SECOND TERM TEST 3 – ENGLISH 8

VI. Reading:

1. Read 1:

Visual pollution has a greater effect on people than you may think. I remember when I went to a big city, I was really scared because so much graffiti on the buildings' wall. Then I looked up, and I saw a lot of power lines over my head. Although they were not dangerous, I still felt unsafe since I thought they might fall down. These things prevented me from enjoying the beautiful sights of the city.

I also remember the time when I was a student at a university. Once I was so busy with my assignments that I did not tidy my room for two weeks. Looking at the messy room caused me so much stress that I did not want to study. Then I decided to clean the room and put my thing in their proper places. I also bought a small plants and placed it in a corner of the room. These simple actions increased my motivation and helped me to focus on my learning.

*** Answer the questions:**

1.How did the author feel when she saw the power lines?

_____

2.Why did she have that feeling?

_____

3. What was she busy with?

_____

4. What happened when she looked the messy room?

_____

5. What did she do for her room?

_____

2. Read 2:

Tsunamis, whose name derives from the Japanese expression for ' ***high wave in a harbour'***, are giant sea waves. These waves are quite different from storm surges. They are also referred to by the general public as tidal waves although they have nothing to do with tides. Scientists often refer to *them* as seismic sea waves, which is far more appropriate because they are often the result of undersea seismic activity.

Tsunamis can be caused when the sea floor suddenly moves, during an underwater earthquake or volcano, and the water above the moving earth is suddenly *displaced*. This sudden shift of water sets off a series of waves. These waves can travel great distances, at speeds close to 700 kilometres per hour. In the open ocean, tsunami waves are not very high, often no more than one or two metres. It is when they hit the shallow waters near the coast that they increase in height, possibly up to 40 metres.

*** Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each of the gap.**

1.The passage mainly discusses _____.

A. tidal waves B. tides C. tsunamis D. storm surges

2. The word '*them*' in the passage refers to _____.

A. tidal waves B. tsunamis C. storm surges D. sea waves

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3.The word '*displaced*' in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

A. located B. not pleased C. filtered D. moved

4. The word '*shallow*' in the passage mostly means _____.

A. not clear B. tidal C. coastal D. not deep

3. Read 3:

Almost a hundred thousand people were killed and half a million homes destroyed as a result of an earthquake in Tokyo in 1923. The earthquake began a minute before noon when the habitants of Tokyo were cooking their midday meals. Thousands of stoves were overturned as soon as the earth began to shake. As a result, small fires broke out everywhere and quickly spread. The fire engines were prevented from going to help because many of the roads had cracked open. It was impossible to use firefighting equipment as most of the water pipes had burst. Consequently, over ninety percent of the damage was caused by fire rather than by the collapse of buildings

**** Choose T (true) or F (false)***

1. A hundred thousand people were killed in Tokyo in 1923 because of an earthquake
2. The earthquake began a minute before midnight
3. The fire engines were prevented from going to help because most of the water pipes had burst
4. Over ninety percent of the damage was caused by fire

4. Read 4:

Read the passage and fill in each gap with ONE suitable word from the list.

language	throughout	subject	only	find

Zamenhof invented a new (1) _____ called Esperanto to improve understanding between people of different countries. He showed Esperanto to his friends to (2) _____ out what they thought about it. Later in the same year he went to study at a university in Moscow. He wanted to improve Esperanto. Zamenhof's friends then worked hard to spread the new language. They tried to persuade schools (3) _____ the world to teach it. However, (4) _____ a few people today speak Esperanto because more and more people use English as a foreign language.

The end

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