

تدريبات شاملة على الوحدة الثانية shape and Design بدون الحل



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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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

أهم المفردات للاختبار النهائي وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج أكسس

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Grade 8- Unit 2- Review

A- Vocabulary

Bar – box – slice – bunch – bag – jar – can – loaf- packet – bottle

- 1- This is a -----of bread.
 - 2- This is a -----of bananas.
 - 3- This is a -----of water.
 - 4- This is a -----of chocolate.
 - 5- This is a -----of cake.
 - 6- This is a -----of honey.
 - 7- This is a -----of rice.
 - 8- This is a -----of matches.
 - 9- This is a -----of cola.
- =====

picnic – candles - sphere – cylinder – cube – cone – size – shape-

- 1- -----help us to see in the dark.
 - 2- A ball is in the shape of a -----
 - 3- Wy buy ice cream in a -----
 - 4- This shirt doesn't fit me. I need a different -----
 - 5- A can of cola is in the shape of a -----
 - 6- Yesterday , we went on a -----to the park.
 - 7- A triangle is in the -----of a pyramid .
 - 8- Ice always comes in the shape of a -----
- =====

Accessories- fit — online — hundreds of – design - size

1. I need a small ----- because my shoes are too big.
 2. You can buy clothes ----- without going to the shop.
 3. These trousers don't ----- me. They are too tight.
 4. The new phone has many ----- like a case and headphones.
 5. There are ----- books in the library.
 6. I like the ----- of this chair. It looks comfortable.
- =====

comfortable - classic– simple - popular — designer – Useful

Match the word with the correct definition.

1. ----- : something that helps you in daily life.
 2. ----- : many people like it.
 3. ----- : easy to do or understand.
 4. ----- : something traditional and always in style.
 5. ----- : made by a famous fashion maker.
 6. ----- : makes you feel relaxed and good.
- =====

model - material — rubber band — cardboard- hold – reused

We used different kinds of materials to make our school project. First, we cut some (1) ----- to build the walls. Then, we used a (2) ----- to keep the parts together. The (3) ----- was strong and could (4) ----- on the table. Some bottles were (5) ----- to make windows. Finally, the teacher said wood is a natural (6) ----- that people use to build real houses.

=====

explore -- light bulb - drawing–invention - sunset — inventor

Thomas Edison was a famous (1) ----- His most important (2) ----- was the (3) ----- which gave people light at night. Before that, people used candles. Edison loved to (4) ----- new ideas and make things better. He often made a quick (5) ----- of his plans before building them. In the evening, he sometimes watched the (6) ----- after working hard all day.

Vocabulary: match the word to the definition

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| • Useful | • A person who imagines how something could be made and draws plans for it |
| • Simple | • Helping you to do or achieve something – effective / helpful / practical |
| • Designer | • Not complicated |
| • Classic | • Having a high quality or standard against which other things are judged |
| • Popular | • It helps you to feel relaxed |
| • Comfortable | • Liked by many people |

**University – label – positive – negative – product
imagine – health - life- Special- original-**

1. Good food is important for your -----
2. This painting is ----- not a copy.
3. Always read the ----- on the bottle before using it.
4. Exercise has a ----- effect on the body.
5. She wants to study at a good -----
6. Today is my birthday, it is a ----- day.
7. This new phone is a very useful -----
8. Close your eyes and ----- your dream house.
9. He is happy with his ----- in the city.
10. Smoking has a ----- effect on your lungs.

=====

cube box of a bunch of designer product useful

- 1 Amir works as a -----.
- 2 The ----- chocolates has a colourful label.
- 3 Fatima bought ----- flowers for her grandmother.
- 4 The students designed a new ----- . It is a chair made from cardboard.
- 5 The new building is shaped like a -----.
- 6 I think the light bulb is the most ----- invention.

B) Grammar

in the shape of

Example: A ball is in the shape of a sphere.

(sphere – hemisphere - cube – cone – cylinder – pyramid)

- 1- A tent is -----
- 2- A candle is -----
- 3- A The Earth is -----
- 4- A can of cola is-----
- 5- Ice is -----
- 6- A half of a melon is -----
- 7- Ice cream comes -----

We use different words with countable and uncountable nouns:

countable plural nouns:

there are too many
not enough

uncountable nouns:

there is too much
not enough

Activity 4 Practice

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

not enough too many too much

- 1 I have _____ clothes. I don't need to buy any more.
- 2 There is _____ time to go shopping. The mall will close in ten minutes.
- 3 There is _____ traffic around the mall. There are hundreds of cars.

- 1 My new bag is too small. There is too much / not enough space inside.
- 2 I don't like the picture. It is dark and there is not enough / too much colour.
- 3 I can't go shopping. I have too much / many homework.
- 4 This shirt has too much / many buttons. I don't like buttons.

too many, too much, not enough.

- 1-There are _____ cars on the street today. It is very crowded.
- 2-I can't drink this tea. There is _____ sugar in it. It's too sweet.
- 3-There are _____ chairs for everyone at the party. Some can't find a seat.
- 4-He spends _____ time playing video games. It's bad for his eyes.
- 5-She has _____ clothes in her closet; she never wears them all.
- 6-Sorry, there's _____ milk for my coffee. I need to buy some.
- 7-There are _____ people in this room. I can't breathe!
- 8-There is _____ money to buy a new phone.
- 9-You put _____ salt in the soup. It tastes terrible.
- 10-The children eat _____ sweets. They shouldn't eat more.

1. There are _____ apples in the basket. I can't carry them all.
 - a) too much
 - b) too many
 - c) not enough
2. I can't drink this soup. There's _____ salt in it.
 - a) too many
 - b) too much
 - c) not enough
3. We don't have _____ chairs for everyone. Some people are standing.
 - a) too much
 - b) too many
 - c) enough

Adjective + to + infinitive

Example: This cake is **easy to make**. This question is **not easy to answer**.

- 1- This chair is -----
- 2- This bicycle is -----
- 3- This exam is -----
- 4- This jacket is -----
- 5- This car is -----
- 6- This bag is -----
- 7- This room is -----
- 8- This mobile is -----

to + infinitive

Example : A car helps you **to travel**.

- 1- We go to school -----
- 2- She went to the restaurant -----
- 3- We use light bulbs ----- houses.
- 4- The plane helps you -----
- 5- The mobile helps you -----
- 6- Your legs help you -----
- 7- Your eyes help you -----

Might be - probably

◆ *Might be* (shows possibility, not sure)

1. She **might be** at home now.
2. This bag **might be** mine, but I'm not sure.
3. He **might be** sick because he looks tired.
4. Tomorrow it **might be** rainy.

◆ *Probably* (shows strong chance, more sure)

1. She is **probably** at home now.
2. This bag is **probably** mine.
3. He is **probably** sick because he looks tired.
4. Tomorrow it will **probably** rain.

=====

Fill in the blanks with ***might be or probably***

1. The sky is dark. It ----- rain soon.
 2. He is coughing. He is----- sick. (more sure)
 3. The phone is ringing. It ----- for you.
 4. We don't know. The teacher ----- late today.
 5. They are smiling. They are----- happy about the news. (more sure)
 6. My bag is not here. It ----- in the car.
 7. She is wearing sports clothes. She is ----- going to the gym. (more sure)
 8. The film ----- interesting, but I haven't watched it yet.
 9. He is running fast. He is ----- tired after the race. (more sure)
 10. I don't see Omar. He ----- in the library now.
-

Will be – won't be might be - might not be

Examples (Future with Will & Might)

- **Will be** (sure about the future):
 1. Tomorrow **will be** sunny.
 2. The exam **will be** easy.
 3. My friend **will be** at the party.
- **Might be** (possible, not 100% sure):
 4. Tomorrow **might be** windy.
 5. The bus **might be** late.
 6. My teacher **might be** angry if I'm late.
- **Won't be** (sure something will not happen):
 7. It **won't be** cold in summer.
 8. He **won't be** at school tomorrow.
 9. This food **won't be** expensive.
- **Might not be** (possible, but not sure):
 10. I **might not be** free on Friday.
 11. The shop **might not be** open at night.
 12. She **might not be** happy with the result.

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks

Use **will be / might be / won't be / might not be**.

1. Tomorrow _____ very hot. (sure)
2. I _____ at school on Sunday because it's a holiday. (sure negative)
3. She _____ tired after the long trip. (possible)
4. The shop _____ open today; it's Friday. (sure negative)
5. We _____ lucky and win the game. (possible)
6. This test _____ difficult; the teacher said it's easy. (sure)

7. The bus _____ late, but I'm not sure.
8. They _____ at the party tonight. (sure)
-

Exercise 2: Choose the correct answer

1. Tomorrow it (will be / might be) cloudy. (sure)
2. He (won't be / might not be) in class, but I'm not sure.
3. Our teacher said the exam (will be / might be) short. (sure)
4. The weather (won't be / might not be) cold in August.
5. I (will be / might be) 15 years old next year.
-



C) Reading

Mum: I need a few things for the picnic.

Waleed: Ok, Mum. What do you want me to get?

Mum: Here's the shopping list.

Waleed: Right...**bread**. How much bread?

Mum: **Two loaves**.

Waleed: Okay. **Two loaves of bread**. And meat?

Mum: Just a few **slices of cold meat**.

Waleed: Well, we need enough for four people so I'll get **four slices**. And we also need fruit.

Mum: Yes, **a bunch of bananas** please.

Waleed: Okay. **A bar of chocolate**?

Mum: Yes, just one.

Waleed: What else...**olives**? Do you mean **a jar of olives**? 30 Mum: Yes, and get a big **bag of crisps**.

Waleed: Okay. And for drinks... shall I get some **bottles of water** and **cans of cola**?

Mum: Yes. And don't forget the yoghurt. Get **a pot of strawberry yoghurt**.

Waleed: **Matches**? Why are they on the list?

Mum: I have some nice candles. We can use them in the evening when it gets dark.

Waleed. Okay then. I'm sure I can find everything in the supermarket. See you soon!

1. Who is going shopping?
a) Mum b) Waleed c) Both together d) A neighbor
2. How many loaves of bread does Mum want?
a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four
3. How many slices of cold meat does Waleed decide to buy?
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five
4. What kind of fruit does Mum ask for?
a) Apples b) Bananas c) Grapes d) Oranges
5. How much chocolate does Mum want?
a) A box b) A bar c) Two bars d) None
6. What kind of bag of crisps does Mum ask for?
a) A small bag b) A medium bag c) A big bag d) Two bags
7. What drinks does Waleed suggest?
a) Juice and milk b) Tea and coffee
c) Bottles of water and cans of cola d) Lemonade only

8. What kind of yoghurt does Mum want?
a) Vanilla b) Strawberry c) Mango d) Banana
9. Why does Mum want matches?
a) To cook food b) To light candles in the evening
c) To play a game d) To start a fire for barbecue
-

Part B: True / False

1. Mum wants three loaves of bread.-----
 2. Waleed suggests buying four slices of meat.-----
 3. Mum asks for a bunch of bananas.-----
 4. Waleed forgets to mention drinks.-----
 5. Mum wants to use candles when it gets dark.-----
-

Part C: Fill-in-the-Blanks

Slices - cans jar bunch loaves box bar bag bottles pot

1. Mum wants two----- bread
 2. Waleed decides to buy four -----of cold meat
 3. Mum asks for a -----of bananas
 4. Waleed mentions a -----of chocolate
 5. Mum agrees to buy a -----of olives
 6. She also wants a big -----of crisps
 7. Waleed suggests -----of water
 8. He also suggests -----of cola
 9. Mum wants a -----of strawberry yoghurt
 10. Mum asks for a ----- of matches to light candles in the evening.
-

1- The original of these were a type of sandal worn in ancient Egypt. But the modern version originated in Japan, where they're called 'zori'. They're very simple, they're practical and they aren't expensive. You can wear them indoors or outdoors. They can be worn by adults and children. Just don't try running in them!

2- This was designed and made in Britain in 1932. Since then, it has become popular all over the world with students, artists, people who work in offices and anybody who needs a good light to see what they're doing. It's very practical because you can put it in almost any position.

3- It's a classic design that was first used for the clocks on railway stations in Switzerland. Its simple design is the reason for its success.

4- This is made of metal and you can put candles inside it. Its shape, combining straight lines and curves, and its beautiful, intricate metalwork, make it a very attractive and practical object which would look good in any home.

1. Where did the modern version of the sandal originate?

- a) Egypt b) Japan c) Britain d) Switzerland

2. What are the sandals called in Japan?

- a) Zora b) Zori c) Zura d) Zoro

3. What should you avoid doing while wearing these sandals?

- a) Walking indoors b) Running
c) Wearing them outside d) Sleeping

4. When was the British lamp first designed?

- a) 1922 b) 1932 c) 1942 d) 1952

5. Who finds the British lamp useful?

- a) Only teachers b) Only doctors
c) Students, artists, and office workers d) Farmers

6. Why is the British lamp practical?

- a) It is cheap b) You can put it in almost any position
c) It is very small d) It is very bright

7. Where was the classic clock design first used?

- a) In schools b) On Swiss railway stations
c) In Japanese shops d) In British offices

8. What is the reason for the clock's success?

- a) Its size
- b) Its simple design
- c) Its color
- d) Its price

9. What material is the candle holder made of?

- a) Wood
- b) Plastic
- c) Metal
- d) Glass

10. Why is the candle holder attractive?

- a) It has simple metalwork
 - b) It has intricate metalwork and a mix of straight lines and curves
 - c) It is very small
 - d) It is made of wood
-



Shapes in Everyday Life

Shapes are an important part of the world around us. We see them every day, often without even thinking about them. Understanding shapes helps us describe objects, solve problems, and organize the space we live in.

A **circle** is one of the most common shapes. It is perfectly round and has no sides or corners. The sun, a coin, and a clock are all circles. Circles are often used in design because they look smooth and continuous.

A **triangle** has three sides and three corners. Road signs, pizza slices, and roofs often use triangles. Architects like triangles because they are strong shapes that help support buildings and bridges.

A **square** has four equal sides and four corners. We can find squares on chessboards, in floor tiles, or in windows. Squares are useful in games and design because they fit together neatly.

A **rectangle** is similar to a square because it also has four sides and four corners. However, in a rectangle only the opposite sides are equal. Doors, books, and most computer screens are rectangles.

A **cube** is a three-dimensional shape. It looks like a box and has six square faces, twelve edges, and eight corners. Dice, ice cubes, and many gift boxes are cubes. Another 3D shape is the **sphere**, which is like a ball. A football, an orange, or the Earth itself are spheres.

Knowing about shapes helps people in many jobs. Designers, engineers, and builders all use shapes in their work. Even artists and fashion designers use shapes to create beautiful patterns. Shapes are everywhere, and learning about them helps us understand the world better.

1. Why are shapes important?

- a) They make food tastier
- b) They help us understand and organize the world
- c) They are only used in school
- d) They help people run faster

2. What is true about a circle?

- a) It has three sides
- b) It has no sides or corners
- c) It has four equal corners
- d) It looks like a box

3. Which object is a circle?

- a) A clock
- b) A book
- c) A dice
- d) A window

4. Why do architects use triangles?

- a) Because they are cheap
- b) Because they are strong and can support buildings
- c) Because they are round
- d) Because they look like coins

5. How many sides does a square have?

- a) Three
- b) Four equal sides
- c) Six
- d) Eight

6. Which object is usually a rectangle?

- a) A coin
- b) A door
- c) A pizza slice
- d) A football

7. How many faces does a cube have?

- a) Four
- b) Six
- c) Eight
- d) Twelve

8. Which of these is an example of a cube?

- a) An orange
- b) A dice
- c) A window
- d) A coin

9. What is a sphere?

- a) A flat shape with four sides
- b) A three-dimensional ball shape
- c) A triangle with equal sides
- d) A square that looks like a box

10. Which jobs often use shapes?

- a) Doctors and nurses
- b) Designers, engineers, and builders
- c) Singers and actors
- d) Drivers and tourists

The Future

- a)** What will life be like in the future? Some people say it will be better. However, others think it will be worse. We don't really know but we can make predictions and imagine what will happen.
- b)** Some people say that life won't be better. There are too many people in the world so in the future there won't be enough food for everyone. There might be new health problems and we might not have enough medicine for everyone.
- c)** Many people are positive about the future. They think cities will be bigger and buildings will be taller. They say that scientists will make more food and medicine so we shouldn't worry.
- d)** We don't know what will happen in the future but I think we should be positive. Science can help us and the future will be great.

1. What is the passage about?

- a) The past
- b) Predictions about the future
- c) Problems today
- d) Life in the countryside

2. What do some people think about the future?

- a) It will be better
- b) It will be worse
- c) Nobody knows
- d) Both a and b

3. Why do some people think life will be worse?

- a) Because there are too many people
 - b) Because there are no schools
 - c) Because cities will be small
 - d) Because food is cheap
-

4. What problem might happen with food?

- a) Too much food for everyone
- b) Not enough food for everyone
- c) Food will not taste good
- d) People won't want food

5. What problem might happen with medicine?

- a) Medicine will disappear
- b) Medicine will be too strong
- c) There won't be enough medicine for all
- d) People will forget to take medicine

6. What do optimistic people believe?

- a) Cities will be bigger and buildings taller
- b) There will be no food
- c) People will stop living in cities
- d) Science will not help

7. According to the text, what will scientists do?

- a) Stop working
- b) Make more food and medicine
- c) Build smaller cities
- d) Teach children only

8. What is the writer's own opinion in the end?

- a) We should be negative
- b) We should be positive
- c) We should not think about the future
- d) We cannot learn from science

9. The word "*predictions*" means:

- a) Problems
 - b) Forecasts
 - c) Dreams
 - d) Answers
-

10. What is the main message of the passage?

- a) Nobody knows the future, but science can help us
 - b) The future will only be bad
 - c) Medicine will disappear in the future
 - d) Cities will stay the same
-

Student stories: design

David is a design student in Scotland. He studies at Glasgow School of Art. He has designed many useful products. In his first year at university he made a phone cover that is also a purse or wallet. There is a small space for money and cards on the inside of the cover. Now he is making a new type of chair. It is shaped like a cube but it is very comfortable. David likes product design but next year he wants to try something new. He wants to design buildings because he thinks there are not enough interesting buildings in his country. He says, "Architecture might be difficult, but I will try my best."

Read the sentences and decide if they are True or False.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1 David is making a phone cover at university. | T | F |
| 2 David's new chair is shaped like a cube. | T | F |
| 3 David wants to design buildings. | T | F |
| 4 David thinks it is easy to design buildings. | T | F |