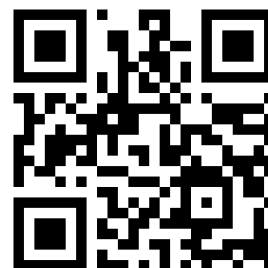


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Test Grammar and Vocabulary الملف

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Name :

Class:

Test 4

A. Phonetics and Speaking

Choose the letter A, B, C or D the word that has the underlined part different from others.

Question 1: A. acept B. table C. spray D. generation

Question 2: A. social B. host C. spot D. cold

Question 3: A. unity B. unique C. upwards D. music

Question 4: A. kidding B. unity C. compliment D. oblige

Question 5: A. cutlery B. hostess C. refect D. manner

Question 6: A. social B. course C. clockwise D. cutlery

Question 7: A. palm B. manner C. sharp D. father

Choose the letter A, B, C or D the word that has different stress pattern from others.

Question 8: A. oblige B. offspring C. manner D. filmstrip

Question 9: A. compliment B. belongings C. cutlery D. confident

Question 10: A. cockwise B. hostess C. refect D. table

Question 11: A. informal B. belongings C. society D. generation

Question 12: A. customer B. suitable C. amazing D. sociable

Question 13: A. generation B. situation C. historical D. information

Question 14: A. filmstrip B. custom C. offspring D. prepare

Question 15: A. traditional B. scientific C. generation D. volunteering

B. Vocabulary and Grammar

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Choose the letter A, B, C or D to complete the sentences

Question 1: Some Vietnamese schools make students wear Ao Dai, the _____ dress of Vietnam.

- A. tradition B. traditional C. traditions D. traditionally

Question 2: Can you tell me what is the difference _____ custom and tradition?

- A. in B. of C. among D. between

Question 3: Before beginning the meal, we should _____ for the oldest person to start.

- A. wait B. to wait C. waiting D. waited

Question 4: You don't have _____ tips for the waiters in Vietnam.

- A. leave B. leaving C. to leave D. left

Question 5: My mother taught me some table _____ when I was young.

- A. manners B. unities C. prongs D. offsprings

Question 6: We reached the house after _____ for almost an hour.

- A. cycled B. to cycle C. cycling D. cycle

Question 7: Our customs are passed _____ from generations to generations.

- A. down B. up C. to D. over

Question 8: Some fortune tellers can read your future by looking _____ your palm.

- A. to B. in C. at D. for

Question 9: I'm so _____ about exploring customs of your country

- A. excited B. interested C. fond D. keen

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Question 10: Although I have never been to the place, it has a _____ of belonging to me.

- A. prong B. palm C. course D. sense

Question 11: My teacher paid me a _____ because I finished all difficult tasks.

- A. cutlery B. compliment C. offspring D. manner

Question 12: This filmstrip _____ the daily routines of a typical Vietnamese family.

- A. reflects B. accepts C. obliges D. sprays

Question 13: He _____ try to be more punctual; or else, the manager will get angry.

- A. must B. should C. need D. may

Question 14: He came up with the solution _____ every problems.

- A. in B. at C. for D. to

Question 15: It's a custom in the USA as people use _____ in all meals.

- A. cutleries B. offsprings C. belongings D. tips

C. Reading

Read the passage below and decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE?

Bowing is nothing less than an art form in Japan, respect pounded into children's heads from the moment they enter school. For tourists, a simple inclination of the head or an attempt at a bow at the waist will usually suffice. The duration and inclination of the bow is proportionate to the elevation of the person you're addressing. For example, a friend might get a lightning-fast 30-degree bow; an office superior might get a slow, extended, 70-degree bow. It's all about position and circumstance.

There is no tipping in any situation in Japan — cabs, restaurants, personal care. To tip someone is actually a little insulting; the services you've asked for

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are covered by the price given, so why pay more? If you are in a large area like Tokyo and can't speak any Japanese, a waiter or waitress might take the extra money you happen to leave rather than force themselves to deal with the awkward situation of explaining the concept of no tipping in broken English.

Question 1: Japanese children are taught to bow from little age.

A. True B. False

Question 2: The duration and inclination of a bow doesn't depend on who you greet

A. True B. False

Question 3: A lightning-fast 30-degree bow is used for friends.

A. True B. False

Question 4: You need to tip when using cabs, restaurants, healthcare in Japan.

A. True B. False

Question 5: Japanese find tipping a little insulting.

A. True B. False

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to complete the passage below

Jeans are very popular with young people all over the world. Some people say that jeans are the "uniform" of youth, but they haven't always been (6) _____. The story of jeans started almost two hundred years ago. People in Genoa, Italy made pants. The clothes made in Genoa (7) _____ called "jeanos". The pants were called "jeans". In 1850, a salesman in California began selling pants made (8) _____ canvas. His name was Levi Strauss. Because they were so strong, "Levi's pants became popular with gold miners, farmers and cowboys. Six year later, Levis began making his pants with blue cotton cloth from denim. Soon after, factory workers (9) _____ the United States and Europe began (10) _____ jeans. Young people usually didn't wear them.

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Question 6: A. usual B. unique C. traditional D. popular

Question 7: A. are B. were C. is D. was

Question 8: A. of B. with C. from D. to

Question 9: A. on B. in C. at D. from

Question 10: A. wear B. wore C. wears D. to wear

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to answer these following questions

HOW TO USE NAPKINS IN AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT?

As soon as you are seated, remove the napkin from your place setting, unfold it, and put it in your lap. Do not shake it open. At some very formal restaurants, the waiter may do this for the diners, but it is not inappropriate to place your own napkin in your lap, even when this is the case. The napkin rests on the lap till the end of the meal. Do not clean the cutlery or wipe your face with the napkin. NEVER use it to wipe your nose!

If you excuse yourself from the table, loosely fold the napkin and place it to the left or right of your plate. Do not refold your napkin or wad it up on the table either. Never place your napkin on your chair. At the end of the meal, leave the napkin semi-folded at the left side of the place setting. It should not be crumpled or twisted; nor should it be folded. The napkin must also not be left on the chair.

Question 11: As soon as you are seated, remove the napkin from your place setting, unfold it, and put it in your _____.

A. lap B. knees C. chest D. head

Question 12: Does the napkin rest on the lap till the end of the meal?

A. Yes, it is B. No, it doesn't C. Yes, it does D. No, it isn't

Question 13: What shouldn't we do with the napkin?

A. clean the cutlery

B. wipe your face

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C. wipe your nose

D. All answers above

Question 14: If you excuse yourself from the table, should you loosely fold the napkin?

A. Yes, we should B. No, we shouldn't

Question 15: The napkin _____ be left on the chair.

A. mustn't B. can't C. needn't D. haven't

D. Writing

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to complete the sentences with given words

Question 1: Japanese/ famous/ the culture/ lining/ especially/ in/ escalators.

A. Japanese is famous with the culture of lining especially in escalators.

B. Japanese is famous for the culture of lining especially in escalators.

C. Japanese are famous with the culture of lining especially in escalators.

D. Japanese are famous for the culture of lining especially in escalators.

Question 2: The subways/ often/ crowded/ the morning/ when/ people/ rush/ work.

A. The subway are often crowded in the morning when people rush to work.

B. The subway are often crowded on the morning when people rush work.

C. The subway is often crowded on the morning when people rush to work.

D. The subway is often crowded in the morning when people rush work.

Question 3: Anna/ not/ have/ do homework/ today/ because/ tomorrow/ day off.

A. Anna doesn't have to do homework today because tomorrow is a day off.

B. Anna doesn't have do homework today because tomorrow is a day off.

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C. Anna doesn't have doing homework today because tomorrow is a day off.

D. Anna doesn't have done homework today because tomorrow is a day off.

Question 4: When/ you/ come/ Brazil, you/ should/ tip/ the waiter/ 10%/ the bill.

A. When you come to Brazil, you should tip the waiter 10% on the bill.

B. When you come to Brazil, you should to tip the waiter 10% in the bill.

C. When you come to Brazil, you should tip the waiter 10% of the bill.

D. When you come to Brazil, you should to tip the waiter 10% of the bill.

Question 5: Australian/ not/ like/ be/ commented/ accents

A. Australian doesn't like being commented in accents.

B. Australian don't like being commented in accents.

C. Australian don't like to be commented on accents.

D. Australian doesn't like to be commented on accents.

Rearrange the sentences to make meaningful sentences

Question 6: In/ permission/ my/ before/ ask/ leaving/ family/ for/ the/ before/ table.

A. In my family, children have for permission to ask before leaving the table.

B. In my family leaving the table, children have to ask for permission before.

C. In my table, children have to ask for permission before leaving the family.

D. In my family, children have to ask for permission before leaving the table.

Question 7: eating/ never/ left/ Indian/ when/ use/ hand.

A. Indian never use left hand when eating.

B. Indian never eating when use left hand

C. Indian hand when never use left eating.

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D. Indian never use when left hand eating

Question 8: at/ tea/ of/ There's / tradition/ at/ afternoon/ British/ a/ 4 p.m.

A. There's a tradition of having British afternoon tea at 4 p.m.

B. There's a 4 p.m of having afternoon tea at British tradition.

C. There's a British tradition afternoon tea of having at 4 p.m.

D. There's a British tradition of having afternoon tea at 4 p.m.

Question 9: you/ left/ In/ car/ have/ on the/ to/ London.

A. In London, you have to drive your car on the left.

B. In London, you have your car to drive on the left.

C. In London, you have to your drive on the car left.

D. In London, your car have you to drive on the left.

Question 10: have/ Chung cake/ the/ of/ at/ Tet/ Vietnamese/ wrapping/ tradition.

A. Chung cake wrapping have the tradition of Vietnamese at Tet.

B. Vietnamese have the tradition of wrapping Chung cake at Tet.

C. Vietnamese have Chung cake of wrapping the tradition at Tet.

D. Tet at Vietnamese have the wrapping tradition of Chung cake

Rewrite sentences without changing the meaning

Question 11: We aren't allowed to go home late.

A. We are not permitted to go home late.

B. We allow going home late.

C. We permit to go home late.

D. Going home late is allowed

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Question 12: You don't have to wear astronaut outfits on Space Day.

- A. You mustn't wear astronaut outfits on Space Day.
- B. You needn't wear astronaut outfits on Space Day.
- C. You can't wear astronaut outfits on Space Day.
- D. You couldn't wear astronaut outfits on Space Day

Question 13: Custom is not similar to tradition

- A. Custom is different from tradition.
- B. Custom is the same as tradition.
- C. Custom is like tradition.
- D. Custom is as similar as tradition.

Question 14: People pass down tradition to the next generations

- A. People to the next generations pass down tradition.
- B. Next generations pass down tradition to people the next.
- C. Passing down tradition is good.
- D. Traditions are passed down to the next generations.

Question 15: This custom is so popular that everyone knows it.

- A. Everyone know this custom but it's popular.
- B. It's such a popular custom that everyone knows it.
- C. Knowing this custom is for everyone.
- D. That everyone knows this custom is popular.