REVISION – THE 1st TERM TEST
GRADE: 8

VII: Read the passages and choose the correct answer for each question:

Passage 1: The Songkran festival

The Songkran festival is the Thai New Year's festival. The Thai New Year's Day is 13 April every year, but the holiday period includes 14 – 15 April as well.

The Songkran celebration is rich with symbolic traditions. Mornings begin with merit-making. Visiting local temples and offering food to the Buddhist monks is commonly practiced. On this specific occasion, performing water pouring on Buddha statues is considered as an iconic ritual for this holiday. It represents purification and washing away one's sins and bad luck. As a festival of unity, people who have moved away usually return home to their loved ones and elders. As a way to show respect, younger people often practice water pouring over the palms of elders' hands. Paying respect to ancestors is also an important part of Songkran tradition.

The holiday is known for its water festival which is mostly celebrated by young people. Major streets are closed for traffic and used as areas for water fights. Celebrants, young and old, participate in this tradition by splashing water each other.

1. How long does the Songkran festival last?

A. 3 days B. 1 day C. 13 days D. 14 days

2. What does water pouring on Buddha statues symbolise?

A. Bad luck B. Purification C. Respect D. Ancestors

3. Younger people often pour water over the palms of elder's hands to show_____.

A. good luck B. unity C. purification D. respect

4. Why the Songkran festival is a festival of unity?

A. Because younger people will pay respect to ancestors.

B. Because water is poured on Buddha statues

C. Because younger people will show respect to the elderly.

D. Because people who have moved away usually return home to their loved ones and elders.

5. Which of the following statements is not true of the water festival?

A. Major streets are closed during the festival.

B. People splash water on each other.

C. Major streets are closed for water fights.

D. Young people do not usually celebrate the water festival.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Passage 2: The Boy Who Cried Wolf

A shepherd boy, who watched a flock of sheep near a village, deceived the villagers three or four times by crying out, "Wolf! Wolf!". But when his neighbors came to help him, he laughed at them. The Wolf, however, did truly come at last. The shepherd-boy, was now really frightened, shouted in terror: "Pray, d come to help me; the Wolf is killing the sheep", but no one paid any attention to his crying, nor gave any assistance. The Wolf, not fearful of anything, destroyed the whole flock.

1. How did the shepherd deceive villagers?

A. By crying for help while in fact, there was no wolf.
B. By laughing at the villagers.
C. By destroying the whole flock.
D. By watching a flock of sheep.

2. When the neighbors heard the shepherd's cry for help for the first time, what did they do?

A. They came to laugh at him.
B. They came to help him.
C. They came to frighten him
D. They came to destroy the flock.

3. What did the shepherd do when the wolf truly came?

A. He laughed at the villagers.
B. He destroyed the flock.
C. He frightened the wolf.
D. He called for help.

4. What did the villagers do the last time?

A. They shouted in a terror.
B. They prayed.
C. They were frightened
D. They did not come to give help.

5. Which of the following statements is not true?

A. The wolf did not come at last.
B. The shepherd deceived the villagers many times.
C.The flock was destroyed at last.
D.The villagers never came to help the shepherd.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Passage 3: Tet Holiday

Tet, or Vietnamese New Year, is the most important celebration in Vietnamese culture. Tet celebrates the arrival of spring based on the Lunar calendar, which usually has the date falling in January of February.

Tet is generally celebrated on the same day as Chinese New Year. It takes place from the first day of the first month of the Vietnamese calendar (around late January or early February) until at least the third day. Many Vietnamese prepare for Tet by cooking special holiday food and cleaning the house. These foods include Banh Chung, Banh Day, dried young bamboo soup, and sticky rice. Many customs are practiced during Tet, such as visiting a person's house on the first day of the new year, ancestor worship, wishing New Year's greetings, giving lucky money to children and elderly people, and opening a shop.

Tet is also an occasion for pilgrims and family reunions. They start forgetting about the troubles of the past year and hope for a better upcoming year.

1. What is the most important Vietnamese celebration?

A. Vietnamese New Year.
B. Family reunions.
C. New Year's greeting.
D. Ancestor worship.

2. How long does Tet last?

A. From the first day of the Vietnamese calendar until at least the third day.
B. From the last day of January to the first day of February.
C. From the first day of the solar calendar to the third day.
D. From January to February.

3. How do Vietnamese people prepare for Tet?

A. Opening a shop.
B. Giving lucky money to children.
C. Cooking special holiday food and cleaning the house.
D. Worshiping ancestors.

4. Which customs are practiced during Tet?

A. Visiting a person's house.
B. Cleaning the house.
C. Cooking special food.
D. Thinking about troubles.

5. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Tet celebrates the arrival of spring based on the Chinese calendar.
B. Tet takes place from the first day of the Vietnamese calendar until at least the third day.
C. Special foods on Tet include Banh Chung, Banh Day, dried young bamboo soup, and sticky rice.
D. On Tet, people seldom hope for a better upcoming year.

LIVEWORKSHEETS