

## 8th grade Uncover 2 Dictation



# Table of Contents

<b>Unit 1 Traditions</b>	<b>5</b>
Page 2	5
Page 3	5
Page 4	5
Page 5	6
Page 6	6
Page 7	6
Page 8	7
Page 9	7
Page 10	7
<b>Unit 2 What's Playing</b>	<b>7</b>
Page 13	7
Page 14	8
Page 15	8
Page 16	8
Page 17	8
Page 18	9
Page 19	9
Page 20	9
<b>Unit 3 Habits</b>	<b>10</b>
Page 22	10
Page 23	10
Page 24	10
Page 25	11
Page 26	11
Page 27	11
Page 28	11
Page 29	12
Page 30	12

**Unit 4 Our Heroes** **13**

Page 32	13
Page 33	14
Page 34	14
Page 35	14
Page 36	14
Page 37	15
Page 38	15
Page 39	15
Page 40	15

**Unit 5 It's a Mystery** **16**

Page 42	16
Page 43	16
Page 44	16
Page 45	16
Page 46	17
Page 47	17
Page 48	17
Page 49	17
Page 50	18

**Unit 6 Home,Sweet Home** **18**

Page 54	18
Page 55	18
Page 56	18
Page 57	19
Page 58	19
Page 59	19
Page 60	19
Page 61	19
Page 62	20

<b>Unit 7 Visions of the Future</b>	<b>20</b>
Page 64	20
Page 65	20
Page 66	21
Page 67	21
Page 68	21
Page 69	21
Page 70	22
Page 71	22
Page 72	22
<b>Unit 8 The Choices We Make</b>	<b>23</b>
Page 74	23
Page 75	23
Page 76	23
Page 77	23
Page 78	24
Page 79	24
Page 80	24
Page 81	24
Page 82	25
<b>Unit 9 Watch Out</b>	<b>26</b>
Page 84	26
Page 85	26
Page 86	26
Page 87	26
Page 88	27
Page 89	27
Page 90	27
Page 91	27
Page 92	28

**Unit 10 Have Fun**

**28**

Page 94	28
Page 95	28
Page 96	29
Page 97	29
Page 98	29
Page 99	29
Page 100	30
Page 101	30
Page 102	30

## Unit 1 Traditions

### Page 2

1. Japan has many traditions.
2. Where are the women in the picture?
3. What are they wearing?
4. How are they different from the other people?
5. Do you ever wear traditional clothes?

### Page 3

1. Sumo is a traditional Japanese sport..
2. What is your favorite traditional Japanese food?
3. Do you like traditional Japanese music?
4. Another word for clothing is clothes.
5. There are two clothing stores in the mall.

### Page 4

1. Maria is 14 and lives in Ecuador.
2. S he lives a traditional and a Modern Life.
3. Maria and her family make and sell traditional art.
4. Maria wears traditional clothes and jewelry.
5. Maria speaks Spanish and also Quechua, an ancient Inca language.

## Page 5

1. I am, you are, and he is are forms of the verb to be.
2. We use the verb to be to identify people and give locations and dates.
3. Is your brother tall?
4. We use the verb have to talk about possessions, characteristics and relationships.
5. I have two brothers and one sister.

## Page 6

1. Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns.
2. My great grandfather was born in 1880.
3. I have an old black and white picture of my grandmother.
4. There are many old green phones in Tokyo.
5. Things get old very quickly these days,

## Page 7

1. We use whose to ask about possession.
2. Whose shoes are these?
3. The possessive adjectives are ; my, your, his, her,their and our.
4. The possessive pronouns are; mine, yours, his,hers,ours and its.
5. It's their soccer ball. It is theirs.

## Page 8

1. Does your family have any traditions?
2. What is your favorite place to go?
3. Tell me about your birthday tradition.
4. We never give gifts to our grandmother.
5. Really, that is so interesting, tell me more.

## Page 9

1. What type of movie do you like to watch?
2. Seeing the actor in person was thrilling.
3. The singers wanted to sing a new song.
4. The children pay only 1000 Y to go to the cinema.
5. An adult is someone who is at least 20 years old.

## Page 10

1. It is not hard to write an essay about your family tradition.
2. Do you know what the five Ws ; what, when, where, why and who.
3. There is a table in the kitchen.
4. There are four chairs under the table.
5. Make sure to use a word web to help you write your essay.

## Unit 2 What's Playing

### Page 13

6. I wrote a letter to my grandmother because she does not have a computer.
7. I like to go to the park and have a picnic with my friends.
8. Welcoming new students to the school is important.
9. Reading blogs can give one a lot of interesting ideas.
10. Conflict is an important part of a story or movie.



## Page 14

1. The actor was perfect for the main character.
2. The famous actress hated to sign autographs.
3. A phrase is not a complete sentence.
4. An actor's voice really means how he shows his inner feelings.
5. Every good movie needs an evil but likable villain.

## Page 15

1. Kokoro wants to find a vaccine for the virus.
2. Yuura has a dog that likes to bark at night.
3. Mei saw a well-researched documentary on the Edo period.
4. Rise likes to watch the cartoon channel.
5. Honomi likes to watch crime series programs.

## Page 16

1. Every evening Rina's family watches the game shows on TV.
2. Reality TV shows can be really stupid.
3. Sitcoms are usually very funny but can be sad.
4. Soap operas got their names from the soap companies' sponsors.
5. Talk shows cover everything from sports to entertainment.

## Page 17

1. The news airs in the early morning and late evening.
2. Friends is a famous situation comedy in the US.
3. I tried to watch the late-night news shows.
4. Everyone should vote in the upcoming election.
5. I enjoy eating popcorn while watching movies.

## Page 18

1. Merry is window shopping in Jiyugaoka today.
2. Mii is walking to the electronic shop in Akihabara.
3. Beni shops at her nearby grocery store.
4. Sara was working at the bakery in Yoga.
5. Kio wants to buy the birthday present at the music store in Shibuya.

## Page 19

1. Kokoro is perusing books at her favorite bookstore.
2. Mana is shopping at an expensive clothing store.
3. Mei was looking for a present at the department store.
4. Merry was buying an Ipad at the electronics store in Yoga.
5. Mii is shopping for a ruby ring at a famous Ginza jewelry store.

## Page 20

1. Rikako was listening to tunes at a Shibuya music store.
2. Rina is eating lunch at the Takashimaya food court.
3. Rise is buying medicine at the Kaminoge pharmacy.
4. Sara was trying on shoes at the Jiyugaoka shoe store.
5. Shino is going to the Ebisu Sporting goods store to buy a fishing rod.

## Unit 3 Habits

### Page 22

1. What kinds of habits do you have?
2. Do you like to shop alone or with friends?
3. How often do you go shopping?
4. Where do you like to go shopping?
5. What do you go shopping for?

### Page 23

1. Rikako is shopping but does not have enough money to buy everything she wants.
2. I must go to the ATM to get some cash.
3. I love to go to an electronics store to see the new Ipads.
4. I like to eat at the food court.
5. You can buy the medicine at the pharmacy.

### Page 24

1. Do you know where Dubai is?
2. The Dubai Mall has over 1200 stores.
3. The mall also has a huge aquarium.
4. There is even an ice skating rink.
5. Dubai is located in the middle of a desert.

### Page 25

1. Kokoro is coming to Yoga to eat at Dotour.

2. Kio is buying two tickets to see a Kabuki play.
3. Honomi has no problems spending her money.
4. Haruka is studying for the English quiz.
5. Beni is making plans for a big shopping weekend.

## Page 26

1. Aura is using her cell phone to check when the bus will come.
2. Ms. Sato was once a clerk in a big department store.
3. I'd like to buy a pair of blue jeans and a baseball cap.
4. I'd prefer ordering online with Amazon because it is easy and fast.
5. This jacket is beautiful and fits me perfectly. I'll take it!

## Page 27

1. Quantifiers show the amount of something.
2. Enough means as many as needed.
3. We use many with countable nouns.
4. We use much with uncountable nouns.
5. I have too many shirts but not much money.

## Page 28

1. Excuse me, I would like to buy a blue dress.
2. Can I try it on?
3. What size do you wear?
4. It's not big enough. Can I try a larger size.
5. I like to spend money on movies.

## Page 29

1. Amazon has a product review section for all products.
2. The product review must include the product names and why you like it.
3. Also, you have to include the price and where it is sold.
4. The review can also list things you do not like about the product.
5. I don't trust every product review I read.

## Page 30

1. Many students in America have bake sales to make money.
2. The students make the food at home and sell it at school.
3. There are many organizations to help people adopt all kinds of animals.
4. One way to save animals is to adopt them
5. Would you like to adopt an animal? What kind?

Extra

June 22

### **Dictation**

1. Aura saw a famous painter at the museum.
2. Beni wanted to be a novel writer when she was little.
3. Mei watched a movie that starred her favorite actress.
4. Hanomi practiced like a dancer she admires.
5. Mii was a runner on the track team.

June 23

### **Dictation**

1. Kio wanted to be a lawyer but now wants to be a doctor.
2. Sarah said she will be a scientist someday.
3. Mana got the autograph of a famous tennis player.
4. Shino listed to an academic talk about psychology.
5. Rina loved to watch the show Entertainment Tonight.

June 24

**Dictation**

1. Rikako signed up as a sport club member.
2. Kokoro had an uncle who was a musician.
3. Merry saw a famous soccer player.
4. Talent is something that comes naturally.
5. Rina asked for clarification of the instructions.

June 25

**Dictation**

1. Rikako signed up as a sport club member.
2. Kokoro had an uncle who was a musician.
3. Merry saw a famous soccer player.
4. Talent is something that comes naturally.
5. Rina asked for clarification of the instructions.

## Unit 4 Our Heroes

Page 32

1. Aura saw a famous painter at the museum.
2. Beni wanted to be a novel writer when she was little.
3. Mei watched a movie that starred her favorite actress.
4. Hanomi practiced like a dancer she admires.
5. Mii was a runner on the track team.

### Page 33

1. Kio wanted to be a lawyer but now wants to be a doctor.
2. Sarah said she will be a scientist someday.
3. Mana got the autograph of a famous tennis player.
4. Shino listened to an academic talk about psychology.
5. Rina loved to watch the show Entertainment Tonight.

### Page 34

1. Rikako signed up as a sports club member.
2. Kokoro had an uncle who is a musician.
3. Merry saw a famous soccer player.
4. Talent is something that comes naturally.
5. Rina asked for clarification of the instructions.

### Page 35

1. Rikako signed up at a sports' club.
2. Kokoro had an uncle who was a musician.
3. Merry saw a famous soccer player.
4. Talent is something that comes naturally.
5. Rina asked for clarification of the instructions.

### Page 36

1. Listening to an interview with a teenage hero.
2. George is very funny but he can be quiet.
3. Mary is very kind to animals.
4. Adjectives are used to modify nouns and pronouns.
5. adverbs modify verbs adjectives and other adverbs.

### Page 37

1. How was he an hour ago?
2. How long ago did it start?
3. did they put the ladder against the house?
4. Did you go out last night?
5. Were you afraid to give the presentation?

### Page 38

1. Match the role models with the reason.
2. We talked about heroes in class today.
3. She started a rescue center for wild animals.
4. What I'm trying to say is stop.
5. What do you really mean?

### Page 39

1. Her hero is Captain Sullenberger who saved many lives.
2. He was a pilot on a flight from New York City.
3. He stayed calm and landed the plane in the Hudson River thanks.
4. Since he's a good role model he's a hero.
5. Because and since introduce dependent clauses don't play.

### Page 40

1. Jamaica is a small island in the Caribbean Sea.
2. Athletics is an important part of life in Jamaica.
3. Most elementary schools have big Sports programs.
4. Usain Bolt won a double double gold medal.
5. Japan also has many Olympic gold medalists.



## Unit 5 It's a Mystery

### Page 42

1. Life is full of Mystery.
2. Who do you think made the statues on Easter Island?
3. Why do you think they made them?
4. Do you know any mysterious places?
5. A mystery is something that happens and we don't know why.

### Page 43

1. I chased and caught the thief who was running down the street.
2. The thief fell on the ground and hid in a bag.
3. The thief threw the bag over a wall.
4. One person is a reporter and the other is the police officer.
5. Answer questions for each event in the story..

### Page 44

1. Whodunit is a mystery about someone committing a crime.
2. We need to know the time that the crime happened.
3. we need to know the place where the crime happened.
4. we will need to search for Clues to help us.
5. The suspect is someone we think committed the crime .

### Page 45

1. The past continuous talks about activities happening in the past.
2. The past continuous takes the helping verb to be.
3. What were you doing last weekend?
4. We were watching a movie in Futago.
5. We weren't playing tennis at the school.

## Page 46

1. Adverbs modify verbs , adjectives or adverbs.
2. Many adverbs end in l y.
3. remember good is an adjective well is an adverb.
4. The snail was moving slowly.
5. The girl ran quickly down the hall.

## Page 47

1. Use the past continuous for an event that was in progress.
2. use the simple past or an event that stopped the event in progress.
3. we often use when or while with the past continuous.
4. we usually use when with the phrase in the simple past.
5. My phone beeped while I was sleeping last night.

## Page 48

1. What's an unusual or strange thing that happened to you recently ?
2. Do you ever have strange dreams?
3. In the beginning I had a strange dream.
4. It was a very weird dream.
5. I was dreaming about a giant computer.

## Page 49

1. Do you know what an urban legend is?
2. Every country has its own urban legends.
3. Urban legends are weird stories that sound true.
4. Japan has an urban legend about an old woman.
5. do you know any urban legends?

## Page 50

1. Sherlock Holmes is a fictional Detective.
2. Sherlock Holmes was created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
3. Doctor . Watson is Sherlock Holmes' assistant.
4. Elementary my dear Watson is his catchphrase.
5. Sherlock Holmes use logic to solve Mysteries.

## Unit 6 Home,Sweet Home

### Page 54

1. Unit 6 is about living in a house.
2. Can you describe the house on page 54?
3. Who do you think lives there?
4. Would you like to live in a house like that?
5. The unit six project will be about designing your own house.

### Page 55

1. A kitchen usually has a refrigerator and a stove and a table.
2. A bedroom usually has a bed, a desk and a lamp.
3. A bathroom usually has a sink, a mirror and a shower.
4. A living room usually has a couch, a chair a carpet and a TV.
5. What kind of house would you like?

### Page 56

1. In the middle of the Amazon rainforest there is an unusual hotel.
2. The Ariau Amazon Towers Hotel is the biggest Treetop hotel in the world.
3. The hotel is 20 meters high up in the trees.
4. Walking paths in the trees connect restaurants and theaters in swimming pools.
5. Would you like to stay in this hotel?

## Page 57

1. Comparative adjectives and adverbs show how two things are different.
2. Superlative adjectives and adverbs show how 3 or more things are different.
3. Many comparatives and superlatives use ER and EST.
4. Comparatives and superlatives with many syllables use more and most.
5. Look out for good better best and bad worse worst.

## Page 58

1. Household appliances are usually electric devices we use in the home.
2. In the kitchen we might have a microwave toaster, a refrigerator and a stove.
3. Many households have a dishwasher and an oven.
4. A hair dryer is very useful in today's world.
5. Almost every home has a vacuum cleaner.

## Page 59

1. What's the difference between should have to and must?
2. We use should for advice and recommendations.
3. We use have to for responsibilities
4. We use must for obligations and must not for prohibitions.
5. you must follow the directions.

## Page 60

1. Would you rather live in a house or an apartment?
2. Can you list the pros and cons of living in each?
3. Can I ask you for a favor?
4. Would you like some help?
5. Can I give you a hand?

## Page 61

1. What's the best way to describe a house?
2. We need to include the size, age and the kind of house.
3. We need to tell how many bedrooms there are and how many other rooms.
4. we should describe some of the furniture or appliances it has.
5. we should say if we'd like to live there or not.

## Page 62

1. Did you know that some people live on the water in houseboats?
2. Would you like to live in a houseboat?
3. there's not much room on a houseboat but you're close to nature.
4. Have you ever been out on a kayak?
5. What are the pros and cons of living in a houseboat? move into that

## Unit 7 Visions of the Future

### Page 64

1. Do you think about what the future will be like?
2. Can you describe the picture on page 64?
3. Would you like to live in a city like that?
4. What do you think Tokyo will look like in 30 years?
5. Do you have visions for the future?

### Page 65

1. We already live in a high-tech world.
2. Everyday we use cell phones, iPad and printers.
3. Many of us have Bluetooth headphones.
4. Today we don't use flash drives we save things in the cloud.
5. Programs like grammarly help us write better.

## Page 66

1. Computers actually have a long history.
2. The first computer was called the eniac.
3. Today's computers are much much smaller and much more powerful.
4. The World Wide Web has changed the way we do everything.
5. do you think computers will be smarter than humans someday?

## Page 67

1. We use will and won't to predict future events.
2. We will soon have driverless cars.
3. Do you think robots will take over most jobs?
4. I don't think robots will take over the world.
5. You will live in an exciting future.

## Page 68

1. I spent half my life scrolling up and scrolling down.
2. We spent a lot of time clicking on icons today.
3. Sometimes I like to zoom in and zoom out on a web page.
4. I like to use Google Docs because I can share them.
5. Boot up means to turn your computer on.

## Page 69

1. The first conditional shows results or possible results of future actions.
2. Use if in the simple present in the main clause.
3. Use will, may or might and the base form of the verb in that dependent clause.
4. You'll see all the choices if you zoom out.
5. if you don't study you won't pass the test.

## Page 70

1. Tech trends are new Innovations in technology.
2. Can you live without your cell phone?
3. I use my smartphone for so many things.
4. I hardly ever use my smartphone to make a phone call.
5. I often use my smartphone to translate English to Japanese.

## Page 71

1. How do you think people will listen to music in the future?
2. Small computer chips will be embedded in our clothes.
3. An opinion paragraph must include that topic and your opinion.
4. You have to give reasons for your opinion such as facts and examples.
5. the opinion paragraph ends with a conclusion of your opinion.

## Page 72

1. People in every country in every culture watch television.
2. Televisions have changed a lot over the years.
3. Today we have Smart TVs that are connected to the internet.
4. However I think people are watching less TV and more videos on the web.
5. TV programming is changing as much as the TVs are.

## Unit 8 The Choices We Make

### Page 74

1. We all have to make decisions in our lives.
2. In the picture what decisions do you think that person has to make?
3. What decisions do you have to make in your life?
4. What do you do when you have to make a difficult decision?
5. Sometimes we might face a dilemma.

### Page 75

1. Most of us have the same life events that happen to us.
2. First we are born and we go to school and then we go to college.
3. Usually after college we find a job and get married.
4. Then we might have some children and go to work everyday.
5. Finally, we retire from our jobs and have free time to relax.

### Page 76

1. The Outback is a large area in the middle of Australia.
2. Most of the Outback is a desert where few people or animals live..
3. There are many sheep farms and sheep stations in the outback.
4. In the outback families live far apart from each other.
5. Would you like to live in the outback?

### Page 77

1. We use be going to to talk about plans in the future.
2. We use will to talk about predictions and unplanned decisions.
3. What are you going to do?
4. Where will he live?
5. Most teenagers don't have driver's licenses in Japan.



## Page 78

1. Many seniors take a gap year after graduating from high school.
2. A gap year means taking one year off before going to college.
3. Some people travel to Europe during their Gap year.
4. Other people try out a job they might like.
5. Do you think you'll take a gap year someday ?

## Page 79

1. We use the present continuous to talk about future plans.
2. We can use the simple present to talk about scheduled future events.
3. For example, she starts next week.
4. Are they helping the turtles?
5. Does class start in 5 minutes?

## Page 80

1. What are your future plans?
2. Women have more opportunities now than in the past.
3. Do you plan to get married and have children someday?
4. If you go to college, what do you want to study?
5. Do you like to agree and disagree with your friends?

## Page 81

1. Someday you will have to write an application letter.
2. An application letter must contain the position you're interested in.
3. the application letter must also contain your motivation for wanting the position.
4. The letter must also contain your long-term goals.
5. Make sure to think the person you're writing to.

Page 82

1. Do you make future plans for your summer vacation?
2. There are a number of interesting summer activities in Alaska for young people.
3. Would you like to be a volunteer to help with research and animal rescue.
4. Would you like to stay in a cabin and work in a park?
5. Would you like to live in a local Alaskan community?

## Unit 9 Watch Out

### Page 84

1. Do you like to go snowboarding?
2. Do you think it's dangerous?
3. Do you like to do dangerous and exciting things?
4. What's the most dangerous thing you have ever done?
5. you have to be careful or you might have an accident and injuries.

### Page 85

1. She sprained her ankle playing basketball.
2. Cut her finger with a sharp knife.
3. She was in a bicycle accident.
4. She tripped on a computer cord.
5. I always hit my head on the low doorway.

### Page 86

1. Being a teenager can be difficult and dangerous.
2. Many teenagers fall off their bikes that cause minor injuries.
3. It's easy to cut your finger or burn your hand in a kitchen.
4. Exercise is good for you but it can be dangerous.
5. Teens have more car crashes than any other age group.

### Page 87

1. The present perfect tense uses has/have and the past participle.
2. For example, Liv has slipped on the ice many times.
3. This means she slipped in the past and she might still slipped in the future.
4. Liv slipped on the ice last night, this is a simple past.
5. Can you name differe I have eaten fish many times.

## Page 88

1. Do you wear a helmet when you ride your bike?
2. Can you name the different parts of the body?
3. My shoulders and neck hurt after working on my computer all day.
4. She stubbed her toe on a table in the dark.
5. When I was little I used to get stomach aches.

## Page 89

1. Do you know the difference between the present perfect and the simple past?
2. We often use the word ever and yes or no questions with the present perfect.
3. For example, Have you ever broken an arm?
4. Have you ever fallen off your bike?
5. Yes I have. I fell off my bike yesterday.

## Page 90

1. What kind of accidents and injuries have you had?
2. Well, I have good news and I have bad news.
3. I fell on my skateboard and sprained my ankle.
4. I'm sorry to hear that that's too bad.
5. my fathers slipped on the stairs.

## Page 91

1. We're going to swim with the sharks this weekend.
2. Do you know how to write an email to refuse an invitation?
3. First ,thank the person for the invitation and apologize at the beginning.
4. Explain why you cannot accept the invitation.
5. Finally, you can suggest another time to do something together.

## Page 92

1. The Amazon rainforest is in the middle of South America.
2. The rainforest contains millions of insects and beautiful birds that play for monkeys.
3. But some animals in the Amazon are extremely dangerous.
4. The Amazon has poisonous dart frogs and large dangerous snakes.
5. However the tiniest animal in the Amazon is the most dangerous - the mosquito.

## Unit 10 Have Fun

### Page 94

1. What do you do to have fun?
2. It is important to study but it's important to have fun.
3. Sometimes I think Japanese are too serious.
4. I like to have fun with my friends on the weekend.
5. Learning English cannot always be fun and games.

### Page 95

1. Playing an instrument can be a lot of fun.
2. It's fun to go dancing with your friends.
3. Reading a book for listening to music it's also fun.
4. Going to a party can be really fun.
5. Lots of teenagers have fun playing computer games.

## Page 96

1. What fun things are there to do in Tokyo?
2. Many teenagers like to go to Harajuku on the weekend.
3. Some people like to go shopping at Skytree.
4. I personally like to go to Kinuta Park.
5. Tokyo also has fun sports and concerts and other activities.

## Page 97

1. Indefinite pronouns are for things that are not specific.
2. For example, someone is at the door.
3. Everyone wants to go to a nice restaurant.
4. She told us everything about her trip.
5. Is there anything else I can do?

## Page 98

1. Have you ever taken an exciting trip?
2. Does your school have exciting outings?
3. Sometimes I get stressed out before a big exam.
4. I was so upset when my friend lied to me.
5. Math class was so boring yesterday.

## Page 99

1. We can use too plus an adjective plus infinitive to show something is more than what we want.
2. I was too scared to answer.
3. I wasn't strong enough to do it.
4. Yolanda is too scared to watch the horror movie.
5. You're too angry to talk to me now.

## Page 100

1. How do you like to celebrate your birthday?
2. I like to have a big party at my house.
3. Mary wants to have a dance party..
4. In the summer it is fun to go to a waterpark.
5. Why do we have a picnic?

## Page 101

1. It's easy to write an invitation letter.
2. First you have to write what the event is.
3. You also have to give the reason for the event.
4. Then you give the details of the event.
5. Don't forget to ask for an RSVP.

## Page 102

1. Do you know what April Fool's Day is?
2. April Fool's Day is a day when you play tricks on one another.
3. It said that April Fool's Day started in France in the 1500s.
4. One of the first April Fool's jokes was to send people to parties that weren't really happening.
5. Do you celebrate April Fool's Day in Japan? right now I know you prefer appointments but you left something at the restaurant you left your