

Required Materials for English

Second term final exam

2019-2020

Grade 8

❖ ***Reading : Unseen passage / Poetry "THE HOLLOW" by Kelly Deschler (107:109)***

Target reading skills: inference / cite evidence / summarizing

❖ ***Vocabulary: survive / gnarled / chirping / perch / hooves / haunted***

❖ ***Language : identifying infinitives & forms of infinitives & infer meaning of words in context
& Puns***

❖ ***Writing: argumentative writing***

Mr. Mostafa

Lesson Title: **IDENTIFYING INFINITIVES**

CCSS: L.8.1.A

Infinitive is the word 'to' plus a verb. They can be used as nouns, adjectives or adverbs. For example: Albert hopes to win the Kite Flying Competition.

Direction: Underline the infinitive in each sentence below.

1. My puppy wants to cuddle.
2. I am training her to sit.
3. She loves to play with my sister and brother.
4. Olivia's dream is to be a champion ice skater.
5. Henry's goal is to collect the most bottle caps.
6. You should find a safe place to store your treasures.
7. She jumped high to catch the ball.
8. It is not easy to run uphill.
9. It is time to do my chores.
10. Do you like to make homemade ice cream in the summer?

Infinitive verbs

These are verbs that can be used as a noun, an adjective or an adverb. The word 'to', usually appear before the infinitive verb. For example: It is good to listen, she is the one to give.

Direction: Circle the infinitive in each of the sentences below

1. My goal is to conquer Mount Everest.
2. Sometime back, Burton was terrified to play the tuba on Tuesdays.
3. It takes courage, foresight and luck to succeed.
4. Stranded in the freezing snowstorm, all Jean wanted was to survive.
5. Afraid to move, he froze in terror as the huge cobra slithered over his left foot.
6. She wanted to go to the river but it was very dark.
7. It is important to complete your assignment on time.

Lesson Title: Forms of infinitive

Simple infinitive

The **simple infinitive** refers to the same time as that of the preceding verb:

*I was glad **to see** her.*

He must be very happy.

I'll arrange a meeting with the manager.

My son's football coach is said to be very strict.

Perfect infinitive

The **perfect infinitive** refers to a time before that of the preceding verb:

*I'm glad **to have studied** at that school.*

They must have forgotten about the deadline.

By next week, they'll have finished painting the rooms.

Lucy was assumed to have left the day before.

Perfect continuous infinitive

The **perfect continuous infinitive** refers to a time before that of the preceding verb and expresses an action in progress or happening over a period of time:

*I'm glad **to have been living** in Barcelona for the last ten years.*

He must have been waiting for ages.

Soon, he'll have been running for four hours.

The organisers were thought to have been preparing for days.

Passive infinitives

Passive forms are also possible:

Your composition has to be typed. (passive simple infinitive)

The spy's phone was believed to be being tapped. (passive continuous infinitive, rarely used)

This sonnet must have been written by Shakespeare. (passive perfect infinitive)

The picture is believed to have been being painted for years. (passive perfect continuous infinitive, rarely used)

Lesson Title: **Forms of Infinitives**

Direction: Define the forms of the Infinitive (Passive or Active; Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect or Perfect Continuous) in the following sentences.

1. I want to see your design.
2. It can be done.
3. The mistake must be found.
4. We knew him to be working in the room.
5. They are likely to be being served now.
6. I remember to have seen her somewhere.
7. We thought the mistake to have been found.
8. He must have been working all night.
9. She appeared to have been leading a very busy life before.
10. It's nice to be sitting here with you.
11. It's good to have finished work for the day.
12. I'm sorry not to have come on Friday.
13. I appear to have made a small mistake.
14. I didn't expect to be invited.
15. There is a lot of work to do.

PUN FUN!!

DIRECTION: For each pun below, underline the word or words that create the pun. On the lines underneath the pun, explain the two meanings.

1. It's pointless to write with a broken pencil.

2. It's hard to beat a boiled egg for breakfast.

3. A burglar at a construction site fell into the concrete mixer. He became a hardened criminal.

4. Growing up we were too poor to pay attention.

5. Why can't a bicycle stand on its own? It's two tired.

6. He was a great doctor until he lost patients.

7. Elizabeth was fired from her job at the hamburger stand for putting her hair in a bun.

8. A fish with no eyes is called a fsh.

Infer words meaning in context

Instructions: Sometimes when reading, we come across a word that we don't quite know the meaning of. Sometimes looking up the word in the dictionary is an option, and sometimes it's not. Use the context clues in the sentence to find the meaning of unknown words.

1. The coach admonished her for picking daisies when she should have been defending the goal.

- a. Criticized b. Praised c. Listened

2. He tried to perturb his sister by putting his foot closer and closer to her side of the car.

- a. Congratulate b. Irritate c. Question

3. She showed great prowess in the engineering competition and won first prize.

- a. Anxiety b. Patience c. Skill

4. I don't wish to impede your progress, I was merely trying to make sure you understand the instructions.

- a. Slow b. Improve c. Exaggerate

5. He just had to get back at the other player; he was quite vindictive.

- a. Loving b. Thoughtful c. Resentful

6. The onslaught of dishes came right after the party of 18 left the restaurant.

- a. Handful b. Invasion c. Trickling

7. The cat had some trepidation as it passed the dog's kennel.

- a. confidence b. Hunger c. Unease

Vocabulary

Survive: to continue to live or exist, especially after coming close to dying or being destroyed or after being in a difficult situation.

Gnarled: rough and twisted, especially because of old age or no protection from bad weather.

Chirp: (especially of a bird) to make a short high sound or sounds.

perch: to sit on or near the edge of something.

Hooves: the hard part of the bottom of the feet of animals such as horses, sheep, and deer.

Haunted: describes a place where ghosts often appear.



Argumentative writing in a nutshell

The argumentative essay is a specific type of writing in which a student chooses a topic (often a controversial topic), researches it extensively, and then uses the evidence gathered in their research process to establish their opinion or position on the topic in an essay designed to persuade others to share that opinion. The argumentative essay is typically composed of:

1. A clear, concise, and defined thesis statement that occurs in the first paragraph of the essay. Your thesis should be specific, accurate, and arguable. A thesis statement that is not debatable (or that cannot be seen from at least two different and opposing perspectives) would make for a pretty pointless argumentative essay.
2. Information that places your topic within a social and factual context. You should provide background information geared toward your specific audience so that they can clearly understand your arguments and the importance of the issue you're exploring.
3. Your arguments, organized into body paragraphs that include evidential support. These are the reasons you offer to support and explain the position you take in your thesis statement. Be sure to include clear and logical transitions between these paragraphs.
4. Your opponents' arguments, or counter arguments and your response to them. These are the objections that your opponents would raise against your arguments, and have to be addressed in order for your paper to be truly persuasive. Responding to your opponents arguments and pointing out why they are invalid is as important as presenting your own!
5. A conclusion that does not simply restate the thesis, but readdresses it in light of the evidence provided.

Essay Structure

INTRO: 1. general statement (the hook) 2. Elaboration or scope (can include a definition)

BODY: Argument 1 (for *or* against): topic sentence plus support. Argument 2 (for *or* against): topic sentence plus support. Argument 3 (for *or* against): topic sentence plus support.

CONCLUSION (summary of position & ideas; link to action): 1. restate thesis statement and opinion 2. Summarize ideas 3. Closing comments; final thoughts.

	4pts	3pts	2pts	1pts
Introductory paragraph	The introductory paragraph has a strong hook or attention grabber that is appropriate for the audience. This could be a strong statement, a relevant quotation, statistic, or question addressed to the reader	The introductory paragraph has a hook or attention grabber, but it is weak, rambling, or inappropriate for the audience.	The author has an interesting introductory paragraph but the connection to the topic is not clear.	The introductory paragraph is not interesting AND is not relevant to the topic.
Evidence / support	*Provides substantial and pertinent evidence to support claim(s) *Convincingly refutes specific counter-claim(s)	*Provides sufficient and relevant evidence to support claim(s) *Competently refutes specific counter-claim(s)	*Provides limited and/or superficial evidence to support claim(s) *Minimally refutes specific counter-claim(s)	*Provides inaccurate, little, or no evidence to support claim(s) *Fails to acknowledge alternate or opposing claim(s)
Organization / structure	*Thoroughly develops claim(s) with relevant body paragraphs • *Creates cohesion through skillful use of transition/linking words, phrases, and clauses within and	*Develops claim(s) with relevant body paragraphs • *Creates cohesion through transition/linking words, phrases, and clauses within and between paragraphs	*Superficially develops claim(s) with body paragraphs • *Creates some cohesion through basic transition/linking words, phrases, and/or clauses within or between paragraphs	*Fails to develop claim(s) with body paragraphs *Uses few to no transition/linking words, phrases, or

	<p>between paragraphs</p> <p>*Includes purposeful and logical progression of ideas from beginning to end</p>	<p>*Includes logical progression of ideas from beginning to end</p>	<p>*Includes adequate progression of ideas from beginning to end</p>	<p>clauses</p> <p>*Includes little or no discernible organization of ideas</p>
Grammar and Mechanics	<p>The paper contains no more than 5 errors. There is nothing in the spelling, usage or mechanics that is distracting to the reader.</p>	<p>The paragraph contains 6-7 errors in usage, spelling and mechanics, but they are not distracting to the reader.</p>	<p>The paragraph contains 8-9 errors in usage, spelling and mechanics, some of which are distracting to the reader.</p>	<p>The paragraph contains 10 or more errors in usage, spelling and mechanics most of which are distracting to the reader.</p>
Conclusion	<p>Concluding paragraph is well-developed, reiterating evidence found within the essay, and effectively reconsiders the argument and position to appropriately close the piece.</p>	<p>Concluding paragraph is understandable and shares agreement with the rest of the piece, though there may be some discrepancies or missing evidence.</p>	<p>Concluding paragraph is present, but may not be long enough, or does not pertain/agree with the rest of the essay.</p>	<p>Concluding paragraph and statements do not exist.</p>

Argumentative writing Rubric

Reading Comprehension

Humpback WHALES

Humpback whales are enormous and adults can grow to lengths of up to 19 metres. They are famous for their haunting, magical songs which can be heard from over 20 miles away. Despite their large size, humpbacks are friendly and inquisitive and are a popular species for whale watchers to observe. Sadly, due to an increase in the whaling industry during the 20th century, humpback whales are still considered to be an endangered species. However, numbers have been growing in recent years and it is thought that there are currently 80,000 humpbacks alive today!

Appearance

Humpback whales have a distinctive and unique appearance. They have a large, knobby head, a black dorsal and long pectoral fins. In fact, they have the longest fins of all marine mammals and their scientific name is 'megaptera noveangliae' meaning 'giant wings'. As is the case with most whales, female humpbacks are larger than males and can weigh up to 36,000kg; this is six times as heavy as some elephants!

Life Cycle:

The gestation period of humpbacks is just under 12 months and when calves are born, they measure approximately 6 metres in length. Humpback whales tend to live alone or in small groups (pods) with the exception of mothers and their calves who stay together for up to one year. Humpbacks live for approximately 50 years although they have been known to live to almost double that age. Humpback whales are found in oceans around the world. They tend to feed in colder, polar waters and then migrate to warmer, tropical seas in the winter in order to breed and give birth. Their diet consists mostly of krill (small crustaceans) and small fish and they feed by swallowing large mouthfuls of water which contain their prey.

Behavior

Humpbacks are famous for their acrobatic and playful behavior and one of the most awe-inspiring sights is that of a humpback whale breaching. Male humpbacks sing songs that last for up to 20 minutes and differ depending on what ocean they are in. Scientists are not entirely sure why they sing but one theory is that they do it to attract female whales. Humpbacks have been observed interacting with other species and they have even been seen protecting other cetacea from predators such as sharks and killer whales.

Glossary:

Dorsal: The upper side of an animal or mammal.

Pectoral fins: Fins on the side of a fish/whale used to control movement and speed.

Gestation: The period during which a baby grows inside its mother.

Breaching: When a whale jumps out of the water and splashes its fin and tail back down on the surface.

Cetacea: A group of aquatic mammals including whales, dolphins and porpoises.

Questions:

1. Find and copy a word which means the same as **curious**.

2. What adjectives are used to describe humpback whales? Tick two.

acrobatic delightful unique speedy

3. Tick true or false for the following statements.

	True	False
Humpback whales look similar to other whales.		
Mother's carry their calves for 6 months.		
Humpbacks travel to warmer waters to give birth.		
Scientists know why humpback whales enjoy breaching.		

4. Why do you think the author chose to compare the weight of a humpback whale to six elephants?

5. What is the collective noun for a group of whales?

6. Why do you think that the scientific name for humpback whales is 'megaptera noveangliae'?

7. Explain why humpback whales have a distinctive appearance.

8. Fill in the missing words in this sentence.

Humpbacks have been observed interacting with other species and they have even been seen protecting _____ such as sharks and killer whale.

