



International School of Monterrey
Junior High School
Trimester 2 Final Exam

8th Grade
Literature

Name _____ Date _____ List #: ____-____

I. DIRECTIONS: Read each question and write your answer in the space provided. (10 pts.)

“The Woman in the Snow.”

- _____ 1. 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 grouched.
 - D) Grady dismissed the incident until the next morning, when he read that it had been a record snowfall.
- _____ 2. If Ray had stopped Eula Mae from boarding the bus, she probably would have
- A) forced her way onto the bus.
 - B) found another way to the hospital.
 - C) continued to haunt the bus drivers.
 - D) agreed to take her sick baby home.
- _____ 3. Twenty-five years pass between two parts of the story. What happens during this time?
- A) Attitudes about race begin to change.
 - B) Eula Mae has become an old woman.
 - C) People stop believing in ghosts and spirits.
 - D) The bus system changes its Hall Street route.

4. Read these sentences from the story.

When [Grady] put on the gray uniform and boarded his bus, nothing mattered, not his obesity, not his poor education, not growing up the eleventh child of the town drunk. Driving gave him power. And power mattered.

Why does power matter to Grady? Use details from the text to support your answer.

"Rosa Parks."

- ___ 5. This profile is mostly about
- A) the life of a famous political leader.
 - B) the childhood memories of the author.
 - C) a quiet woman who brought about change.
 - D) the ways bus laws in America have changed.
- ___ 6. According to the profile, Parks became a hero when she
- A) showed her respect to a police officer.
 - B) defended her rights as a human being.
 - C) received the support of Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - D) organized the population in the black community.
- ___ 7. 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.

"Curtis Aikens and the American Dream."

- ___ 8. Chronological order means events are arranged by
- A) time.
 - B) place.
 - C) cause.
 - D) importance.
- ___ 9. 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.
- ___ 10. Curtis developed many tricks to hide his problem. What do these tricks show about Curtis?
- A) He had dreams, but was a little lazy.
 - B) He liked fooling people, but got tired of it.
 - C) He could not read, but was very intelligent.
 - D) He did not like to cook, but changed over time.

- II. **DIRECTIONS:** The following questions are about “How to Dispose of E-Waste.” Read each question and choose the best answer. (10 pts.)

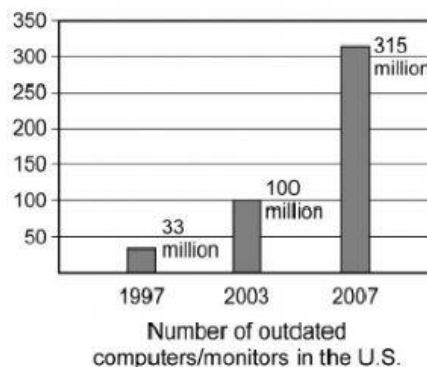
How to Dispose of E-Waste

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.



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.

How Computer Recycling Works

- A customer brings in a computer.
- The company trucks it to a workplace where the batteries and circuit boards are removed.
- The computer body is fed into a huge shredder.
- The shredded pieces are sorted by machine into separate piles of plastic, aluminum, and steel.
- The sorted scraps are sent to plants, where they are melted down and used in new computers.

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 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.

- ___ 11. 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.
- ___ 12. According to the article, the first step in reducing e-waste is to
- A) research which devices contain toxic materials.
 - B) find out the location of the closest recycling facility.
 - C) make good decisions before buying something new.
 - D) trade in an old electronic device for the latest model.
- ___ 13. The "How Computer Recycling Works" section attempts to show that recycling is
- A) clean.
 - B) simple.
 - C) unusual.
 - D) expensive.
- ___ 14. 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.

- ___ 15. 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.

- ___ 16. Fate means the future that you
- A) worry about.
 - B) try to prevent.
 - C) expect to happen.
 - D) wish would happen.

- ___ 17. 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.

- ___ 18. Read the sentences.

"Why do you look so glum?" Mrs. Singh asked.
I just found out my best friend is moving to a new city," Sarah cried.

The word glum means

- A) sad.
 - B) mad.
 - C) bored.
 - D) scared.
- ___ 19. Read the sentences.

Jacob meandered through the outside market. He explored slowly, moving from one stall to another with no goal in mind.

The word meandered means

- A) hunted.
 - B) dashed.
 - C) charged.
 - D) wandered.
- ___ 20. Read the sentences.

"Hold your horses! Wait for me!" called Mrs. Vasquez as her grandson ran on the path ahead of her.

The phrase Hold your horses means

- A) move on.
- B) slow down.
- C) pay attention.
- D) speak quietly.

III. DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and choose the best option or write the answer using complete sentence for each question. (5 pts.)

Jenny found her old bicycle at the back of the garage. It was a lot smaller than she remembered. When she sat on it and put her feet on the pedals, her knees nearly touched her chin. She put it back sadly and went inside the house. Her dad was working on his computer in the study.

'Dad, can I get a new bicycle?' asked Jenny.

'Sure,' said Jenny's dad. 'Cycling is good for you. You can get one for your birthday.'

'But my birthday isn't for months!' cried Jenny. 'Everyone at school has a bike. They all go to the park after school together. I want to go too!'

'Well, I'm sorry, but I can't afford a bicycle now,' said dad. 'Why don't you work and earn some money? You can save up for a bicycle yourself.'

Jenny was thoughtful.

'I'm very busy now,' dad went on. 'I don't have time to cut the grass. If you do that, I'll give you five dollars.'

'Okay,' said Jenny. She went to the garage and got the lawnmower. She hadn't used it before. It was quite heavy and difficult to push, but soon the grass was cut. She was putting the lawnmower away when her neighbor, Mrs. Watkins, looked over the wall.

'You did a good job there! Can you mow my lawn too?' said Mrs Watkins. 'I'll give you ten dollars!'

'Sure!' said Jenny. 'I'll come right away!'

That night Jenny went on the computer. She wrote 'Gardening and Housework – Ten dollars an hour. Call Jenny at 23 Roseville Lane.' She decorated the page with pictures of cleaning and gardening equipment. She printed it fifty times. Then she posted the pages through all the doors on her street.

That week, Jenny was very busy! Lots of people had jobs to do, but they didn't have time to do them. So they called Jenny. Every day, Jenny rushed home from school. She did her homework quickly, and then she went out to work.

At the end of the week, she had \$65! She told her father.

'That's enough for a second hand bicycle,' he said.

'Yes, but if I work for one more week, I might have enough money for a new bike,' said Jenny. 'In two more weeks, I could buy a really good bicycle! I think that's what I'll do. I want to have the best bicycle in the class, because I earned it!'

Jenny's dad hugged her. 'I think you learned something important. We appreciate things a lot more when we earn them. When we get something without earning it, we do not realize its true value.'

21. What was the problem with Jenny's old bicycle?

22. Why didn't Jenny's dad buy her a bicycle?

23. Where did Jenny's dad ask Jenny to work?

- A) In the garden.
- B) In the study.
- C) In the bathroom.
- D) In the garage.

24. How much money did Jenny earn on the first day?

25. How did Jenny feel at the end of the story?

- A) Optimistic about making more money.
- B) Pleased because she had learnt a useful lesson.
- C) Grateful to her father for his advice.
- D) Disappointed because she couldn't afford a new bicycle.