

## أوراق عمل فهم قراءة وقواعد متبوعة بالإجابات



### تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الثامن ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثالث ← ملخصات وتقارير ← الملف

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منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة  
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: Alkaabi Aisha

### 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 الثالث

أوراق عمل مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري

1

الدليل الإرشادي (الهيكل الوزاري 2025) للقواعد المقررة في الامتحان النهائي المسار المتقدم

2

الدليل الإرشادي (الهيكل الوزاري 2025) للقواعد المقررة في الامتحان النهائي المسار العام

3

ملزمة مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري متبوعة بالإجابات المسار المتقدم

4

ملزمة مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري متبوعة بالإجابات المسار العام

5

**Reading Comprehension Practice**  
**Grade 8 / Term 3 - 2025**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Science Theme: "The Human Machine"**

**Reading Passage:**

Your body is an amazing machine that works day and night to keep you alive. One of the most important parts of this machine is your **heart**. The heart is a powerful muscle that never stops beating. It pumps **blood** to every part of your body. Blood moves through tiny tubes called blood vessels and carries important things like **oxygen** and nutrients to your organs.

When you breathe in, your lungs take in air. This air is full of oxygen. The oxygen travels into your blood and then goes to every part of your body. Without oxygen, your body would stop working.

Your body also has a way of controlling its **temperature**. If you get too hot, you start to sweat. This helps cool your body down. If you get too cold, you shiver, which helps warm you up. These actions happen automatically—your body knows what to do even if you're not thinking about it.

All of these systems work together. They help you stay healthy, active, and alive. Just like a machine needs all its parts to work properly, your body needs its heart, blood, oxygen, and temperature control to keep going strong.

**Questions:**

1. What is the main job of the heart?
  - A. To help you breathe
  - B. To move blood around the body
  - C. To cool the body down
  - D. To stop infections
2. What does blood carry through the body?
  - A. Carbon dioxide
  - B. Oxygen and nutrients
  - C. Electricity
  - D. Water only
3. How does oxygen get into the body?
  - A. Through food
  - B. Through your skin
  - C. By drinking
  - D. By breathing in air

4. What happens when your body gets too hot?
  - A. You sleep
  - B. You get hungry
  - C. You sweat
  - D. You sneeze
5. What does your body do when it's cold?
  - A. It sweats
  - B. It turns red
  - C. It gets tired
  - D. It shivers
6. What is the main idea of this passage?
  - A. How oxygen smells
  - B. Why people eat
  - C. How the body works like a machine
  - D. How to stay warm in winter

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### People Theme: "Surviving Against the Odds"

#### Reading Passage:

Throughout history, people have faced many hard situations where they had to fight to **survive**. From natural disasters to wild environments, humans have shown amazing strength and bravery. Explorers who traveled across deserts, mountains, and oceans needed not only supplies, but also great **strength** to carry heavy tools, walk long distances, and face unknown dangers.

In many cases, they also needed **speed** to escape danger or reach safety quickly. For example, someone climbing a mountain might need to move fast if a storm is coming. In the jungle, a traveler might have to run from wild animals. Speed and strength often make the difference between success and failure in life-threatening situations.

But survival isn't always about physical danger. Some people are born with challenges, like being **deaf**. This means they cannot hear, but they still find powerful ways to communicate. Many deaf people use sign language, which lets them "talk" with their hands. They may also use hearing aids or other tools to help them connect with the world.

These people show us that surviving isn't only about escaping danger. It's also about finding ways to live a full, happy life even when things are hard. Whether it's climbing a mountain or living with a disability, survival is about strength, courage, and never giving up.

#### Questions:

1. What do explorers need to survive in wild places?
  - A. Money
  - B. Strength and speed
  - C. Fancy clothes
  - D. Cars

2. Why might someone need speed in the jungle?
  - A. To take pictures
  - B. To escape wild animals
  - C. To pick fruit
  - D. To build shelters
3. What does being deaf mean?
  - A. You can't walk
  - B. You can't see
  - C. You can't hear
  - D. You can't speak
4. How do deaf people often communicate?
  - A. By writing books
  - B. With their eyes
  - C. Using sign language
  - D. Only by speaking loudly
5. What is one lesson we can learn from people who survive difficult things?
  - A. Life is always easy
  - B. It's important to give up sometimes
  - C. We can keep going even when life is hard
  - D. Danger should be avoided
6. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A. People can survive by using strength and courage
  - B. Deaf people cannot survive on their own
  - C. Mountains are dangerous
  - D. Traveling is always fun

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## Looking Back Theme: "Lessons from the Past"

### Reading Passage:

History is full of stories—some of them exciting, some inspiring, and others full of warning. By **looking back** at events that happened long ago, we can better understand how the world has changed. In many parts of history, people faced **dangerous** situations, such as wars, famines, and natural disasters. These events often caused great suffering and even **destroyed** entire cities and cultures.

Yet history is not only about disasters. It is also about discovery. Brave scientists and explorers gave us new ideas and tools that helped people live better lives. For example, the invention of the light bulb, the discovery of medicine like penicillin, and the building of airplanes all came from human curiosity and the desire to learn.

This curiosity gave us **knowledge**, and knowledge helped us improve the world. The more we know about the past, the better we can prepare for the future. Mistakes from the past—like unfair

laws or pollution—can teach us what not to do. And stories about success and creativity show us what is possible.

Some moments in history are very **interesting**, like the moon landing or the invention of the internet. These events remind us of how far we've come and what people can achieve when they work together. While the past can't be changed, it can always be studied, remembered, and used to guide the choices we make today.

### Questions:

1. What can history teach us?
  - A. How to drive a car
  - B. What food to eat
  - C. How to learn from past events
  - D. How to travel to the past
2. What does the word “dangerous” describe in the passage?
  - A. Funny stories
  - B. Events that caused harm
  - C. School trips
  - D. Animal behavior
3. What does it mean when something is destroyed?
  - A. It is repaired
  - B. It is broken or ruined completely
  - C. It is cleaned
  - D. It is saved
4. What is one example of important knowledge from history?
  - A. Rules for games
  - B. The invention of airplanes
  - C. Popular music
  - D. Types of animals
5. Why is the moon landing considered interesting?
  - A. It showed how people can work together to achieve something amazing
  - B. It was a normal flight
  - C. It caused problems
  - D. It stopped wars
6. What is the main purpose of the passage?
  - A. To entertain readers with stories
  - B. To explain how to build airplanes
  - C. To show why studying history is useful and important
  - D. To describe wars

## **Final Exam Term 3 Revision / Grade 8 Vocabulary**

Science	People	Looking back
blood	survive	dangerous
heart	deaf	interesting
oxygen	strength	knowledge
temperature	speed	destroy

### **People**

#### **1. Survive**

- **Definition:** To continue to live or exist, especially in difficult conditions.
- **Example:** The plants were able to **survive** the harsh winter by adapting to the cold weather.

#### **2. Strength**

- **Definition:** The state of being physically strong or having the power.
- **Example:** The bridge was built with enough **strength** to hold hundreds of cars every day.

#### **3. Deaf**

- **Definition:** Unable to hear, either completely or partially.
- **Example:** He learned sign language to communicate with his deaf friend.

## Science

### 1. Blood

- **Definition:** The red liquid that circulates in the arteries and veins, carrying oxygen and nutrients to the body.
- **Example:** The doctor took a blood sample to check for infections.

### 2. Heart

- **Definition:** An organ in the body that pumps blood throughout the circulatory system.
- **Example:** Regular exercise is important for keeping your heart healthy.

### 3. Oxygen

- **Definition:** A colorless, odorless gas that is essential for human life; it is needed for breathing and is part of the air we inhale.
- **Example:** Astronauts need a supply of **oxygen** when they travel to space because there is no air to breathe.

### 4. Temperature

- **Definition:** A measure of how hot or cold something is.
- **Example:** He checked the temperature of the water before swimming.

## Looking Back

### 1. Dangerous

- **Definition:** Able or likely to cause harm or injury.
- **Example:** Driving in heavy rain can be very dangerous.

### 2. Interesting

- **Definition:** Holding or catching attention because it is exciting or unusual.
- **Example:** The science experiment was really interesting.

### 3. Knowledge

- **Definition:** Information, understanding, and skills that a person gains through learning or experience.
- **Example:** His **knowledge** of computer programming helped him build his own app.

### 4. Destroy

- **Definition:** To damage something so badly that it no longer exists or cannot be repaired.
- **Example:** The storm managed to **destroy** several buildings along the coast.

**Vocabulary Practice**  
**Grade 8 / Term 3 - 2025**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Space Exploration**

Space exploration is both (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. dangerous B. interesting C. destroyed) and fascinating. Astronauts need enough (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. temperature B. oxygen C. blood) to breathe in space since there is none outside the spacecraft. They must also have great (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. strength B. speed C. deaf) to perform tasks in low gravity. With new (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. discoveries B. knowledge C. survive), scientists learn more about planets and stars, pushing the boundaries of what we know.

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**Medicine**

Doctors work hard to keep people healthy and help them (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. survive B. destroy C. interesting) when they are sick. The (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. temperature B. blood C. speed) in our bodies helps deliver oxygen and nutrients to all our organs. If a person's (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. speed B. strength C. heart) stops beating, quick action is needed to save their life. Medical advances give us more (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. discoveries B. knowledge C. dangerous) about how the body works and how to treat diseases.

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**Natural Disasters**

Natural disasters can be very (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. interesting B. dangerous C. deaf), causing damage to homes and lives. People must act with (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. speed B. survive C. knowledge) during emergencies to stay safe. Sometimes, strong (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. temperature B. strength C. heart) is needed to help others recover from the damage. Knowing how to handle these situations requires good (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. discoveries B. strength C. knowledge).

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## Environmental Science

The environment plays a crucial role in our ability to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. destroy B. survive C. speed) on Earth. Clean air, rich in (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. blood B. heart C. oxygen), is essential for all living things. However, pollution can be (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. interesting B. dangerous C. knowledge), causing damage to both the atmosphere and our health. Scientists are working hard to gain more (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. strength B. knowledge C. speed) about climate change to create better solutions for the future.

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## Innovation and Technology

Technology has transformed the way we live, but rapid changes can sometimes be (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. dangerous B. interesting C. deaf). Engineers need great (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. speed B. strength C. knowledge) to build safe and effective machines. Some new technologies can (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. destroy B. survive C. communicate) old methods, replacing them with faster and more efficient solutions. The more (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. strength B. discoveries C. temperature) we make, the closer we get to solving the world's biggest problems.

**Grammar Practice**  
**Grade 8 / Term 3 - 2025**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Paragraph 1: Comparatives**

Traveling by train is often (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. fast B. faster C. fastest) than traveling by bus, especially for long distances. Many people find trains (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. comfortable B. more comfortable C. most comfortable) because there's more space to move around. In some countries, trains are even (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. cheap B. cheaper C. cheapest) than flights. However, planes are usually (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. quick B. quicker C. more quick) when you need to travel far.

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**Paragraph 2: Past Continuous**

Yesterday evening, I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. walked B. was walking C. walk) home from school when it started to rain. While I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. was running B. run C. ran) to find shelter, my phone rang. My mom (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. was calling B. called C. is calling) to ask where I was. At the same time, my brother (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. was waiting B. waited C. waits) for me at the bus stop.

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**Paragraph 3: Present Continuous & Present Perfect**

Right now, we (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. study B. are studying C. studied) about ecosystems in science class. We (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. have learned B. are learning C. learns) so many new facts this week! I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. finish B. am finishing C. have already finished) my project about desert animals. My teacher (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. is giving B. gave C. has given) us feedback, and I'm going to make some changes.

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**Paragraph 4: Past Simple vs. Past Continuous**

Last weekend, my friends and I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. were going B. went C. go) to the zoo. While we (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. were walking B. walked C. walks) near the lion's cage, the lion suddenly (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. was roaring B. roared C. roars) loudly, which scared a little boy. At that moment, a zookeeper (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. came B. was coming C. comes) to explain that it was feeding time.

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**Paragraph 5: Present Simple vs. Present Continuous**

My sister (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. studies B. is studying C. studied) French every day after school.  
Right now, she (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. writes B. wrote C. is writing) an email to her French pen pal.  
I usually (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. help B. am helping C. helped) her with vocabulary, but today I (4)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (A. play B. am playing C. played) a game on my tablet.



**Language Use Practice**  
**Grade 8 / Term 3 - 2025**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Expressing Agreement and Disagreement:**

I think that recycling is very important for the environment. I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. I strongly agree B. disagree C. absolutely) with people who say we should reduce waste. However, some people (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. agree B. disagree C. think) that recycling is too difficult to do every day. I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. agree B. disagree C. believe) with the first group because recycling helps save resources. But I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. disagree B. agree C. absolutely) that we need better systems to make recycling easier.

**Making Predictions and Hypothesising**

Scientists (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. agree B. predict C. disagree) that climate change will affect weather patterns in the future. Some experts (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. think B. disagree C. guess) that there will be more storms and floods. If we don't take action, the world (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. will become B. becomes C. would become) much hotter in the next fifty years. I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (A. hypothesise B. agree C. disagree) that renewable energy will play a big role in solving these problems.

## **Answer Key**

### **Reading Answer Key:**

**Reading 1:** 1-B, 2-B, 3-D, 4-C, 5-D, 6-C

**Reading 2:** 1-B, 2-B, 3-C, 4-C, 5-C, 6-A

**Reading 3:** 1-C, 2-B, 3-B, 4-B, 5-A, 6-C

### **Vocabulary Answer Key:**

Space Exploration: **1. A, 2. B, 3. A, 4. B**

Medicine: **1. A, 2. B, 3. C, 4. B**

Natural Disasters: **1. B, 2. A, 3. B, 4. C**

Environmental Science: **1. B, 2. C, 3. B, 4. B**

Innovation and Technology: **1. A, 2. C, 3. A, 4. B**

### **Grammar Answer Key:**

#### **Paragraph 1: Comparatives**

1. **B. faster**
2. **B. more comfortable**
3. **B. cheaper**
4. **B. quicker**

#### **Paragraph 2: Past Continuous**

1. **B. was walking**
2. **A. was running**
3. **A. was calling**
4. **A. was waiting**

#### **Paragraph 3: Present Continuous & Present Perfect**

1. **B. are studying**
2. **A. have learned**
3. **C. have already finished**
4. **C. has given**

**Paragraph 4: Past Simple vs. Past Continuous**

1. **B. went**
2. **A. were walking**
3. **B. roared**
4. **A. came**

**Paragraph 5: Present Simple vs. Present Continuous**

1. **A. studies**
2. **C. is writing**
3. **A. help**
4. **B. am playing**

**Answer Key**

**Expressing Agreement and Disagreement:**

1. **A. I strongly agree**
2. **B. disagree**
3. **A. agree**
4. **C. absolutely**

**Making Predictions and Hypothesising**

1. **B. predict**
2. **A. think**
3. **A. will become**
4. **A. hypothesise**