## MOON ENGLISH HOME- ĐỂ THI VÀO LỚP 10 MÔN TIẾNG ANH TEST 17 (28/12/2022) NAME:

TEST 17 (26/12/2022)		NAME:		
Choose the word that has			440 450-000	
1. A. polish <u>ed</u> 2. A. choose <u>s</u>	B. book <u>ed</u>	C. cough <u>ed</u>	D. iron <u>ed</u>	
			D. clouds	
Choose the word that its i				
3. A. relax	B. wonder	C. problem C. improvement	D. special	
			D. essential	
Choose the word (A, B, C		es the sentence.		
5. He told me how	_with co-workers.	10221101	224 10 10	
		C. to get on	D. to get over	
6. Bob's parents are	him safe and sound			
A. delighted to find	B. delighting to find	C. delighted finding	D. delighting findir	ng
7. They couldn't wait any r	nore. When the waiter	, they the t	table.	
		C. had arrived- left	D. arrived- had left	
8. Shewear short s				
A. used to				
		t's the only way to help him		
A. therefore	B. however	C. because	D. so	
10. This is the airport	is very near my house.			
		C. whose	D. where	
11. The original size of the	Forbidden city is so	It's hard to believe.		
A. common	B. astounding	C. spectacular	<ul><li>D. imaginative</li></ul>	
		y. A. little B. a li		D. a few
<ol><li>It was unprofessional</li></ol>	them to come lat	te for such an important me	eting like that.	
A. for	B. that			
		lined part that needs corre		
		show, (C) include four days in	n Rome and (D) a wee	ek in Paris.
15. I (A) suggested that you				
		rs of the country, (B and it i	s necessary for them	(C) <u>to</u>
understand their (D) respon				
		t response to each of the f	ollowing exchanges.	
17: - "Thanks for inviting n	ne to dinner." - "			
A. Don't worry about it.	B. Take	it easy. Cheer up. are welcome. Come in and i		
C. There is no need to say t	hat. D. You	are welcome. Come in and	make yourself at hom	e.
18: Tom: "I suggest going to			"	5 to 200
		aggest so C. Guess wha		
		(s) CLOSEST in meaning		ord(s)
		iresque fishing village in H		
A. attractive	B. beautiful	C. unlovely	D. unique	
		cantly within the last three y		
A. increased	B. got better	C. developed	D. got wors	
		s) OPPOSITE in meaning	to the underlined w	ord(s
21. I am <b>depressed</b> that my				
A. relieved	B. delighted	C. surprised	D. embarras	ssed
22. She is <b>sure</b> to get the jo			0000 000 00 00	
A. certain	B. astonished	C. uncertain	D. shocked	
		B, C or D to indicate the		
	하고 있는 것이 많은 것이 있는 이번 이 아이지 않는데 그렇게 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 없다.	ney are fast. They can work	· - 이번 시간 보다 다른 이 전에 대한 경기 가장 하는 것이 되었다. 그런 사람들은 사람들이 되었다.	·
		with a lot of information		
		t things the common peopl		rs are almost
always correct. They are al	most (24), of course.	They usually do not make r	nistakes.	
		_ computers. There are a		
		ols and universities (26)		
		iend. After (27) hour	s of practice, you ca	n work with
computers. You may not be	-			
Question 23: A. such	B. very	C. much	D. a bit	
			<b>#LIVEWORI</b>	<b>CSHEETS</b>

Question 24: A. complex	B. perfect	C. certain	D. powerful
Question 25: A. for	B. of	C. on	D. about
Question 26: A. require	B. take	C. suggest	D. provide
Question 27: A. few	B. a few	C. little	D. a little

## Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer.

Doctor Carl Jung believed that collecting is part of our ancient human history. Thousands of years ago, humans collected nuts and berries. They kept them carefully and ate them when there was no food. The best collectors survived long cold winters or seasons without rain.

Historian Philipp Bloom has a different opinion. He thinks collectors want to make something that will remain after their death. By bringing many similar items together, the collector gains historical importance. Sometimes their collections become museums or libraries, for example, Henry Huntington, who founded a library in Los Angeles to house his collection of books.

Author Steve Roach thinks that people collect things to remember their childhood. Many children collect things, but few have enough money to buy the things they really want, and they lose interest. In later life, they remember their collections fondly. Now, they have enough money and opportunity to find special items, and they start collecting again. This way, they can relive and enjoy their childhood years.

Art collector, Werner Muenster Berger, agrees that collecting is linked to childhood. But he believes we collect in order to feel safe and secure. While babies hold blankets or toys to feel safe when their mother isn't there, adults collect things to stop feeling lonely or anxious.

28. What is the passage mainly about? A. How collections became museums. B. children's childhood.

C. ancient human history.

D. Reasons for collecting things.

29. Who thinks that collecting things helps people feel safe?

A. Steve Roach B. Werner Muenster Berger C. Philipp Bloom D. Carl Jung

30. According to Steve Roach, why people recollect items after losing interest for many years? B. to survive long cold winters.

A. to relive and enjoy their childhood years.

C. to preserve the culture. D. to feel secure.

31. What does the word "they" refer to A. libraries B. collections C. children D. things

32. Which statement is NOT TRUE?

- A. Both Steve Roach and Werner Muenster Berger agree that collecting is linked to childhood.
- B. Steve Roach says that not all children can buy their favorite things.
- C. Carl Jung believes that collecting isn't related to our ancient human history.
- D. Philipp Bloom thinks that collectors want to make something that will remain after their death.

## SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

## 33. Aspirin was discovered by Dresser in 1889, wasn't it?

- A. Dresser invents aspirin in 1889, doesn't it?
- C. Dresser invented aspirin in 1889, didn't it?
- 34. He hasn't been at work for three months.
- A. It has been three months since he has lost his job
- C. They are three months since he lost his job
- 35. I was astonished that she didn't pass the exam. A. I was astonished that she did her exam well
- C. I was astonished to learn that she passed the exam.
- 36. People believe that Da Nang is a livable city.
- A. It is believed for Da Nang to be a livable city.
- C. It was believed that Da Nang is a livable city.
- 37. We staved in that hotel despite the noise.
- A. Despite the hotel was noisy, we stayed there
- C. Although that hotel was noisy, we stayed there.
- 38. She/ ask/ me/ what/ I/ do/ the garden/ then.
- A. She asked me what I did in the garden then
- C. She asked me what I would do in the garden then
- 39. That's/ garage/ I/ have/ my car/ repair yesterday
- A. That's the garage which I had my car repair yesterday B. That's the garage where I had my car repaired yesterday C. That's the garage in which I had my car to repair yesterday D. That's the garage where I had my car be repaired yesterday
- 40. This issue is very complicated. We can't solve it.
- A. This issue is so complicated for us to solve.
- C. This issue is too complicated for us to solve it.

- B. Dresser invented aspirin in 1889, wasn't he?
- D. Dresser invented aspirin in 1889, didn't he?
- B. It is three months since he lost his job
- D. It is three months ago since he has lost his job
- B. I was astonished that she didn't fail the exam
- D. I was astonished to learn that she failed the exam
- B. Da Nang was believed to be a livable city.
- D. Da Nang is believed to be a livable city.
- B. We stayed in that noisy hotel, which we enjoyed.
- D. Because of the noise, we stayed in that hotel.
  - B. She asked me what I had done in the garden then.
  - D. She asked me what I was doing in the garden then

  - B. This issue is complicated enough for us to solve.
  - D. This issue is too complicated for us to solve.

