

اختبار الوحدة الأولى Ocean The



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الثامن ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-09-27 13:11:58

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثامن



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثامن والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

Grade 8 English Booklet

1

شرح وأسئلة وتدريبات writing and reading

2

كتيب مراجعة امتحانية نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج أكسس

3

مراجعة نهائية على شاكلة الاختبار النهائي منهج أكسس متبوعة بالإجابات

4

حل كراسة تدريبية مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد منهج أكسس

5



اختبار English الصف الثامن
(العام) الوحدة الأولى
الفصل الأول للعام 2027

English: 08th Grade [General]
Unit 01: The Ocean

END OF 1st TERM EXAM

by: Nologia

شرح لدروس الفصل الأول كامل



شرح الدروس



للتواصل والحجز



انضم للقناة

Part 1-A: Vocabulary

[15 marks]

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences:

1. The massive blue whale is the largest _____ on Earth, and it travels through different _____ to find food.
 - a. creature, oceans
 - b. predator, fins
 - c. prey, currents
2. When a shark spots its _____ swimming nearby, it uses its sharp _____ to catch and eat it.
 - a. fin, toxins
 - b. prey, teeth
 - c. predator, surface
3. Plastic garbage does not _____ quickly, which causes a highly negative _____ on marine life.
 - a. decompose, impact
 - b. float, current
 - c. protect, attack
4. The vampire squid releases a glowing liquid to confuse its _____ so it can safely _____ away.
 - a. creature, attack
 - b. fin, protect
 - c. predator, escape

5. Human activities release dangerous _____ into rivers, which eventually makes ocean animals very _____.

- a. plastic, safe
- b. toxins, sick
- c. current, huge

Part 1-B: Grammar

[15 marks]

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences:

The ocean is facing severe pollution, so we _____ (1) act immediately to save marine life before it is too late. Scientists believe that if we do not change our habits, plastic items _____ (2) completely destroy fragile coral reefs in the near future. For instance, tourists visiting the beach _____ (3) throw their garbage on the sand because the wind easily washes it into the water. Instead, people _____ (4) participate in local beach clean-up events to protect the coastal environment. If you see a hurt sea turtle tangled in a fishing net, you _____ (5) call local wildlife rescue teams right away. By working together and using smart technology like the water wheel, our society can keep the seas clean and safe for all sea creatures.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------|------------|
| 1. a. might | b. could | c. have to |
| 2. a. might | b. must | c. have to |
| 3. a. shouldn't | b. must | c. could |
| 4. a. should | b. might | c. have to |
| 5. a. may | b. could | c. must |

Part 2: Reading

[15 marks]

Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question.

“Sharks of the Ocean”

Sharks are some of the most misunderstood creatures in the ocean. Many people view them as dangerous monsters because of how they are shown in movies. However, marine biologists emphasize that sharks are essential for keeping the marine ecosystem healthy. As top predators, sharks keep the populations of other sea creatures under control. Without sharks, smaller predatory fish would reproduce too quickly and consume too many herbivorous fish, which would ultimately destroy the coral reefs.

There are over five hundred different species of sharks swimming in the world's oceans. Some species, like the massive whale shark, are completely harmless to humans and only eat tiny plankton. Other species possess remarkable adaptations, such as the hammerhead shark, which uses its uniquely shaped head to find prey hiding under the sand.

Unfortunately, human activities have put many shark species in severe danger. Millions of sharks are killed every year for their fins or accidentally caught in large commercial fishing nets. Conservation groups are working hard to establish marine protected areas where fishing is banned. Protecting these magnificent creatures is vital because the health of our entire planet depends on the balance of life within our vast oceans.

1. Why are sharks considered important for the marine ecosystem?
 - a. They protect coral reefs by keeping smaller fish populations controlled.
 - b. They show humans how to hunt effectively in the deep sea.
 - c. They are the largest animals swimming in the ocean.
2. According to the text, how many species of sharks exist?
 - a. Exactly one hundred species.
 - b. More than five hundred species.
 - c. Less than fifty species.

3. What makes the whale shark different from what people typically expect of sharks?
- a. It is highly dangerous to human swimmers.
 - b. It is entirely harmless and feeds on plankton.
 - c. It uses its head to dig under the sand.
4. What does the word **adaptations** mean in the second paragraph?
- a. Biological changes that help an animal survive in its environment.
 - b. The process of fish swimming together in large groups.
 - c. Dangerous habits that put animals in severe trouble.
5. What is the main idea of the text?
- a. Hammerhead sharks are the most unique animals in the sea.
 - b. Movies accurately show that sharks are dangerous monsters.
 - c. Sharks are vital to the ocean and need protection from human threats.

Part 3: Reading

[15 marks]

Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question.

“Light in the Deep Ocean”

Deep below the ocean surface, where sunlight never reaches, lies a mysterious world filled with unique creatures. In this completely dark environment, many marine animals have developed a fascinating ability known as bioluminescence, which means they can produce their own light. This biological adaptation serves several important purposes in the deep sea, including finding food, communicating with others, and escaping from dangerous predators.

One famous example of a glowing creature is the deep-sea anglerfish. The female anglerfish has a long piece of skin hanging over its giant mouth, which glows brightly due to special bacteria living inside it. Smaller fish are attracted to this small light, thinking it is a snack, but they are eaten as soon as they swim too close.

Another remarkable creature is the vampire squid. Unlike the anglerfish, the vampire squid does not use light to hunt. Instead, it uses glowing body parts to protect itself. When a predator attacks, the squid releases a cloud of glowing liquid into the black water. This sudden flash confuses the predator, allowing the squid to swim away safely. Studying these strange deep-sea animals helps us understand how life adapts to extreme environments on Earth.

1. What is the primary cause of bioluminescence in deep-sea creatures?
 - a. Absorbing sunlight during the daytime at the surface.
 - b. A biological ability to produce their own light.
 - c. Eating glowing plants that grow on the sea floor.
2. How does the anglerfish manage to glow?
 - a. It has glowing bacteria living inside its lure.
 - b. Its skin absorbs light from other passing fish.
 - c. It releases a glowing liquid from its giant mouth.

3. Why do smaller fish swim close to the anglerfish's mouth?
- a. They want to hide from larger predators.
 - b. They mistake the glowing light for food.
 - c. They are trying to help the anglerfish see in the dark.
4. In what way does the vampire squid use light differently than the anglerfish?
- a. It uses light exclusively to communicate with its family.
 - b. It uses light to attract tiny plankton to eat.
 - c. It uses light for protection and defense rather than hunting.
5. How does learning about bioluminescence connect to our understanding of the wider world?
- a. It demonstrates how living things can adapt to survive in extreme conditions.
 - b. It proves that human pollution has reached the deepest parts of the world.
 - c. It teaches us how to make better lights for our houses.

Part 4: Writing

[40 marks total]

4.1. Expressing Your Opinion: Read the text and write your opinion about the topic. Write a paragraph explaining your thoughts and justifications. [15 marks]

Plastic pollution is one of the biggest threats facing our oceans today. Every day, huge amounts of plastic trash are thrown away carelessly, and much of it eventually ends up in the sea. This garbage slowly breaks down into tiny pieces called microplastics, which ocean animals accidentally eat. These plastics contain harmful toxins that make sea creatures sick and easily enter our own food chain. Many governments are now banning single-use items like plastic straws and bags to help solve this serious problem, but some citizens argue that these new laws are far too difficult to follow in everyday life.

Question: What is your opinion on banning single-use plastic items? Do you think governments should force people to stop using them, or should it be a personal choice? Justify your opinion with reasons (Write a short response of about 40 words).

.....

NOLOGIA™

.....

.....

.....

NOLOGIA™

NOLOGIA™

NOLOGIA™

4.2. Constructed Writing Response: Write a narrative text related to the theme. Your response must be **at least 110 words** long. [25 marks]

Question: Imagine you are a marine biologist exploring a newly discovered part of the ocean. Write a story about an expedition into the deep sea. Include the following three prompts in your narrative:

1. Describe your descent into the dark ocean and what your submarine looked like.
2. Tell a story about an encounter with an unusual or glowing sea creature.
3. Explain a challenge or problem you faced during the journey and how you solved it.

Don't forget to **review your answers** & good luck!