اختبار تدريبي ومراجعة شاملة للامتحان الوزاري



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية	
موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج الإماراتية ⇦ الصف الثامن ⇦ لغة انجليزية ⇦ الفصل الأول ⇦ اختبارات ⇦ الملف	
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ملفات ا كتب للمعلم ا كتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي ا للمدرس	المزيد من مادة لغة انجليزية:
إعداد: Saad Sahar	

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثامن					
صفحة المناهج الإماراتية على فيسبوك					
المواد على تلغرام	التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات	

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثامن والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول	
1	اختبار تدريبي ومراجعة شاملة للامتحان الوزاري
2	كل ما يخص اليوم الثاني في الامتحان 26/11/2026
3	مراجعة نهاية الفصل
4	هيكل مراجعة نهاية الفصل للصفين السابع المتقدم والثامن العام
5	اختبار نهاية الفصل

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية	
تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)	تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

Miss Sahar Saad Academy 0581474959

(Grade 8 General) مراجعة شاملة على الامتحان الوزاري — اللغة الإنجليزية للصف الثامن
CEFR: A2.2 – B1.1 | هيكل امتحان اللغة الإنجليزية | الفصل الدراسي الأول 2026–2027
درجة | الكتابة 60 :(SwiftAssess) المجموع الكلي: 100 درجة | القراءة والمفردات والقواعد ورقيا(: 40 درجة)
نماذج تدريبية كاملة)أسئلة جديدة محاكية للهيكل الوزاري(+ نماذج الإجابة في نهاية الملف 3

مواصفات الأسئلة وفق الهيكل الوزاري للصف الثامن	الدرجة	القسم / المهارة
جمل منفصلة بكل جملة فراغ 5 (A / B / C) واحد — 3 اختيارات درجتان لكل سؤال —.	درجات 10	Part 1: المفردات (Vocabulary)
(%نص وصفي)~130 كلمة ±10 يتضمن 5 فراغات — 3 اختيارات درجتان لكل — (A / B / C) سؤال.	درجات 10	Part 2: القواعد (Grammar Maze)
نص تفسيري)200–230 كلمة 8 — A2.2–B1.1 مستوى (±10% درجات 3 × (A/B/C) أسئلة.	درجة 24	Part 3A: القراءة (Reading 3A)
نص تفسيري)200–230 كلمة أسئلة 8 — B1.2 مستوى (±10% درجتان × (A/B/C).	درجة 16	Part 3B: القراءة (Reading 3B)
السؤال 1.1: تلخيص نص)~150 + (كلمة(في 3–4 جمل)15 درجة السؤال 1.2: موضوع تعبير ≥110	درجة 40	Part 4: الكتابة (Writing)

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كلمات بـ 3 نقاط إرشادية)25 درجة(.		

توزيع مهارات القراءة وموضوعات الكتابة المتوقعة للصف الثامن:

- **Reading 3A: 4 أسئلة معلومات محددة + 2 تفاصيل + 1 معنى كلمة + 1 فكرة عامة.**
- **Reading 3B: 3 أسئلة تفاصيل + 2 معنى كلمة + 1 استنتاج أو توقع + 1 ربط منطقي + 1 فكرة عامة.**
- **موضوعات الكتابة المحتملة:)1(ماذا تأخذ في رحلة فضائية؟)2(كيف تكون صديقاً جيداً؟)3(ما صفاتك الشخصية؟**

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English Practice Test 1 — Grade 8 General (الصف الثامن)

Term 1 2026/2027 | CEFR A2.2–B1.1 | Total 100 Marks | Miss Sahar Saad Academy 0581474959

Part 1: Vocabulary (10 Marks) — Choose A, B or C to complete each sentence. (2 marks each)

1. A scientist who studies oceans and marine life is a marine _____.

A) biologist B) architect C) journalist

2. The new solar station will _____ clean electricity to thousands of homes.

A) supply B) divide C) ignore

3. We must _____ plastic waste by using reusable shopping bags.

A) increase B) reduce C) borrow

4. His clear _____ helped the group finish the science model on time.

A) explanation B) invitation C) permission

5. The desert reserve protects a rare _____ of native plants and birds.

A) direction B) variety C) prediction

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Part 2: Grammar Maze (10 Marks) — Read the text and choose A, B or C for each gap. (2 marks each)

Our school robotics club is an exciting place in the technology lab. It (1) _____ started by Grade 8 students two years ago. Every afternoon, members meet after lessons to design and test small robots. The club has several kits of sensors, wheels and solar batteries. Students share tools whenever they work in pairs. If a robot stops moving, the team (2) _____ the wires carefully. Our coach says that lightweight robots move (3) _____ quickly than heavy ones. Last week, we met an engineer (4) _____ invention won a national award. His advice encouraged everyone to keep practising. Building a working machine is more rewarding than simply watching videos online. Next month, our team (5) _____ in the regional science competition.

1. Gap (1)

A) is B) was C) were

2. Gap (2)

A) checks B) checked C) checking

3. Gap (3)

A) most B) less C) more

4. Gap (4)

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A) who B) whose C) which

5. Gap (5)

A) will compete B) competed C) has competed

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Practice Test 1 | Part 3A: Reading Comprehension (24 Marks)
Read the explanatory text and choose A, B or C. (3 marks each)

Why Coral Reefs Matter to Coastal Communities

Coral reefs are often called the rainforests of the sea because they support an astonishing variety of ocean life. Although they cover less than one percent of the ocean floor, reefs provide shelter and food for roughly a quarter of all marine species. Young fish hide among coral branches to stay safe from larger predators, while sea turtles and crabs feed along the reef edges.

Coral reefs also protect people living along coastlines. Their hard limestone structures act like natural underwater walls that absorb the force of strong ocean waves. During severe storms, healthy reefs reduce wave height and help prevent coastal flooding and beach erosion. In addition, reefs support local fishing industries and attract eco-tourists who enjoy snorkelling and diving.

However, coral reefs face serious threats from warming ocean temperatures, water pollution and careless anchoring by boats. When water stays too warm for too long, corals lose their bright colours and weaken. Marine scientists are working with local communities to grow young corals in underwater nurseries and attach them to damaged reefs. Divers and boaters can help by avoiding contact with coral and keeping beaches free of plastic waste.

1. How much of the ocean floor do coral reefs cover?

A) More than half B) Less than one percent C) Exactly twenty-five percent

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2. Where do young fish hide from larger predators?

A) Among coral branches B) On sandy beaches C) Inside fishing boats

3. What do healthy reefs reduce during severe storms?

A) Ocean salt levels B) Wave height C) Sunlight in the water

4. What are marine scientists growing in underwater nurseries?

A) Sea turtles B) Young corals C) Beach plants

5. Why do reefs help prevent coastal flooding?

A) Their hard structures absorb wave force. B) They drink all storm rainwater. C) They stop wind from blowing.

6. What happens when ocean water stays too warm?

A) Corals grow twice as fast. B) Corals lose colour and weaken. C) Fish leave the ocean forever.

7. What does 'erosion' mean in paragraph 2?

A) The gradual wearing away of land or beaches B) The building of new stone bridges C) The freezing of ocean waves

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8. What is the main idea of the text?

A) Coral reefs are only useful for diving tourists. **B) Coral reefs protect sea life and coastlines but need care to survive.** **C) Ocean temperatures never affect marine animals.**

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Practice Test 1 | Part 3B: Reading Comprehension (16 Marks)
Read the explanatory text and choose A, B or C. (2 marks each)

How Smart Grids Manage Electricity

Traditional power networks carry electricity in one direction from large power stations to homes and offices. In the past, utility companies had limited information about how much power each neighbourhood was using at any exact minute. Today, many cities are upgrading to smart grids that use digital sensors and two-way communication.

A smart grid constantly measures electricity demand across different districts. During hot summer afternoons, when air conditioners run continuously, demand rises sharply. Automated software can balance the load by drawing extra electricity from rooftop solar panels or large battery storage stations. This reduces the risk of sudden power cuts and avoids wasting fuel.

Smart meters inside homes also give families clear information about their daily energy habits. By checking an app, residents can see which appliances consume the most power and run washing machines during off-peak hours when electricity is cheaper.

Despite these advantages, building a smart grid involves challenges. Installing new sensors and upgrading old cables requires significant investment, and computer networks must be protected against cyber threats. Even so, combining smart technology with responsible household habits creates a cleaner, more reliable energy future.

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1. How did traditional power networks carry electricity?

A) In one direction from power stations to buildings B) Only from solar panels to batteries C) Without using any cables

2. When does electricity demand rise sharply in summer?

A) At midnight when lights are off B) During hot afternoons when air conditioners run C) Only on rainy winter mornings

3. How can families save money using smart meters?

A) By running appliances during off-peak hours B) By turning off their refrigerators permanently C) By removing all sensors from their homes

4. What does 'sharply' mean in paragraph 2?

A) Slowly and quietly B) Quickly and by a large amount C) Without any change

5. What does 'significant' mean in paragraph 4?

A) Large and important B) Free of cost C) Easy to ignore

6. What might happen if a city upgrades to a smart grid?

A) Power cuts become less likely during peak demand. B) Families stop using electricity completely. C) Weather forecasts are no longer needed.

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7. Why does the author mention investment and cyber threats?

A) To show that smart grids also face challenges. B) To prove that traditional grids never break down. C) To argue against using solar panels.

8. Which statement best summarises the passage?

A) Smart meters only work in cold climates. B) Smart grids and mindful energy habits improve power reliability. C) Power stations no longer produce electricity.

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Practice Test 1 | Part 4: Writing (40 Marks — Paper-Based)
Question 1.1: Summary (15 Marks) & Question 1.2: Extended Writing (25 Marks)

Question 1.1: Summary (15 Marks) — Read the text below and summarise its main ideas in 3 to 4 sentences using your own words.

Many Grade 8 students struggle to manage their homework when several projects are due in the same week. To help learners stay organised, one middle school introduced a simple weekly study planner. Teachers showed students how to divide large assignments into small daily tasks and estimate how long each task would take. Students also learned to complete their hardest subject first while their concentration was strongest. During homeroom sessions, classmates compared schedules and shared practical tips for avoiding phone distractions. After six weeks, teachers noticed that late submissions dropped sharply, and students reported feeling calmer before tests. The initiative proved that good time management does not require complicated software. Breaking work into clear steps, starting early and reviewing progress regularly can help students achieve stronger results with far less stress.

Your Summary (3–4 sentences):

Summary Score: _____ / 15

Question 1.2: Extended Writing (25 Marks)

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What would you take on a journey into space?

Write at least 110 words in paragraphs. Include the following three points:

1. Choose the most important items you would take.

2. Explain how these items would help you.

3. Describe one challenge and how you would prepare for it.

Your Extended Writing (At least 110 words in paragraphs):

Extended Writing: ____ / 25 | Summary: ____ / 15 | Writing Total: ____ / 40

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English Practice Test 2 — Grade 8 General (الصف الثامن)

Term 1 2026/2027 | CEFR A2.2–B1.1 | Total 100 Marks | Miss Sahar Saad Academy 0581474959

Part 1: Vocabulary (10 Marks) — Choose A, B or C to complete each sentence. (2 marks each)

1. A loyal friend will always _____ your feelings when you are upset.

A) respect B) repair C) repeat

2. Dense fog at the airport caused a two-hour _____ in our flight.

A) detail B) delay C) design

3. Always check that a website provides accurate _____ before quoting it.

A) invitations B) inventions C) information

4. The chemistry class performed an _____ to test water purity.

A) experiment B) experience C) environment

5. Wearing a seatbelt will _____ passengers if a car stops suddenly.

A) produce B) protect C) provide

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Part 2: Grammar Maze (10 Marks) — Read the text and choose A, B or C for each gap. (2 marks each)

The neighbourhood youth library stands beside the central park. It has bright reading corners, study desks and a digital media room. Many Grade 8 students visit every afternoon because the atmosphere is calm and welcoming. My cousin (1) _____ there every Wednesday to borrow science books. Last month, the librarians (2) _____ a weekend book club for middle school readers. The club leader explains each story clearly before students discuss their ideas in groups. Anyone (3) _____ enjoys reading is welcome to join for free. Members must return books on time, but there are no membership fees. If a student asks for help, the staff (4) _____ useful reading lists right away. I have become (5) _____ confident in English since joining the club.

1. Gap (1)

A) go B) goes C) going

2. Gap (2)

A) starts B) starting C) started

3. Gap (3)

A) who B) which C) whose

4. Gap (4)

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A) gave B) give C) gives

5. Gap (5)
A) more B) most C) much

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Practice Test 2 | Part 3A: Reading Comprehension (24 Marks)
Read the explanatory text and choose A, B or C. (3 marks each)

How Hydration Supports Focus and Health

Water makes up more than half of the human body and plays an essential role in almost every daily function. It helps carry nutrients to cells, regulates body temperature through sweat and keeps joints moving smoothly. Because the body loses water continuously through breathing and physical activity, drinking enough fluids throughout the day is vital.

Even mild dehydration can affect how students feel and perform at school. When the body lacks water, people may experience headaches, low energy and difficulty concentrating during lessons. Carrying a refillable water bottle makes it easier to sip water between classes instead of waiting until extreme thirst develops.

While plain water is the healthiest choice, foods with high water content—such as cucumbers, watermelon and oranges—also contribute to daily hydration. Sugary sodas and energy drinks, on the other hand, add unnecessary sugar and caffeine that can leave students feeling tired later.

Active teenagers who play outdoor sports or walk in hot weather need extra water before, during and after exercise. Making hydration a simple daily habit supports both physical stamina and sharp mental alertness in the classroom.

1. How does water help regulate body temperature?

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A) Through sweat B) By increasing sugar levels C) By stopping breathing

2. What may happen when a student experiences mild dehydration?

A) Faster running speed B) Headaches and difficulty concentrating C) Improved night vision

3. Which foods help contribute to daily hydration?

A) Salty crisps and biscuits B) Cucumbers, watermelon and oranges C) Fried snacks and sweets

4. When do active teenagers need extra water?

A) Only once a week B) Before, during and after exercise C) Never during sports

5. Why should students avoid sugary energy drinks?

A) They contain no liquid at all. B) Extra sugar and caffeine can cause tiredness later. C) They make water bottles too heavy.

6. How does carrying a refillable bottle help students?

A) It reminds them to sip water regularly between classes. B) It replaces the need to eat lunch. C) It cools down the entire classroom.

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7. What does 'alertness' mean in paragraph 4?

A) Deep sleepiness B) Quick and focused mental attention C) Physical exhaustion

8. What is the main idea of the passage?

A) Only athletes need to drink water. B) Regular hydration keeps the body healthy and improves school focus. C) Fruit can completely replace drinking water.

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Practice Test 2 | Part 3B: Reading Comprehension (16 Marks)
Read the explanatory text and choose A, B or C. (2 marks each)

How Weather Forecasts Are Made

Modern weather forecasts help farmers, pilots and families plan safely, yet predicting the atmosphere is remarkably complex. Meteorologists begin by collecting millions of measurements from ground weather stations, ocean buoys, weather balloons and orbiting satellites. These instruments record temperature, air pressure, humidity and wind speed around the globe.

Once collected, this data is fed into powerful supercomputers running mathematical models of Earth's atmosphere. By calculating how warm and cold air masses interact, computers simulate how storms and winds may develop over the coming days. Short-term forecasts for the next twenty-four to forty-eight hours are usually highly accurate.

However, accuracy decreases when forecasters look further into the future. Because the atmosphere is constantly shifting, a tiny change in wind direction over the ocean can alter rainfall patterns hundreds of kilometres away a week later. Local geography, such as mountains and coastlines, can also create sudden microclimates that are hard to predict.

For this reason, experienced meteorologists review computer outputs carefully rather than accepting them blindly. Combining advanced satellite observations with expert human analysis produces the most reliable warnings.

1. Which instruments collect atmospheric data for meteorologists?

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A) Ground stations, ocean buoys, balloons and satellites B) Only household thermometers C) Submarine radar systems

2. How long are short-term forecasts usually highly accurate?

A) For six months ahead B) For 24 to 48 hours C) For ten years

3. What can create sudden local microclimates?

A) Mountains and coastlines B) Supercomputer screens C) Empty airport runways

4. What does 'simulate' mean in paragraph 2?

A) Imitate or model how a system behaves B) Permanently stop a storm C) Erase old weather records

5. What does 'alter' mean in paragraph 3?

A) Keep identical B) Change or modify C) Measure accurately

6. Why is a ten-day forecast less reliable than a one-day forecast?

A) Small atmospheric changes grow into larger shifts over time. B) Satellites turn off after two days. C) Supercomputers cannot calculate wind speed.

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7. Why do meteorologists review computer outputs themselves?

A) Human expertise helps interpret complex local conditions. B) Computers never use real weather data. C) Pilots refuse to read digital maps.

8. What is the main message of the text?

A) Weather forecasting is impossible near oceans. B) Accurate forecasting combines global data, supercomputers and human skill. C) Weather balloons have replaced all satellites.

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Practice Test 2 | Part 4: Writing (40 Marks — Paper-Based)
Question 1.1: Summary (15 Marks) & Question 1.2: Extended Writing (25 Marks)

Question 1.1: Summary (15 Marks) — Read the text below and summarise its main ideas in 3 to 4 sentences using your own words.

A Grade 8 class noticed that many younger pupils felt nervous during their first week at middle school. To make the transition smoother, the older students organised a peer buddy programme. Before term began, volunteers prepared simple school maps showing classrooms, science labs and the cafeteria. During the first two weeks, each new pupil was paired with a friendly Grade 8 buddy who answered questions and walked with them between lessons. Teachers also set aside ten minutes every Thursday for buddies to check how newcomers were settling in. Within a month, new students reported feeling far more comfortable and confident about asking for help. The project demonstrated that welcoming newcomers does not require costly events. Thoughtful guidance, clear information and kindness from peers can quickly turn an unfamiliar school into a supportive community.

Your Summary (3–4 sentences):

Summary Score: _____ / 15

Question 1.2: Extended Writing (25 Marks)

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How can you be a good friend?

Write at least 110 words in paragraphs. Include the following three points:

1. Describe the qualities of a good friend.

2. Give examples of how you would support a friend.

3. Explain how to deal with a disagreement respectfully.

Your Extended Writing (At least 110 words in paragraphs):

Extended Writing: ____ / 25 | Summary: ____ / 15 | Writing Total: ____ / 40

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English Practice Test 3 — Grade 8 General (الصف الثامن)

Term 1 2026/2027 | CEFR A2.2–B1.1 | Total 100 Marks | Miss Sahar Saad Academy 0581474959

Part 1: Vocabulary (10 Marks) — Choose A, B or C to complete each sentence. (2 marks each)

1. With teamwork and dedication, our class managed to _____ its fundraising target.

A) avoid B) arrive C) achieve

2. An encyclopaedia is a trustworthy _____ for historical facts.

A) source B) surface C) service

3. Paramedics responded within minutes during the medical _____.

A) exhibition B) emergency C) entertainment

4. Wind turbines convert kinetic wind energy into clean _____.

A) equipment B) electricity C) education

5. Smart shoppers always _____ prices and quality before buying a laptop.

A) compare B) complete C) complain

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Part 2: Grammar Maze (10 Marks) — Read the text and choose A, B or C for each gap. (2 marks each)

Our city heritage centre is smaller than the national museum, yet it displays fascinating treasures. Its oldest gallery exhibits pearls and wooden tools (1) _____ were used by divers centuries ago. Visitors can listen to audio guides describing coastal trade and boat building. My class (2) _____ the centre last Tuesday, and a curator showed us an ancient compass. She explained how sailors navigated by the stars before GPS existed. We were not permitted (3) _____ the fragile artifacts, but we could inspect replicas up close. The curator answered every question patiently. If I return next month, I (4) _____ my grandparents with me. They love sharing stories about traditional life. The trip proved that exploring local heritage can be just (5) _____ exciting as reading adventure novels.

1. Gap (1)

A) who B) that C) whose

2. Gap (2)

A) visited B) visits C) visiting

3. Gap (3)

A) touch B) touched C) to touch

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4. Gap (4)

A) brought B) will bring C) bringing

5. Gap (5)

A) than B) more C) as

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Practice Test 3 | Part 3A: Reading Comprehension (24 Marks)
Read the explanatory text and choose A, B or C. (3 marks each)

How Bridges Are Designed to Stay Strong

Bridges connect communities across rivers, valleys and busy highways, allowing people and goods to travel safely. Before engineers design a bridge, they carefully examine the width of the gap, the weight of daily traffic and the strength of the soil or rock beneath the ground.

Different locations call for different bridge designs. A simple beam bridge works well over short distances, using strong horizontal girders supported at each end. For wider rivers, arch bridges curve upward to transfer weight outward into solid stone or concrete supports on both banks. When engineers must cross very wide waterways where ships pass underneath, suspension bridges hang the roadway from thick steel cables attached to tall towers.

Weather and movement also play an important role in bridge safety. Metal and concrete expand slightly on hot summer days and shrink in winter cold. Engineers therefore build small expansion joints into the roadway so the bridge can flex safely without cracking. Regular inspections by structural engineers ensure that bridges remain safe and reliable for generations.

1. What do engineers examine before designing a bridge?

A) Only the colour of nearby trees B) Gap width, traffic weight and ground strength C) The names of local boat captains

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2. Which bridge design works well over short distances?

A) A beam bridge B) A suspension bridge C) A floating rope bridge

3. How do arch bridges support heavy loads?

A) By transferring weight outward into solid bank supports B) By hanging cables from hot-air balloons C) By using thin wooden planks

4. Why do engineers include expansion joints in roadways?

A) To allow safe flexing during temperature changes B) To collect rainwater for drinking C) To slow down emergency vehicles

5. When are suspension bridges especially useful?

A) Across narrow garden streams B) Over wide waterways where tall ships pass underneath C) Inside underground subway tunnels

6. What happens to metal and concrete on hot summer days?

A) They expand slightly. B) They turn into liquid. C) They become lighter than air.

7. What does 'inspections' mean in paragraph 3?

A) Careful safety checks and examinations B) Decorative painting contests C) Weekly traffic races

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8. What is the main idea of the passage?

A) All bridges use the exact same cables. **B) Engineers choose specific bridge designs and safety features for each environment.** **C) Weather never affects steel or concrete.**

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Practice Test 3 | Part 3B: Reading Comprehension (16 Marks)
Read the explanatory text and choose A, B or C. (2 marks each)

The Science of Recycling Electronic Waste

Every year, millions of smartphones, laptops and tablets are replaced as newer models reach the market. Discarded electronic devices—known as e-waste—represent one of the fastest-growing waste streams in the world. Throwing old electronics into ordinary rubbish bins wastes valuable materials and harms the environment.

Inside a single mobile phone are tiny amounts of precious metals such as gold, silver and copper, along with rare earth elements needed for screens and batteries. Mining these metals from the earth requires huge amounts of energy and disrupts natural habitats. Specialized recycling plants can safely dismantle old devices and recover these metals for reuse in new products.

At the same time, electronics often contain hazardous substances like lead and mercury. If e-waste is dumped in landfills, toxic chemicals can leak into soil and groundwater. Proper recycling facilities isolate dangerous components safely while shredding plastics and metals for manufacturing.

Consumers play a crucial role too. Repairing damaged screens, donating working devices and deleting personal data before dropping electronics at certified collection points all keep valuable resources in use.

1. What valuable materials are found inside mobile phones?

A) Gold, silver, copper and rare earth elements B) Coal, chalk and limestone C)

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Cotton, wool and timber

2. What can happen if e-waste is dumped in ordinary landfills?

A) Toxic chemicals can leak into soil and groundwater. B) Old batteries automatically recharge themselves. C) Precious metals grow into trees.

3. What should consumers do before dropping devices at collection points?

A) Delete personal data B) Break the glass screen with a hammer C) Throw the battery in water

4. What does 'dismantle' mean in paragraph 2?

A) Take apart carefully into separate pieces B) Bury deep underground C) Paint in bright colours

5. What does 'hazardous' mean in paragraph 3?

A) Completely harmless B) Dangerous to health or the environment C) Easy to dissolve

6. How does e-waste recycling help protect natural habitats?

A) Recovering metals reduces the need for destructive mining. B) It stops people from buying any electronics. C) It turns landfills into swimming pools.

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7. Why does the writer mention repairing and donating devices?

A) To show practical actions consumers can take to reduce e-waste. B) To prove recycling plants are unnecessary. C) To explain how smartphones are invented.

8. What is the main idea of the text?

A) Old phones cannot be recycled safely. B) Responsible e-waste recycling recovers valuable metals and prevents pollution. C) Mining is cleaner than recycling.

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Practice Test 3 | Part 4: Writing (40 Marks — Paper-Based)
Question 1.1: Summary (15 Marks) & Question 1.2: Extended Writing (25 Marks)

Question 1.1: Summary (15 Marks) — Read the text below and summarise its main ideas in 3 to 4 sentences using your own words.

A local youth centre noticed that many teenagers spent their weekends indoors on screens rather than exercising outdoors. To encourage healthier habits, young volunteers launched a Saturday morning walking and fitness club. First, they surveyed neighbourhood students to find out what activities sounded fun and welcoming for beginners. Based on the feedback, they planned short 30-minute park walks followed by friendly team games. Volunteers greeted newcomers warmly and made sure nobody felt left behind, regardless of fitness level. Posters at local schools invited families to join as well. After two months, weekly attendance tripled, and participants said they felt more energetic and slept better. The project showed that promoting fitness does not require expensive gym memberships. Listening to peers, keeping sessions inclusive and exercising together can build lasting healthy routines.

Your Summary (3–4 sentences):

Summary Score: _____ / 15

Question 1.2: Extended Writing (25 Marks)

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What personal qualities would you like to develop?
Write at least 110 words in paragraphs. Include the following three points:
1. Choose two qualities and explain why they matter.
2. Describe situations in which these qualities would help you.
3. Explain practical steps you can take to improve.

Your Extended Writing (At least 110 words in paragraphs):

Extended Writing: ____ / 25 | Summary: ____ / 15 | Writing Total: ____ / 40

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TEACHER & STUDENT ANSWER KEYS — نماذج الإجابة الكاملة (Tests 1 – 3)

Miss Sahar Saad Academy 0581474959 | Grade 8 General English (2026–2027)

Answer Key — Practice Test 1 (Grade 8 General)

Part 1 (Vocabulary): 1. A (biologist) | 2. A (supply) | 3. B (reduce) | 4. A (explanation) | 5. B (variety)

Part 2 (Grammar): 1. B (was) | 2. A (checks) | 3. C (more) | 4. B (whose) | 5. A (will compete)

Part 3A (Reading): 1. B | 2. A | 3. B | 4. B | 5. A | 6. B | 7. A | 8. B

Part 3B (Reading): 1. A | 2. B | 3. A | 4. B | 5. A | 6. A | 7. A | 8. B

Question 1.1 Example Summary:
A middle school introduced a weekly study planner to help Grade 8 students manage multiple projects. Teachers taught learners to break big assignments into small daily steps and tackle difficult subjects first, while classmates shared tips to avoid phone distractions. Within six weeks, fewer assignments were late and students felt less stressed, showing that simple planning habits improve academic performance.

Question 1.2 Example Extended Writing:
If I travelled into space, I would pack my items very carefully because space inside a spacecraft is limited. First, I would take the certified safety gear recommended by mission engineers, including a protective spacesuit, water pouches, nutritious freeze-dried meals and a compact medical kit to stay healthy.

For my free time, I would bring an e-reader loaded with science books and a printed family photograph. Reading would keep my mind active, while the photograph would remind me of home during long orbits.

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One major challenge would be adapting to zero gravity and feeling isolated from family. Before launch, I would train in simulation pools with my crew and schedule regular video calls with home to stay confident and focused.

Answer Key — Practice Test 2 (Grade 8 General)

Part 1 (Vocabulary): 1. A (respect) | 2. B (delay) | 3. C (information) | 4. A (experiment) | 5. B (protect)

Part 2 (Grammar): 1. B (goes) | 2. C (started) | 3. A (who) | 4. B (give) | 5. A (more)

Part 3A (Reading): 1. A | 2. B | 3. B | 4. B | 5. B | 6. A | 7. B | 8. B

Part 3B (Reading): 1. A | 2. B | 3. A | 4. A | 5. B | 6. A | 7. A | 8. B

Question 1.1 Example Summary:
Grade 8 students created a peer buddy programme to help new pupils adjust to middle school. Volunteers made clear school maps, walked with newcomers between classes and met weekly to offer support. After one month, new students felt much more confident, proving that peer kindness and practical guidance build a welcoming school.

Question 1.2 Example Extended Writing:
Being a good friend means making others feel respected, valued and supported every day. In my view, honesty and kindness are the most essential qualities of true friendship. A trustworthy friend tells the truth gently while always considering the other person's feelings.

I like to support my friends through practical actions. When a classmate misses school due to illness, I share clear lesson notes and explain the homework. If a friend feels stressed before an exam, I listen patiently and encourage them.

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Friends occasionally disagree, which is completely natural. When a disagreement happens, I stay calm, listen without interrupting and explain my viewpoint respectfully. Apologising sincerely when wrong keeps friendships strong.

Answer Key — Practice Test 3 (Grade 8 General)

Part 1 (Vocabulary): 1. C (achieve) | 2. A (source) | 3. B (emergency) | 4. B (electricity) | 5. A (compare)

Part 2 (Grammar): 1. B (that) | 2. A (visited) | 3. C (to touch) | 4. B (will bring) | 5. C (as)

Part 3A (Reading): 1. B | 2. A | 3. A | 4. A | 5. B | 6. A | 7. A | 8. B

Part 3B (Reading): 1. A | 2. A | 3. A | 4. A | 5. B | 6. A | 7. A | 8. B

Question 1.1 Example Summary:
Youth volunteers started a Saturday walking and fitness club to encourage local teenagers to exercise outdoors. After surveying peers, they organised inclusive park walks and team games that welcomed beginners and families. Attendance tripled in two months, showing that peer support and enjoyable group activities build healthy habits.

Question 1.2 Example Extended Writing:
There are several personal qualities I would like to develop further, especially patience and self-confidence. Patience helps me stay calm when mastering difficult subjects, while confidence enables me to share ideas clearly during class discussions.

For example, when solving multi-step mathematics or science problems, patience stops me from rushing and helps me check each step carefully. During group presentations, confidence allows me to speak clearly and support my teammates.

To improve both qualities, I plan to set small weekly goals, practise speaking in front of

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my family and ask teachers for constructive feedback. Consistent daily effort will help me grow into a stronger learner.

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