

Grade 8 English — Mid-term Practice Test

20 Questions · Grammar · Vocabulary · Reading Comprehension

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____ / 20

Q1

[Present Perfect] ★★★

Choose the sentence that uses the present perfect correctly.

Memory: HAVE/HAS + past participle → links past action to present

- (A) She has went to Paris twice.
- (B) She has gone to Paris twice.
- (C) She have gone to Paris twice.
- (D) She has go to Paris twice.

Answer: (B) Answer B. 'go' → past participle = 'gone' (not 'went'). 'She' takes 'has'. 'Went' is simple past, not a past participle.

Q2

[Passive Voice] ★★★

Which sentence correctly changes the active voice to passive?

Active: *The teacher explains the lesson every day.*

Memory: PASSIVE = be + past participle; tense of 'be' must match original tense

- (A) The lesson is explained by the teacher every day.
- (B) The lesson was explained by the teacher every day.
- (C) The lesson explained by the teacher every day.
- (D) The lesson is explain by the teacher every day.

Answer: (A) Answer A. 'Every day' = simple present → use 'is explained'. B uses past tense. C is missing 'is'. D uses base form instead of past participle.

Q3

[Conjunctions] ★★★

Fill in the blank with the most appropriate conjunction.

He studied hard; _____, he failed the exam.

Memory: CONTRAST after semicolon → 'however' | 'although' needs its own clause

- (A) although
- (B) because
- (C) however
- (D) so

Answer: (C) Answer C. 'However' is a conjunctive adverb — correct after a semicolon. 'Although' cannot follow a semicolon alone. 'So' implies expected result, but failure was unexpected here.

Q4

[Relative Clauses] ★★★

Which sentence uses a relative pronoun correctly?

Memory: who = person | which/that = thing | whose = possession | never double subject

- (A) The book which I borrowed it was interesting.
- (B) The book that I borrowed was interesting.
- (C) The book whom I borrowed was interesting.
- (D) The book whose I borrowed was interesting.

Answer: (B) Answer B. A has a double subject ('which...it'). C uses 'whom' for a thing. D misuses 'whose'. B is clean and correct.

Q5

[Modal Verbs] ★★★

Which sentence expresses a past ability correctly?

Memory: COULD = past ability | COULD HAVE + pp = missed past opportunity

- (A) She can swim when she was five.
- (B) She could swim when she was five.
- (C) She was able to swim when she was five years ago.
- (D) She might swim when she was five.

Answer: (B)

Answer B. 'Can' is present tense only. 'Could' is the past form of 'can' for ability. 'Might' expresses possibility, not ability.

Q6

[Reported Speech] ★★★

Convert to reported speech: He said, "I am tired now."

Memory: am/is → was | now → then | I → he/she (backshift everything)

- (A) He said that he is tired now.
- (B) He said that he was tired then.
- (C) He said that I was tired then.
- (D) He said that he were tired then.

Answer: (B)

Answer B. Backshift: 'am' → 'was', 'now' → 'then', 'I' → 'he'. A stays in present tense. C uses wrong pronoun. D incorrectly uses 'were' with 'he'.

Q7

[Conditionals] ★★★

Which sentence is a correct Second Conditional (unreal/hypothetical)?

Memory: 2nd Cond. = If + past simple, would + base verb (NEVER 'will' in if-clause)

- (A) If I will have more time, I would study more.
- (B) If I have more time, I would study more.
- (C) If I had more time, I would study more.
- (D) If I had more time, I will study more.

Answer: (C)

Answer C. Formula: If + past simple (had) + would + base verb (study). Never use 'will'/'would' in the if-clause. D uses 'will' instead of 'would' — that's First Conditional.

Q8

[Articles] ★★★

Choose the correct sentence using articles.

Memory: a = first mention | the = already known/specific | no article = general plural

- (A) I saw the dog in park. The dog was barking loudly.
- (B) I saw a dog in a park. The dog was barking loudly.
- (C) I saw a dog in a park. A dog was barking loudly.
- (D) I saw the dog in the park. A dog was barking loudly.

Answer: (B)

Answer B. First mention → 'a'. Second mention (specific, known) → 'the'. C incorrectly uses 'a dog' the second time. A is missing article for 'park'.

Q9

[Gerund vs Infinitive] ★★★

Which sentence is grammatically correct?

Memory: enjoy/avoid/finish/mind → -ING | want/decide/hope/plan → TO + verb

- (A) She enjoys to swim in the morning.
- (B) She wants swimming in the morning.
- (C) She avoids to eat junk food.

(D) She decided to stop eating fast food.

Answer: (D)

Answer D. 'enjoy' → gerund (not 'to swim'). 'want' → infinitive (not 'swimming'). 'avoid' → gerund (not 'to eat'). 'Decide' + infinitive; 'stop' + gerund as object — D uses both correctly.

Q10

[Vocabulary in Context] ★★★

Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

The scientist made a _____ discovery that changed the field of medicine forever.

Memory: GROUNDBREAKING = pioneering, first of its kind | remarkable = noteworthy (less strong)

- (A) boring
- (B) mediocre
- (C) groundbreaking
- (D) familiar

Answer: (C)

Answer C. 'Changed the field forever' signals something unprecedented. 'Groundbreaking' = first of its kind / revolutionary. 'Mediocre' = average. 'Familiar' is the opposite of what is needed.

Q11

[Subject-Verb Agreement] ★★★

Which sentence has correct subject-verb agreement?

Memory: Each / Every / Neither / Either → SINGULAR verb (always)

- (A) Neither of the students are ready.
- (B) Each of the books are on the shelf.
- (C) Every student in the class is responsible.
- (D) The group of players are winning.

Answer: (C)

Answer C. 'Neither', 'each', 'every' → singular verb. A and B are wrong. 'Every student...is' is unambiguously correct.

Q12

[Prepositions] ★★★

Choose the correct prepositions.

She has been interested _____ music _____ she was a child.

Memory: interested IN (fixed collocation) | since = point in time | for = duration

- (A) in / since
- (B) about / for
- (C) in / for
- (D) with / since

Answer: (A)

Answer A. 'Interested in' is a fixed phrase. 'Since she was a child' = point in time → use 'since'. 'For' is for durations (e.g., for five years).

Q13

[Tense Recognition] ★★★

Identify the tense used in the sentence below:

By the time you arrive, I will have finished cooking dinner.

Memory: FUTURE PERFECT = will have + past participle (done before a future moment)

- (A) Simple Future
- (B) Present Perfect
- (C) Future Perfect
- (D) Past Perfect

Answer: (C)

Answer C. 'Will have finished' = will have + past participle. The signal phrase 'by the time you arrive' shows the action will be complete before a future event. Don't confuse 'have finished' (present perfect) with 'will have finished' (future perfect).

Q14

[Confusing Words] ★★★

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

The _____ of the new school policy affected all students.

Memory: A = Action (affect = verb) | E = End result (effect = noun)

- (A) affect
- (B) effects
- (C) effect
- (D) affecting

Answer: (C)

Answer C. After 'The' we need a noun → 'effect'. 'Affect' is a verb. 'Effects' (plural) is less natural here. 'Affecting' is a verb form. The article 'The' signals a noun is required.

Q15

[Reading Comprehension] ★★★

Read the passage and answer the question.

Passage: 'Despite working two jobs, Maria never missed her daughter's school events. Her dedication inspired everyone around her.' — What is the main idea?

Memory: Main idea = topic + author's central point (not just one detail)

- (A) Maria works two jobs.
- (B) School events are important.
- (C) Maria's hard work and dedication as a mother inspired others.
- (D) Working two jobs is very difficult.

Answer: (C)

Answer C. The main idea combines both sentences: dedication despite hardship + inspiring others. A and D are only partial details. B is not a theme of the passage.

Q16

[Comparatives / Superlatives] ★★★

Which sentence uses comparative or superlative correctly?

Memory: short adj → -er/-est | long adj (3+ syllables) → more/most | NEVER double

- (A) This is the most beautifullest painting I've seen.
- (B) She is more smarter than her brother.
- (C) This is the most beautiful painting I've seen.
- (D) She is smartest than her brother.

Answer: (C)

Answer C. A uses double superlative ('most...est') — forbidden. B uses double comparative ('more smarter'). D uses superlative with 'than' — wrong. Superlatives don't use 'than'; comparatives do.

Q17

[Indirect Questions] ★★★

Which is the correct indirect question form?

Direct: 'Where does she live?'

Memory: Indirect questions = STATEMENT word order (no inversion, drop do/does/did)

- (A) Can you tell me where does she live?
- (B) Can you tell me where she lives?
- (C) Can you tell me where she does live?
- (D) Can you tell me where did she live?

Answer: (B)

Answer B. After 'Can you tell me...', use statement word order. Remove 'does', add -s to the verb: 'she lives'. A keeps question order. C puts 'does' in wrong place. D uses past tense.

Q18

[Punctuation & Clauses] ★★★

Choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

Memory: Non-defining (extra info) = COMMAS on both sides | Defining (essential) = no commas

- (A) My brother who lives in Seoul is a doctor.
- (B) My brother, who lives in Seoul is a doctor.
- (C) My brother, who lives in Seoul, is a doctor.
- (D) My brother who, lives in Seoul, is a doctor.

Answer: (C)

Answer C. 'Who lives in Seoul' is non-defining (extra info) — needs commas on BOTH sides. A has no commas. B only has one comma. D places the comma incorrectly inside the clause.

Q19

[Causative Verbs] ★★★

Choose the correct causative structure.

She _____ her car repaired at the garage last week.

Memory: HAVE + object + past participle = you arranged it (not done by yourself)

- (A) had
- (B) has
- (C) made
- (D) let

Answer: (A)

Answer A. Causative 'have': had + her car + repaired. 'Last week' = past → 'had'. 'Made' and 'let' need base verb, not past participle. 'Has' is present tense.

Q20

[Vocabulary — Connotation] ★★★

Which word has a NEGATIVE connotation, most different from the others?

Memory: Connotation = emotional feeling of a word (positive/negative), not just its meaning

- (A) assertive
- (B) stubborn
- (C) confident
- (D) determined

Answer: (B)

Answer B. 'Assertive', 'confident', and 'determined' are all positive. 'Stubborn' is negative — it implies unreasonable inflexibility. All four mean someone holds their position, but the connotation differs.