8 клас

Підсумкові контрольні роботи з англійської мови для учнів 8-А,8-Б класів, вчитель Волочай М.В. та 8-В ,вчитель Груша Л.В.

**Listening Comprehension**

Скопіюйте та вставте в пошук:

https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English\_as\_a\_Second\_Language\_(ESL)/Listening\_comprehension/Marie\_Curie\_-\_listening\_past\_simple\_tm23163dg

Прослухайте текст і виконайте завдання після нього( відповіді надішліть вчителю на електронну скриньку ).

**Reading Comprehension**

**Are You Aware of all these Tricks?**

**Read the text and decide which of the statements are TRUE or FALSE.**

Shopping is not as simple as you may think! There are all sorts of psychological and eye-deceiving tricks at play each time we reach out for that particular brand of product on the shelf.

Coloring, for example, varies according to what the manufacturers are trying to sell. Most cosmetics are packaged in delicate pastel colors such as pink. Health food come in greens, yellows or browns because we think of these as healthy colors. Ice cream packets are often blue because we identify that as a cool color; and luxury goods, like expensive chocolates, are invariably gold or silver.

When a brand of pain killer was brought out recently, researchers found out that pastel colors turned the customer off because they made the product look weak and ineffective. Eventually, it came on the market in a dark blue and white package – blue because we associate it with safety, and white for calmness.

The size of a product can attract a shopper. But quite often a jar or bottle doesn’t contain as much as it appears to. Recently a cosmetics company was successfully prosecuted for marketing a jar of make-up which gave the impression it contained far more than it actually did.

All the research behind the wording and presentation of packaging is obviously expensive, and there are no prizes for guessing that it is the customer who foots the bill. However, there are signs of revolution against fancy packaging: The Body Shop, for instance, sells its products in containers with handwritten labels. These bottles are practical as well as cost-effective and can be used again.

It is estimated that the more established cosmetics companies spend, on average, 70 per cent of the total cost of the product itself on packaging!

The most successful manufacturers know that it’s not enough to have a good product. The founder of Pears soap, who for 25 years have used enchanting little girls to promote their goods, summed it up. “Any fool can make soap, but it takes a genius to sell it,”” he said.

**True / False**

1. Shopping is not as plain as some people may think.

2. Coloring changes according to what manufacturers are trying to sell.

3. Ice cream packets are often green because we identify that as a cool color.

4. Researchers found out that pastel colors of painkillers turn the customer off.

5. We associate white color with calmness.

6. Sometimes a jar of make-up gives the impression it contains far more than it actually does.

7. The size of a product can attract a customer.

8. There are no signs of revolution against fancy packaging.

9. The Body Shop sells its products in containers with handwritten labels.

10. The founders of Pears soap have used enchanting little girls to promote their goods.

**Writing**

**I. Make these sentences passive .**

1. They have published the new book recently.

2. They have opened a theatre in the city.

3. The town council has just opened the museum.

4. My dress is clean. Someone has washed it.

5. Dinner is ready. Someone has cooked it.

**II. Use articles with geographical names.**

1. \_\_\_ Pacific is much larger than \_\_\_ Arctic or \_\_\_ Indian ocean,

2. Portugal is a small country in \_\_\_ west of Europe; on one of its borders is \_\_\_ Spain, on the other \_\_\_ Atlantic Ocean

3. \_\_\_ Mont Blanc is the highest peak in \_\_\_ Alps.

4. \_\_\_ United Kingdom includes \_\_\_ Great Britain and \_\_\_ Northern Ireland; it occupies \_\_\_ British Isles.

**III. Choose the right form of the verb.**

1. I ... Jenny when I was going to the supermarket.  (  saw /  was seeing/   see  /  were seeing).

2. What ... you doing at ten o'clock last night ?   ( was   / were /   are  /  did).

3. Why ... me last night ?  ( weren't you calling /   you called /   didn't you call /   don't you call) .

4. A funny thing ... while I was going to work   yesterday. (happens /   happened   / was happening  /  were happening).

5.The sun ... and the sky was blue. (was shining  /  were shining /   shines).