly than among the young.
 - C) should be banned altogether.
 - D) are less damaging to young people than films of violent crime.
 - E) have recently ceased to appeal to the young.

2. For Mr. Wilson the main difference between a horror film and one showing violent crime is that the former _____.
 - A) is mainly concerned with everyday situations.
 - B) is liked by the young, and the latter by the old.
 - C) is unrelated to real life, whereas the latter is.
 - D) is less expensive to produce than the latter.
 - E) rarely receives any attention from the young.

3. The interviewer wanted to find out whether _____.
 - A) young people were being harmed by horror films.
 - B) Mr. Wilson had himself been affected by horror films.
 - C) Mr. Wilson preferred horror films to films of violence.
 - D) people were seriously objecting to horror films.
 - E) the effects of crime films were being exaggerated.

Answer the following questions according to the text.

The famous Tower of London was built as a fortress by William the Conqueror. Early in the Middle Ages the kings used it as a palace; later on it was turned into a prison, but only distinguished prisoners, including statesmen and princes, were held there. Today the Tower is a national museum, where, among other things, the jewelry of the English kings and queens is on display.

4. It is obvious from the passage that the functions of the Tower of London _____.

- A) were all established by William the Conqueror.
- B) have always been controlled by the kings.
- C) have varied greatly over the centuries.
- D) are all of a military nature.
- E) have not changed at all since the Middle Ages.

5. We learn from the passage that the Tower _____.

- A) was not originally intended to be a fortress.
- B) was never a prison for ordinary people.
- C) is still a unique example of medieval architecture.
- D) was never a residence of English kings.
- E) functions today only as a jewelers museum.

6. William the Conqueror's original purpose in building the Tower of London _____.

- A) was one of defense
- B) was to exhibit his valuable jewellery.
- C) was strongly criticized later in the Middle Ages.
- D) remains unknown even now.
- E) is still being debated among historians

Answer the following questions according to the text.

Never before in history have people been so aware of what is going on in the world. Television, newspapers and radio keep us continually informed and stimulate our interest. The sociologist's interest in the world around him is intense, for society is his field of study. Indeed, he needs to know what is happening in society; he wants to know what makes the social world what it is, how it is organized, why it changes in the ways that it does. Such knowledge is valuable not only for those who make great decisions, but also for you, since this is the world in which you live and make your way.

7. The passage emphasizes that whatever goes on in the world today _____.

- A) is quickly forgotten by the majority.
- B) only concerns the sociologist.
- C) first makes the headlines in the press.
- D) is of great interest to everyone.
- E) can easily be ignored by people in power.

8. It is pointed out in the passage that, among other things, sociologists are very much interested in _____.

- A) our reaction to their studies.
- B) the effect of television on education.
- C) the reasons for social change.
- D) how people make a living in the world.
- E) environmental problems.

9. One may conclude from the passage that the studies made by sociologists _____.

- A) are extremely useful both to decision makers and to ordinary people.
- B) are of little general interest.
- C) receive a lot of attention from the media.

- D) are primarily intended for students of sociology.
- E) do not adequately reflect real conditions in the world.

Every summer many people, girls and women as well as boys and men, try to swim from England to France or from France to England. The distance at the nearest points is only about twenty miles, but because of the strong currents the distance that must be swum is usually twice as far. The first man to succeed in swimming across the Channel was Captain Webb, an Englishman. This was in August 1875. He landed in France 21 hours 45 minutes after entering the water at Dover. Since then there have been many successful swims and the time has been shortened. One French swimmer crossed in 11 hours and 5 minutes.

10. Swimming the Channel is not as easy as it might seem _____.
- A) as the distance between the two counties is far too much.
 - B) and it always takes more or less 20 hours.
 - C) and only two people have managed to do it so far.
 - D) so few people even try to swim it.
 - E) for there are very strong currents.

11. The first time anyone swam across the Channel _____.
- A) was in the last century.
 - B) was when England and France organized a swimming competition.
 - C) no one really believed him.
 - D) he was helped by favorable currents.
 - E) he reached Dover just before 10 in the evening.

12. The time Captain Webb needed to swim across the Channel _____.
- A) was unbelievably short.
 - B) has since been nearly reduced to half
 - C) still remains a record.
 - D) was thought to be far too long.
 - E) hasn't been equaled by any French swimmer

Answer the following questions according to the text.

A new discovery of a dinosaur fossil in Antarctica has confirmed the idea that dinosaurs lived not only in the Northern Hemisphere but in the Southern Hemisphere as well. Up until this discovery, scientists had found dinosaur remains on every continent except Antarctica. This new discovery now confirms the idea that dinosaurs were distributed worldwide. If the dinosaur fossil is shown to be related to other dinosaurs of the same period in South America, it will also support the idea that South America and Antarctica were once linked together.

13. It is only recently that _____.

- A) important scientific studies about the Southern Hemisphere have been carried out.
- B) scientists have been seriously interested in fossils.
- C) a dinosaur fossil has been discovered in Antarctica.
- D) some new facts about the Northern Hemisphere have come to light.
- E) Antarctica has been discovered.

14. One can understand from the passage that _____.

- A) dinosaurs, at one time in the past, lived in both hemispheres.
- B) dinosaurs were in fact, more commonly found in the Southern Hemisphere.
- C) scientists had long since realized that dinosaurs had actually lived in Antarctica.
- D) the dinosaur fossil, discovered in Antarctica, was significantly different from those found in other continents.
- E) the discovery of the dinosaur fossil in Antarctica was actually of little importance to scientists.

15. It is hoped that the discovery of the dinosaur fossil in Antarctica _____.

- A) would contribute significantly to our knowledge of the Northern Hemisphere.
- B) will throw further light on the existence of dinosaurs in the past.

- C) would lead to further similar discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere.
 - D) could answer the question whether South America and Antarctica were originally connected.
 - E) will attract more scientists to this type of work
-

Answer the following questions according to the text.

A popular method of treating frozen fingers and toes in very cold, even freezing weather is to slowly rewarm them or rub them with snow. The best treatment, however, is not slow rewarming but rapider warming. Putting the frozen fingers or toes in a warm bath or using a hot water bottle are both good ways to treat them. Hot drinks to warm the body from within are also helpful. One must be careful about burning the skin, however. The temperature of any heat applied should not be greater than 43 C.

16. The main concern of the passage is www.almanahj.com.

- A) why frozen fingers and toes should be slowly rewarmed.
- B) how to keep adequately warm in the winter.
- C) how to treat fingers and toes that have been frozen.
- D) the dangers of freezing weather for the body.
- E) why one should have plenty of hot drinks in winter.

17. It is pointed out in the passage that _____.

- A) the use of hot water bottles to rewarm the body is not advisable.
- B) one should try to rewarm frozen fingers and toes fairly rapidly.
- C) in rewarming the body the higher the temperature the better the result is.
- D) people should be warned not to go out in freezingly cold weather.
- E) one should take a bath as often as possible in winter.

18. The author warns that _____.

- A) the minimum temperature required is 43 C.
- B) in rewarming the body, care must be taken not to burn the skin.

- C) one should never rub frozen fingers and toes with snow.
 - D) hot drinks must not be taken in immediately.
 - E) recovery cannot be as rapid as one would expect.
-

Answer the following questions according to the text.

Bicycling in America has been growing at an amazing rate. Bicycles used to be sold to parents for their children. Now those same parents are buying them for themselves, as well as for their children. And grandparents are cycling, too. Moreover, people don't simply cycle for fun and for the exercise. Many young executives ride bikes to work as an alternative to adding to the pollution of cities, and to fighting traffic jams, while college and high school students find bikes an economical alternative to cars or buses.

19. In the passage it is emphasized that, in America _____.
- A) more and more people of all ages are now using bicycles.
 - B) few college students can afford to run a car.
 - C) no executive feels he can cycle to work.
 - D) most parents feel it is dangerous for children to cycle to school.
 - E) a great many traffic jams are being caused by cyclists.
20. Cycling is also a hobby that _____.
- A) attracts fewer and fewer people.
 - B) is getting increasingly more expensive.
 - C) only appeals to the young.
 - D) has a high-accident rate.
 - E) the whole family can enjoy.
21. From the passage we can infer that _____.
- A) different people have different reasons for preferring bicycles to a car.
 - B) most Americans can no longer afford to run a car.
 - C) young children should not be allowed to cycle on main roads.

- D) a lot of parents are borrowing their children's bicycles.
E) cycling is fun in the country but not in a city.
-

Answer the following questions according to the text.

On the day of my first piano recital, I became more and more nervous. To help me calm down, my piano teacher told me to place several cabbages in the room where I practiced. I was so eager to get over my nerves that I was willing to try anything. For the next few hours, I played to an audience of cabbages. When the time of the recital finally arrived, I was still terribly nervous. My hands felt like ice. When I finally walked across the stage, I looked out into the dark audience. I could not see anyone! All those people out there could just as easily have been cabbages. As I sat down to play, my hands relaxed. Before I knew it, I had played all my pieces without a mistake. For the first time, the cabbage heads www.almanahj.com applauded.

22. On the day of the recital the music teacher _____.
- A) advised the writer to put cabbages in the room where he practiced and play for them.
B) warned the writer not to look at the audience.
C) had no patience with the writer because he was nervous too.
D) felt nearly as nervous about the recital as the writer did.
E) couldn't think of a way of helping the writer to stay calm.
23. The writer stopped feeling nervous _____.
- A) because he had practiced a great deal
B) when the audience began to applaud
C) before he walked onto the stage
D) as soon as the concert was over
E) when he found he couldn't see the audience.
24. In the passage it is explained that _____.
- A) the writer was always nervous on the day of a concert

- B) the writer played to some cabbages because there was no real audience
 - C) the writer finally began to relax just before he began his recital
 - D) the room was so cold the writer's hands felt like ice
 - E) the writer always practiced in a room where there were cabbages
-

Answer the following questions according to the text.

Mountaineering has this advantage over most other sports; enjoyment depends very little indeed on natural ability or technical skill; it is a sport without winners and without losers. By all means study the technique of climbing if it interests you. But, believe me, provided you go to really good mountain country, it doesn't much matter how you climb or what you climb. There are three things that matter; look up frequently to see the way ahead, don't leave the holds you have until you have tested new ones; do all you can to help those climbing with you.

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25. As it is pointed out in the passage, mountaineering is a sport _____.

- A) in which nobody wins and nobody loses
- B) that is not suitable for the old
- C) in which technique is not easy to learn
- D) which can be enjoyed anywhere in the country
- E) that most people are interested in

26. When climbing one must _____.

- A) always follow the good climbers
- B) be careful to check that new holds are safe before leaving old ones
- C) always keep to known routes
- D) never look back
- E) try to develop one's natural abilities

27. The passage emphasizes the fact that _____.

- A) the techniques of climbing are of great importance.
 - B) there is actually not much really good climbing country
 - C) climbing is not a team sport
 - D) one climber should always help another
 - E) few people really enjoy climbing
-

The desires of a child were naturally rather limited in the Victorian era. Toys were simple and comparatively few. There were no bicycles or mechanical models; the average child “made his own fun” from very cheap materials. Really the only shop the child dreamed of entering for his own purposes was the sweatshop. Nowadays a bewildering variety of toys, magazines and entertainment in a multitude of shops, compete for his interest and money; and the boredom of having everything ready-made leads to a constant desire for something new.

28. It is suggested in the passage that the modern child _____.

- A) wishes he had been born in the Victorian era.
- B) suffers from boredom in spite of all the toys.
- C) develops his abilities by playing with toys.
- D) is well able to amuse himself.
- E) is allowed to eat too much.

29. According to the passage _____.

- A) mechanical toys are essential to a child’s happiness.
- B) a child should not be left to “make his own fun”.
- C) home-made toys give more pleasure than ready-made ones.
- D) there was a constant desire for something new.
- E) simple toys slow down a child’s development.

30. The passage emphasizes _____.

- A) a child should have money to spend on toys.
- B) the importance, in childhood, of a large choice of toys.
- C) how lucky the modern child is.
- D) that sweets are not good for the health.

E) the difference between a Victorian childhood and a present-day one

Answer the following questions according to the text.

Most people were not impressed when in 1913, the Daily Mail newspaper offered 10.000 pounds to the first pilot to fly across the Atlantic in under 72 hours. The majority of scientists, even said it could not be done. Certainly the problems involved were many and far ranging. Obviously the design of the aero plane was of great importance, but so too were the skill and courage of the pilot and the navigator; weather conditions also had to be taken into consideration. A very few enthusiasts thought it might be possible ten years later. They were wrong. A pilot received the prize just six years later.

31. When the Daily Mail offered a prize in 1913, for flying across the Atlantic _____.

- A) there were few aero planes that could stay in the air for more than 72 hours.
- B) many enthusiastic amateurs were eager to try.
- C) the majority of scientists thought it could be done.
- D) almost no one believed it was possible to do this within the next ten years.
- E) the general public were very interested in the scheme.

32. The 10.000 pounds prize offered by the Daily Mail in 1913 _____.

- A) was shared by pilot and navigator
- B) never was won
- C) was won ten years later
- D) was received even earlier than some enthusiasts expected
- E) aimed at encouraging better aircraft design

33. The passage points out that _____.

- A) before the Atlantic could be crossed by plane many factors had to be considered
- B) the prize of £10.000 was actually not worth very much

C) the majority of scientists were extremely interested in the project

D) the Daily Mail was impressed by the courage of the pilot who received the prize

E) weather conditions were favorable on the day of the flight.

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Past Simple

- Regular verbs, irregular verbs

- Time expressions

1. He _____ some new shoes last month.

A) bought B) buying C) buy D) buys

2. Where _____ you _____ on holiday last year?

A) did / went B) go / did C) did / go D) do / go

3. A: _____ you _____ Jane last month?

B: No, I _____ .

A) * / saw / didn't B) Did / see / didn't

C) Did / saw / didn't D) Did / see / did

4. A: _____ did she _____ a job?

B: In the car factory.

A) When / get B) Where / got

C) Who / get D) Where / get

5. Max didn't _____ yesterday afternoon; he _____ at home.
A) go out / stayed B) go out / stay
C) went out / stayed D) went out / stay
6. Geoffrey _____ French before, but he _____ at university now.
A) study didn't / studies B) didn't study / study
C) did not study / studies D) didn't studied / studies
7. A: _____ did they have _____ lunch?
B: Soup & fish.
A) What / on B) What / for C) Where / in D) Who / for
8. A: Where _____ you last week?
B: I _____ in Alabama.
A) were / were B) was / is C) were / was D) was / were
9. I usually _____ for 6 hours a day, but I _____ for 8 hours yesterday.
A) work / worked B) works / worked
C) worked / worked D) work / work
10. Rosemary often _____ to work by bus, but she _____ to work by taxi yesterday.
A) got / get B) gets / got C) get / got D) got / got
11. Bonny and Nick _____ tennis last weekend, but they rarely _____ tennis.
A) played / play B) play / play
C) play / plays D) play / played
12. It _____ a lot in winter here, but it _____ last year.
A) snows / rains B) snowed / rained
C) snow / rain D) snows / rained
13. Last year it _____ for three months, but it _____ just for two weeks.
A) snows / rains B) snowed / rained
C) snowing / raining D) snow / raining
14. A: _____ it snow a little in winter in Holland?
B: Yes, it _____. But last winter it _____ snow at all.
A) Do / do / didn't B) Does / do / doesn't

C) Does / does / didn't D) Do / does / don't

15. A: _____ you usually work for 8 hours a day?

B: Yes, I _____. But last week I _____ for 8 hours a day.

A) Do / do / didn't work B) Do / did / didn't worked

C) Did / did / don't work D) Do / did / don't work

16. A: _____ Alex _____ you yesterday evening?

B: No, he _____.

A) Did / helped / didn't B) Did / helped / did

C) Did / help / did D) Did / help / didn't

1. Prince Charles _____ Canadian. He _____ English.

A) is not / is B) is not / was

C) was not / is D) was not / were

2. I _____ to be _____ artist when I _____ a child.

A) wanted / an / was B) want / a / was

C) wants / an / was D) to want / an / is

3. He _____ blind _____ the car accident _____ the beach.

A) came / in / on B) went / in / on

C) went / on / in D) came / in / in

4. My friend _____ a present _____ me _____ the Ramadan Holiday last year.

A) give / to / in B) give / at / to

C) gives / to / at D) gave / to / on

5. It _____ a lot _____ our holiday.

A) didn't rain / during B) didn't / during

C) didn't rained / on D) not rain / in

6. What a man he is! He _____ his passport and _____ keys _____ his car yesterday.

A) forgot / lose / of B) forget / lost / of

C) forgot / lost / of D) forgot / lost / from

7. A: Did you watch a football match _____ TV?

B: No, I didn't. But it was broadcast _____ radio.

A) on / in B) on / on C) in / in D) in / to

8. Can I talk _____ Mr. Adams _____ your mobile phone?

A) with / on B) on / in C) on / on D) to / on

9. It _____ a really bad joke; no one laughed _____ his joke.

A) was / with B) was / at C) were / at D) is / at

10. I learned _____ the Internet that a pop concert is _____ the third _____ November.

A) in / on / of B) on / in / of C) in / in / of D) on / on / of

11. Who's the blonde girl _____ the first row?

A) in B) on C) at D) over

12. You'll find the poem _____ page 16.

A) at B) on C) in D) *

13. They lived in this city _____ 1980.

A) since B) for C) about D) before

14. The Greens lived in London _____ six years.

A) since B) for C) in D) at

15. A: _____ is Amanda's birthday?

B: It is _____ the 25th _____ December.

A) What / on / in B) When / on / of

C) When / in / on D) What / on / of

16. A: What is _____ today?

B: Today is _____ 1st of _____ .

A) the day / the / May B) the / the / Monday

C) the month / the / July D) the date / the / October

17. A: When _____ Turkmenistan become Independent?

B: It _____ Independent on _____ .

A) did / became / the 27th of October, 1991.

B) became / did / 27 the 1991, October

C) did / became / the 27th of 1991, October

D) did / did / 1991, the 27th, October

18. A: _____ century is it now?

B: It is _____ .

A: What _____ the last century?

B: It was _____ .

A) What / the 21st century / was / the 20 century

B) What / the 21st century / was / the 20th century

C) What / the 21 century / is / the 20 century

D) When / the 21st century / was / the 20th century

1. We _____ watching a good documentary _____ BBC World now.

A) are / in B) am / on C) are / on D) is / in

2. I always _____ credit card.

A) pay / by B) am paying / with

C) 'm paying / by D) pay / with

3. _____ you _____ a girl _____ fair hair?

A) Do / knowing / of B) Does / know / of

C) Do / know / with D) Are / knowing / with

4. _____ she got a dress _____ white?

A) Does / in B) Has / on C) Have / in D) Has / in

5. _____ is reading a letter _____ bed now.

A) She / in B) I / in C) You / on D) He / at

6. A: What _____ you _____?

B: I'm a lecturer.

A) do / do B) are / do C) is / do D) do / doing

7. A: What _____ she _____ now?

B: I don't know.

A) does / do B) do / do C) is / doing D) is / do

8. A: _____ are we _____?

B: To the class.

A) When / going B) Where / go

C) When / go D) Where / going

9. A: Oh no! It _____. We can't go out.

B: It always _____ here in March.

A) is snowing / snows B) snows / 's snowing

C) 's snow / snows D) snows / snows

10. I _____. Because it's my happiest day today.

A) jumping B) jump C) 'm jumping D) jumped

11. Bedit and Nina are _____ only salads.

Because vegetarians don't _____ meat.

A) eat / eat B) eating / eating

C) eat / eating D) eating / eat

12. Sorry, I _____ understand you. I _____ speak Russian.

A) do / don't B) do / do

C) don't / don't D) am / am

13. A: Why _____ we _____ to a park?

B: A good idea!

A) do / go B) don't / go

C) aren't / going D) are / going

14. What _____ you _____ to know?

A) do / want B) are / wanting

C) do / wanting D) are / want

15. A: _____ she _____ a problem now?

B: No. She _____ how to solve.

A) Is / solve / doesn't / know

B) Does / solve / isn't / knowing

C) Is / solving / doesn't / know

D) Does / solving / doesn't / know

16. Can you translate this letter _____ English _____ Chinese _____ me?

A) from / into / for B) into / from / for

C) from / in / her D) for / from / in

1. She _____ to be a ballet dancer when she _____ up.

A) go / grow B) going / grows

C) goes / grows D) 's going / grows

2. We _____ to stay in a villa in France this summer.

A) going B) 're going C) to go D) go

3. I _____ Peter tonight.

A) 'm seeing B) see C) seeing D) to see

4. I'm going _____ Peter tonight.

A) see B) seeing C) to see D) saw

5. Careful! The glass is _____ fall.

A) going B) going to C) goes to D) go to

6. We _____ to Paris this weekend.

A) going B) go C) 're going D) to go

7. Tom and Tim _____ for lunch tomorrow.

A) to come B) coming C) came D) are coming

8. I'm saving my money _____ a CD player.

- A) buying B) to buy C) buy D) bought
9. We're going to Paris _____ a holiday.
A) to have B) have C) having D) had
10. I'm going to Florida _____ a year's time.
A) at B) on C) in D) by
11. He's interested _____ flying.
A) at B) in C) on D) with
12. She's good _____ singing.
A) on B) at C) in D) with
13. She was afraid _____ cars.
A) at B) with C) in D) of
14. What's the weather _____ today?
A) like B) with C) in D) about
15. What's _____ TV tonight?
A) in B) at C) on D) by
16. There's a film _____ channel 4.
A) at B) in C) by D) on
17. What's _____ the cinema?
A) on B) at C) on at D) at on

1. "_____ did the first man walk on the moon?"

"In 1969."

A) When B) Where C) Who D) What

2. "_____ did she marry?"

"She married to John."

A) What B) Who C) Which D) Why

3. A _____ dog.

A) bigger than B) big C) biggest D) the biggest

4. A _____ driver.

A) care B) careful C) carefully D) the careful

5. She ran _____.

A) quick B) quicker C) quickly D) the quickly

6. He drives too _____.

A) fastly B) fast C) faster D) fastest

7. What is the story _____?

A) of B) on C) at D) about

8. What happened _____ the end of the story?

A) on B) in C) at D) from

9. The train leaves _____ platform 9.

A) of B) at C) from D) for

10. “_____ did you buy your new jacket?”

“At supermarket.”

A) What B) Where C) When D) How

11. “_____ did you pay ?”

“\$ 1000.”

A) How many B) How

C) How much D) Which one

12. “_____ did you buy?”

“A new jacket.”

A) Who B) When C) How much D) What

13. _____ did you buy with?

A) Which one B) Why C) When D) Who

14. “_____ did you go?”

“This morning.”

A) Why B) What C) When D) How

15. “_____ did you go?”

“To buy some new clothes.”

A) When B) Why C) Where D) How

16. “_____ did you go?”

“To the shops.”

A) When B) Why C) Where D) How

17. “_____ did you go?”

“By car.”

A) When B) Why C) How much D) How

18. “_____ do you want to go?”

“To Paris.”

A) Why B) Where C) How D) What

19. “_____ is she?”

“Our cousin.”

A) Who B) What C) How D) Where

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