Grade 8 MultiEnglish

Theme 7 Life in Nature and Global Problems

Test 1
Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Choose the best answer for each question.

1. Express criticism: We ____ checked whether the device could be repaired before replacing it.
   A) should have B) can't have C) mustn't have
2. Complete the strong deduction: The sensor recorded movement all night. Something ____ triggered it.
   A) must have B) shouldn't have C) can't have
3. Complete the deduction of impossibility: The device was switched off. It ____ sent those readings.
   A) must have B) can't have C) should have
4. I'm not certain why the readings changed. The battery ____ become weak.
   A) might have B) mustn't have C) shouldn't have
5. 'We can reduce the waste,' the students said. They said that they ____ reduce it.
   A) will B) are C) could
6. 'You must label the samples,' the teacher said. The teacher said we ____ label them.
   A) had to B) may C) are
7. 'We may need more time,' the team said. The team said that they ____ need more time.
   A) must B) will C) might
8. Consumerism places strong emphasis on ____.
   A) repairing every existing item B) buying and consuming goods C) avoiding all advertising
9. A disposable product is designed to be ____.
   A) maintained indefinitely
   B) shared without ever being replaced
   C) thrown away after use
10. Protecting personal data helps preserve ____.
    A) consumption B) privacy C) congestion

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11. 'We should have collected more information.' The speaker ____.
    A) claims no information could ever be useful
    B) regrets insufficient information gathering
    C) is describing a compulsory future action
12. An analysis involves ____.
    A) accepting a claim without checking
    B) replacing observations with guesses
    C) examining information carefully
13. Which response considers both benefits and limitations?
    A) New technology must solve every problem without any further work.
    B) The sensors are new, so no one should question their results.
    C) The sensors may help, but we should check their accuracy and maintenance needs.
14. A throw-away society tends to ____.
    A) repair every item before buying anything
    B) discard items rather than maintain them
    C) avoid consuming materials entirely
15. The team was 'in the driver's seat', meaning it ____.
    A) had control of the project
    B) was travelling by car throughout the experiment
    C) had no influence on any decision

Read the text and answer questions 16 to 20.

A Sensor and a Simple Check

A school gardening team installed a sensor intended to show when a plant needed water. The screen repeatedly indicated that the soil was dry, so one student added water several times. Another noticed that the soil felt wet and asked whether the sensor was working correctly. The team checked its position and found that it had been placed incorrectly. They adjusted it and compared the readings with direct observations over several days. The experience did not make the sensor useless; it showed that a helpful device could still produce misleading information when used without checks.

16. Why was water repeatedly added?
    A) The soil had never been watered.
    B) The students were following a recipe.
    C) The screen indicated dry soil.
17. What prompted a check?
    A) Every plant had been removed.
    B) The soil felt wet despite the reading.
    C) The device had no screen.
18. What caused the problem?
    A) The sensor's position B) The colour of the plant pot C) A change in the team's name
19. What did the team do after adjusting it?
    A) Compared readings with observations
    B) Stopped observing the plants entirely
    C) Assumed it could never be wrong again
20. Which conclusion fits the experience?
    A) A misleading reading proves all technology is useless.
    B) Devices can be useful while still needing careful use and checks.
    C) Direct observations should always be ignored.