



## GRADE 8 – REVIEW UNIT 7-8-9

### A. PHONETICS

#### 1a. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- |                   |               |              |             |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. hurricane   | B. tornado    | C. volcano   | D. eruption |
| 2. A. terrific    | B. arabic     | C. statistic | D. cosmetic |
| 3. A. referee     | B. guarantee  | C. Japanese  | D. jubilee  |
| 4. A. classical   | B. electronic | C. logical   | D. politic  |
| 5. A. nationality | B. mobility   | C. equality  | D. majority |

#### 1. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D for each sentence.

- We \_\_\_\_\_ from different kinds of pollution: water air, soil and noise.  
A. is suffering      B. suffer      C. are suffering      D. had suffered
- The babies \_\_\_\_\_ when Alice came.  
A. has slept      B. have slept      C. is sleeping      D. were sleeping
- America \_\_\_\_\_ Thanksgiving Day on the fourth Thursday of November since 1864.  
A. celebrates      B. has celebrated      C. is celebrating      D. celebrated
- The fish died massively because the water is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. damaged      B. hotter      C. contaminated      D. poison
- A natural disaster can cause loss of life or \_\_\_\_\_ damage.  
A. property      B. house      C. home      D. money
- \_\_\_\_\_ are severe winter storms characterized by heavy snow and strong winds.  
A. Droughts      B. Blizzards      C. Hailstorms      D. Volcanic eruptions
- The \_\_\_\_\_ can be controlled by the stoppage of leakage from the radioactive materials including the nuclear reactors, industries and laboratories.  
A. light pollution      B. visual pollution      C. air pollution      D. radioactive pollution
- English is \_\_\_\_\_ of Australia and Singapore.  
A. native language      B. both A and C      C. official language      D. second language
- Australia has the biggest \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.  
A. natural beauty      B. puzzling games      C. cattle station      D. tallest building
- \_\_\_\_\_ could possibly be avoided by better construction, safety systems, early warning and planning.  
A. Earthquakes      B. mudslide      C. droughts      D. forest fire

### 4. CONDITIONALS

- If you come with me, I (do) \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping with you.
- Wilson (help) \_\_\_\_\_ his mother in the garden if she shows him how to do.
- If it (rain) \_\_\_\_\_, I will stay at home.
- Our teacher will be happy if we (learn) \_\_\_\_\_ the poem by heart.
- If they had enough money, they (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ a new car.
- We (pass) \_\_\_\_\_ the exam if we studied harder.
- If Pat (repair) \_\_\_\_\_ his bike, he could go on a bicycle tour with us.
- She would get 100 pounds if she (sell) \_\_\_\_\_ this old shelf.
- If I were you, I (invite) \_\_\_\_\_ Jack to the party.
- If the weather (be) \_\_\_\_\_ fine, the children can walk to school.

## 5. WORD FORMATION

1. Scotland is \_\_\_\_\_ for its rich culture and its amazing natural beauty. (FAME)
2. The council has promised to deal with the problem of \_\_\_\_\_ among young people. (EMPLOY)
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ between Vietnam and America is good. (FRIEND)
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ anthem of Viet Nam is sung. (NATION)
5. The Glastonbury Festival in England is a \_\_\_\_\_ of music and it attracts thousands people. (CELEBRATE)
6. California is home to the most \_\_\_\_\_ theme park in the world. (ICON)
7. They enjoy the \_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere here. PEACE
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ founder of the city was Helenus, son of Priam, and Virgil. (LEGEND)

## C. READING

### 1. Read the text and choose the correct answers.

In the United States and Canada, for example, a simple handshake or nod is the norm. The handshake has an interesting origin: it started long ago as a way of showing people that you weren't carrying a weapon. Shaking the person's right hand while looking him or her in the eye is the usual method. Handshakes are also common in other parts of the world, including Britain and Russia. In Russia, males grasp other men's hands very strongly during the handshake. Handshakes are also how most people in New Zealand greet each other. However, the native Maori people of that country display more physical contact: they press their noses together in a sign of trust and closeness.

In other countries, such as France and Belgium, hugging and kissing are more common when two people meet. In those cultures, people kiss each other on the cheeks. The number of times varies depending on the particular country. In Saudi Arabia, men might hug and kiss each other (but not a woman) on the cheek. Men will also shake hands with other men there. In some Eastern countries, including Korea and Japan, bowing is the traditional greeting. In Japan, the deeper the bow, the deeper the respect shown. The strangest custom, though, is likely in Tibet. People there opt to stick out their tongue to greet others.

1. What is this reading mainly about?
  - A. The importance of handshakes all around the world.
  - B. The origins and histories of various greetings.
  - C. The strangest types of greetings on Earth.
  - D. The wide range of greeting customs in the world.
2. Which of the following is true?
  - A. People in Russia, but not England, shake hands.
  - B. The number of times people kiss on the cheek varies.
  - C. In the past, people nodded if they weren't carrying a weapon.
  - D. You shouldn't look at people when shaking their hands in the United States.
3. How do most people in New Zealand greet each other?
  - A. With a handshake.
  - B. By pressing noses together
  - C. With a kiss on the cheek.
  - D. By sticking out their tongues.
4. Which country is NOT mentioned in the reading?
  - A. America.
  - B. New Zealand
  - C. France
  - D. Malaysia
5. What can be inferred about greeting customs in Saudi Arabia?
  - A. Men shake hands with women when meeting them for the first time.
  - B. It's not proper for men to kiss women when they meet.
  - C. Women do not kiss other women when they meet.
  - D. Women can kiss men, but men can't kiss women when they meet.

**2. Rewrite the sentences using the word given in brackets**

1. I can't understand him because he speaks so quickly. (if)
  
2. Smoke from mills, factories and industry can cause health problems like asthma and lung diseases.  
(lead)
  
3. We don't trust Lan because she behaves badly. (because of)
  
4. Although he took a taxi, he still arrived late for school. (in spite of)