MOON ENGLISH HOME **TEST 44 (21-10)**

Name:…….. **Time allowance: 60 minutes**

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from

Question 1. A. decided **B.** appeared **C.** threatened **D.** engaged

Question 2. A. shown **B.** flown **C.** grown **D.** crown

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of stress

Question 3. A. struggle **B.** certain **C.** action **D.** police

Question 4. A. considerate **B.** continental **C.** territorial **D.** economic

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 5. He'd finished doing his homework when you arrived,_____?

A. didn't he **B.** had he **C.** would he **D.** hadn't he

Question 6. Something funny _____in my class yesterday

A. happened **B.** was happened **C.** happens **D.** is happened

Question 7. Americans account_____12% of the US population.

A. for **B.** with **C.** of **D.** 0

Question 8. The more you study during this semester,____the week before the exam.

A. you have to study the less **B.** the less you have to study

C. the least you have to study **D.** the study less you have

Question 9. _____, we couldn't make out the gist of the passage.

A. Due to Romeo's carefully explanations **B.** Though carefully explained by Romeo

C. Carefully as Romeo explained **D.** As Romeo carefully explained

Question 10: Josh would never forget _____ by his parent through no fault of his own.

A. having scold **B.** to have scolded **C.** to be scolded **D.** being scolded

Question 11: The building work is still on schedule_____a problem in digging the foundation.

A. due to **B.** despite **C.** so as **D.** only if

Question 12: He will take the dog out for a walk_____dinner.

A. as soon as he finishes **B.** as soon as he finish

C. while he will finish **D.** before he shall have finished

Question 13:_____, Joe was annoyed to find that he had left his key at the coffee shop.

A. After returned to his office **B.** To have just returned to his office

C. Upon returning to his office **D.** Having been returned to his office

Question 14: Email and instant messaging services have_____ global communication.

A. revolutionized **B.** revolutionary **C.** revolution **D.** revolutionarily

Question 15: My mother often complains, "You're so messy. I always have to _____ after you."

A. put on **B.** go up **C.** clean up **D.** keep on

Question 16: Make sure you_____us a visit when you are in town again.

A. give **B.** do **C.** pay **D.** have

Question 17: I gave the waiter a $50 note and waited for my_____.

A. supply **B.** change **C.** cost **D.** cash

Question 18: Unluckily, David's dangerous and incredible journey in search of the Blue Fairy is in_____.

A. advance **B.** danger **C.** end **D.** vain

Question 19: Jenny has an_____command of Japanese cuisine.

A. intensive **B.** extensive **C.** impressive **D.** constructive

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s)

Question 20: The smell of chalk always **evokes** memories of my school days.

A. revises **B.** brings **C.** recalls **D.** catches

Question 21: It is our case that he was **reckless** and negligent in the way he drove.

A. inharmonious **B.** indifferent **C.** intangible **D.** incautious

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Question 22: With the final examinations coming very soon, his **anxiety** was rising to almost unbearable limits.

A. joy **B.** confidence **C.** boredom **D.** fear

Question 23: The captain ordered the soldiers to gather **on the double** even though they were sleeping.

A. willingly **B.** immediately **C.** slowly **D.** intensively

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 24: - Customer: "Can I try this jumper on?" - Salesgirl: "_____"

A. No, the shop is closed in half an hour. **B.** Sorry, only cash is accepted here.

C. Yes, it costs one hundred and fifty dollars. **D.** Sure, the changing rooms are over there.

Question 25: Tom and Linda are talking about jobs they would like to choose.

- Tom: "I think working as a doctor is a challenging job." - Linda: "_____"

A. It's a good idea. **B.** Not at all.

C. I'm sorry, but I agree with you. **D.** That's exactly what I think.

Read and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each blank

The United States of America, due to its immense size and diverse heritage, has one of the most complex cultural identities in the world. Millions of immigrants from all over the globe have journeyed to America (26) _____ the Europeans discovered and colonised the land back in the 17th and 18th centuries. The blending of cultural (27) _____ and ethnicities in America led to the country becoming known as a "melting pot." As the third largest country in both area and population, America's size has enabled the formation of subcultures within the country. These subcultures are often geographical as a (28)____of settlement patterns by non-natives as well as regional weather and landscape differences. While there are countless ways to divide the U.S. into regions, here we have referenced the four regions that are West, Midwest, North East and South. People from (29) _____ region may have different lifestyles, cultural values, business practices and dialects. While there are qualities and values (30) _____ most Americans commonly share, it is important not to generalise or assume that all Americans think or act the same way.

Question 26: **A.** because **B.** as **C.** for **D.** since

Question 27: **A.** backgrounds **B.** contexts **C.** expressions **D.** roots

Question 28: **A.** reason **B.** result **C.** cause **D.** effect

Question 29: **A.** each **B.** other **C.** all **D.** many

Question 30: **A.** when **B.** that **C.** where **D.** who

Read and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35.

GIRLS' EDUCATION

Improving girls' educational levels has been demonstrated to have clear impacts on the health and economic future of young women, which in turn improves the prospect of their entire community. Research shows that every extra year of school for girls increases their lifetime income by 15%. Improving female education, and thus the earning potential of women improves the standard of living for their own children.

Yet, many **barriers** to education for girls remain. In some African countries, such as Burkina Faso, girls are unlikely to attend school for such basic reasons as a lack of private toilet facilities for girls. Higher attendance rates of high schools and university education among women, particularly in developing countries, have helped them make inroads into professional careers with better-paying salaries and wages.

Education increases a woman's (and her partner's and the family's) level of health and health awareness. Furthering women's levels of education and advanced training also tends to lead to later ages of initiation of sexual activity, later ages at first marriage, and later ages at first childbirth, as well as an increased likelihood to remain single, have no children, or have no formal marriage and alternatively, have increasing levels of long-term partnerships. **It** can lead to higher rates of barrier and chemical contraceptive use (and a lower level of sexually transmitted infections among women and their partners and children), and can increase the level of resources available to women who divorce or are in a situation of domestic violence. It has been shown, in addition, to increase women's communication with their partners and their employers, and to improve rates of civic participation such as voting or the holding of office.

Question 31: What can be the best title for the reading passage?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. Education and Violence against Women **B.** Women's Rights to Lifelong Education
C. Female Education and its Social Benefits **D.** Education and Women's Empowerment

Question 32: It is stated in the first paragraph that _____
A. women's educational levels have an influence on the prospect of their community
B. it is the children's schooling that helps their mothers increase their lifetime income
C. women who have little schooling often have no idea of raising their children
D. earning their own living, women take the responsibility of running the household

Question 33: The word "**barriers**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. ideas **B.** benefits **C.** stresses **D.** obstacles

Question 34: What have higher education been able to offer women?
A. basic careers **B**. private facilities **C**. well-paid jobs **D**. larger roads

Question 35: The word "**It**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
A. higher attendance rates of high schools and university education
B. increasing levels of long-term partnerships
C. a woman's level of health and health awareness
D. furthering women's levels of education and advanced training

Read and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35.

In science, a theory is a reasonable explanation of observed events that are **related**. A theory often involves an imaginary model that helps scientists picture the way an observed event could be produced. A good example of **this** is found in the kinetic molecular theory, in which gases are pictured as being made up of many small particles that are in constant motion.

A useful theory, in addition to explaining past observations, helps to predict events that have not as yet been observed. After a theory has been publicized, scientists design experiments to test the theory. If observations confirm the scientists' predictions, the theory is **supported**. If observations do not confirm the predictions, the scientists must search further. There may be a fault in the experiment, or the theory may have to be revised or rejected.

Science involves imagination and creative thinking as well as collecting information and performing experiments. Facts by themselves are not science. As the mathematician Jules Henri Poincare said: "Science is built with facts just as a house is built with bricks, but a collection of facts cannot be called science any more than a pile of bricks can be called a house."

Most scientists start an investigation by finding out what other scientists have learned about a particular problem. After known facts have been gathered, the scientist comes to the part of the investigation that requires considerable imagination. Possible solutions to the problem are formulated. These possible solutions are called hypotheses. In a way, any hypothesis is a leap into the unknown. It extends the scientist's thinking beyond the known facts. The scientist plans experiments, performs calculations and makes observations to test hypotheses. For without hypotheses, further investigation lacks purpose and direction. When hypotheses are confirmed, they are incorporated into theories.

Question 36: The word "**related**" in line 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. completed **B.** identified **C.** described **D.** connected

Question 37: The word "**this**" in line 3 refers to _____.
A. the kinetic molecular theory **B.** an observed event
C. an imaginary model **D.** a good example

Question 38: According to the second paragraph, a useful theory is one that helps scientists to _____
A. find errors in past experiments. **B.** publicize new findings.
C. observe events. **D.** make predictions.

Question 39: The word "**supported**" is closest in meaning to _____.
A. upheld **B.** investigated **C.** finished **D.** adjusted

Question 40: In the fourth paragraph, the author implies that imagination is most important to scientists when they _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. gather known facts.
B. formulate possible solutions to a problem.
C. evaluate previous work on a problem.
D. close an investigation.

Question 41: In the last paragraph, what does the author imply a major function of hypotheses?

A. Communicating a scientist's thoughts to others.
B. Sifting through known facts.
C. Linking together different theories.
D. Providing direction for scientific research.

Question 42: Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?

A. A good scientist needs to be creative.
B. It is better to revise a hypothesis than to reject it.
C. Theories are simply imaginary models of past events.
D. A scientist's most difficult task is testing hypotheses.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each following question

Question 43. **(A)** After the police has tried **(B)** unsuccessfully to determine **(C)** to who the car belonged, they **(D)** towed it into the station.

Question 44. Her father **(A)** used to be a **(B)** distinguishable professor **(C)** at the university. Many students **(D)** worshipped him.

Question 45. They have carried out an (**A**) exhaustive research into the effects of smartphones (B) on schoolchildren's (**C**) behaviour and (**D**) its academic performance.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each following question

Question 46. She has taught the children in this remote village for five months.

A. She started to teach the children in this remote village five months ago.
B. It is five months since she last taught the children in this remote village.
C. She started to teach the children in this remote village for five months
D. The last time she taught the children in this remote village for five months ago

Question 47. "Would you like to go to the show with me?" Anna said to Bella.

A. Anna reminded Bella to go to the show with her.
B. Anna persuaded Bella to go to the show with her.
C. Anna invited Bella to go to the show with her.
D. Anna encouraged Bella to go to the show with her.

Question 48. **You shouldn't have allowed them to watch too much TV.**

A. You were wrong to let them watch too much TV.
B. You allowed them to watch too much TV which is wrong.
C. It was not necessary to allow them to watch too much TV.
D. Watching too much TV is not good for them.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences

Question 49. **Nam was so rude to them last night. Now he feels regretful.**

A. Nam regrets to have been so rude to them last night.
B. Nam regrets having so rude to them last night.
C. Nam wishes he hadn't been so rude to them last night.
D. Nam wishes he weren't so rude to them last night.

Question 50. We arrived at the cinema. Then we realized our tickets were still at home.

A. No sooner had we realized that our tickets were still at home than we arrived at the cinema.
B. Not until we arrived at the cinema that we realized that our tickets were still at home
C. Only after we had arrived at the cinema did we realize that our tickets were at home.
D. Hardly had we arrived at the cinema than we realized that our tickets were still at home.

LIVEWORKSHEETS