International School of Monterrey

Junior High School **8th Grade**
Trimester 2 Final Exam **Literature**

Name _____ Date _____ List #:___-___

I. DIRECTIONS: Read each question and choose the best answer. (7 pts.)

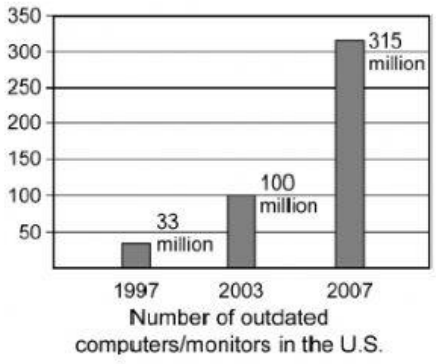
How to Dispose of E-Waste

Surrounded by Technology

Think of all the electronic tools and gadgets that are around you every day. Electronic toys, radios, cell phones, and larger items like computers and television sets have become commonplace items. In fact, it probably has not been long since you have used one or have seen someone else use one.

Throwaway Products

The odds are that these electronic items you are thinking of are only a few years old. Some, like inexpensive toys, were never intended to last very long. The companies that make cell phones hope that people quickly replace their old phone with the latest models. Even computers are not meant to last long. In the U.S. alone, a government agency estimates that millions of computers are thrown away by their owners each year because they are no longer in use or in style. When items such as computers are thrown away, they become electronic waste, or "e-waste" for short.



Number of outdated computers/monitors in the U.S.

Dangerous Toy Robots

So where do these millions of unwanted devices go? For the vast majority of them, their fate is to go into the trash. From there, they are hauled into landfills. This is not just wasteful, it is *dangerous*. Some of the materials used to make electronic devices are poisonous. A computer, cell phone, or even a toy robot usually contains lead, arsenic, mercury, and other strong toxins. These poisons are shielded in plastic, so when the device is being used, the user is safe. But when e-waste sits in landfills, it leaks these toxins into the soil and groundwater. Plants, animals, and humans can then be exposed to them. In short, the whole environment suffers.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

E-waste and Eco-design

As people learn more about these dangers, companies that make electronic goods are being pressured to produce and assemble less harmful products. They are being asked to employ good "eco-design." If a product has a good eco-design, it will last longer and e-waste will be reduced. If companies can make products that are easier to recycle, both companies and customers can act more responsibly. One such company is trying to set a good example. It recycled 165 million pounds of its computers and printer cartridges in 2006.

What Can You Do?

Less than 10% of discarded computers get recycled.

What can you do?

1. Think about all the electronics you buy. Are you getting what you want or what you need?
2. When choosing a device, find out if it can be recycled later.
3. Buy electronics with the intent to use them for a long time.
4. Learn more about e-waste and how to recycle from organizations working on the issue.

Can you hear me now? I must need a new phone!

The average cell phone user gets a new phone every 18 months. Why so often? When people change phone companies, they might get a new phone. Some people simply like to have the newest model. Many old phones are recycled, but each year, more than 100 million cell phones are just thrown away. Why is this a problem? Among other things, cell phones contain toxic materials like arsenic and lead.

Solution: One organization collects unwanted cell phones. The phones that still work are sent to people who want them. The rest are recycled. Either way, the toxins inside of them are kept out of our groundwater.

_____**1.** What main point is the author making by including the bar graph?

A. The problem of e-waste is getting bigger.

B. In 1997, e-waste was recognized as a problem.

C In 2003, there were 100 million outdated computers.

D. People are recycling large numbers of electronic devices.

2. According to the article, the first step in reducing e-waste is to…

_____

_____

_____**3.** The "How Computer Recycling Works" section attempts to show that recycling is _____

A. clean.

B. simple.

C unusual.

D. expensive.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

_____**4.** How is the information mainly organized in this article?

A. It provides questions and then answers.

B. It lists events in the order they occurred.

C It describes problems and then solutions.

D. It compares two different points of view.

_____**5.** Technology is…

A. the way a team works together.

B. the use of scientific knowledge.

C the rate at which something grows.

D. the time it takes to complete something.

_____**6.** Fate means the future that you…

A. worry about.

B. try to prevent.

C expect to happen.

D. wish would happen.

_____**7.** Environment refers to…

A. all the ways we communicate.

B. all the things that surround us.

C all the things that interest us.

D. all the ways we use energy.

_____**8.** Eco-design refers to…

A. making products that are easier to recycle.

B. making cheaper products.

C reusing devices.

D. how companies assemble products.

9. An item becomes electronic waste when…

_____

_____

10. Why does the environment "suffer" as devices go into the trash?

_____

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. **DIRECTIONS: Read each question and choose or write the best answer. (23 pts.)**

A Job for Valentin

_____**11.** This story is told from the viewpoint of _____

A. Teresa.

B. Valentín.

C Bob Dylan.

D. Mrs. O'Brien.

_____**12.** The narrator of this story cannot tell the reader _____

A. how Bob Dylan talks when he flirts.

B. how Valentín looks when he is happy.

C what Pablito does after he falls into the pool.

D. what Valentín thinks about when he makes his animals.

_____**13.** As Teresa gets to know Valentin, her attitude toward him changes from_____

A. pity to anger.

B. curiosity to not caring.

C admiration to disgust.

D. feeling bothered to understand.

The Sword in the Stone

14. What characteristics make Arthur a hero?

_____

_____

_____**15**. When people collaborate, it means they work _____

A. hard.

B. quietly.

C quickly.

D. together.

_____**16**. Commitment means _____

A. dedication.

B. preparation.

C appreciation.

D. concentration.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

_____**17**. To evaluate means to _____

A. ask.
B. judge.
C explain.
D. hesitate.

_____**18.** Expectations are _____

A. reasons to do something.
B. beliefs about what will happen.
C discussions between two people.
D. lessons learned from experience.

19. Authority means that someone has

_____

_____

_____**20.** A boycott is a way to ____

A. provide transportation for a community.
B. reach an important decision by taking a vote.
C begin a project by gathering ideas from people in the community.
D. punish an organization by refusing to use its products or services.

_____ **21**. Compassion means _____

A. pity.
B. waste.
C safety.
D. weakness.

_____ **22**. Desperately means _____

A. deeply.
B. carefully.
C frantically.
D. comfortably.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

_____ **23**. Discrimination means _____

A. unkind statements that are not true.

B. disagreement about a particular issue.

C bad behavior that disturbs other people.

D. unfair treatment of a particular group of people.

_____ **24**. Persistent means that something is _____

A. unsafe. B. unreliable. C. unfortunate. D. unchanging.

The Woman in the Snow

_____ **25**. Which sentence from the story shows Grady's prejudice?

A. Grady saw that the woman was very young, no more than twenty.

B. "Well, I got to go by the hospital on the way back to the garage. You can ride that far."

C. "You know I can't stand being a chauffeur for a bunch of colored maids and cooks," he groused.

D. Grady dismissed the incident until the next morning when he read that it had been a record snowfall.

26. Twenty-five years pass between two parts of the story. What happens during this time? _____

_____

Rosa Parks

_____ **27**. What does the author seem to admire most about Parks?

A. Her quiet strength.

B. Her courage in jail.

C Her love for her family.

D. Her physical appearance.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

_____ **28**. Chronological order means events are arranged by _____

A. time.
B. place.
C cause.
D. importance.

_____**29**. Curtis finally learned to read because he _____

A. wanted to write a column for the newspaper.
B. wanted to return to college to finish his education.
C needed to read a cookbook on live television for his show.
D. realized he could not run a business without knowing how to read.

30. Curtis developed many tricks to hide his problem. What do these tricks show about Curtis?

_____

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS