MOON ENGLISH HOME **TEST 36 (21-18)**

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

PRONUNCIATION

Question 1. A. searched **B.** cooked **C.** described **D.** developed

Question 2. A. moon **B**. food **C**. pool **D**. flood

STRESS

Question 3. A. defend **B**. extend **C**. decent **D**. pretend

Question 4. A. initiate **B**. epidemic **C**. opponent **D**. enthusiast

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

Question 5. There is nothing in the fridge, _____?

A. isn't there **B.** is there **C.** is it **D**. isn't it

Question 6. I still can't believe it! My bicycle _____last night.

A. was stealing **B.** was stolen **C.** stolen **D.** stole

Question 7. Mr. Foster lives_____ 667E 76th street_____ New York.

A. in/ in **B.** at/ in **C.** on/ in **D.** in/ on

Question 8. _____ you study, the higher grade you can get.

A. Harder **B.** The harder **C.** Hardest **D.** The hardest

Question 9. Paul bought a ____ as a present for his brother two weeks ago.

A. a modern Vietnamese racing car **B.** a Vietnamese modern racing car

C. a racing Vietnamese modern car **D.** a modern racing Vietnamese car

Question 10. She hurt herself while she _____ hide-and-seek with her friends

A. played **B**. had played **C**. is playing **D.** was playing

Question 11. In order to access the building, she had to walk in the street with her walker and risk her safety _____there were no accessible curb ramps.

A. because **B.** despite **C.** however **D.** although

Question 12. I will come and see you before I_____ for America next week.

A. leave **B.** will leave **C.** will have left **D.** am going to leave

Question 13. _____ about this change of schedule earlier, I arrived at the meeting late.

A. Not having been informed **B.** Not having informed

C. Not having being informed **D.** Had not been informed

Question 14. As a young actress, Linda tried to resist the ____to move to Hollywood.

A. tempt **B.** tempting **C.** temptation **D.** temptingly

Question 15. Because of this economic downturn, we may have to _____ up to 100 people.

A. take on **B.** put off **C.** lay off **D.** turn down

Question 16. Kerry was delighted with her gifts from the Rotarians and thanked all of them for _____her day.

A. making **B.** taking **C.** giving **D.** having

Question 17. The government should play a more _____ role in promoting human rights.

A. slight **B.** reliant **C.** prominent **D.** tangible

Question 18. One of the country's legendary tenor saxophone players, his name might not _____for those who are not in tune with Jazz in India, but he deserves to be remembered.

A. hit it off **B.** ring a bell **C.** hand in his notice **D.** fit the bill

Question 19. After graduating from university, I want to _____in my father's footsteps.

A. follow **B.** join **C.** enter **D.** maintain

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

Question 20: The coach takes every opportunity to **censure** his players, yet he ignores every opportunity to praise them.

A. approve of **B.** criticize **C.** choose **D.** advise

Question 21: You're **flogging a dead horse** trying to persuade him to come with us. He hates going out at night.

A. beat the horse that isn't alive **B.** finish something before deadline

C. do something without effort **D.** try to do something impossible

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

Question 22: Unemployment will be a **dominant** issue at the next meeting of the city council.

A. clever **B.** time-consuming **C.** vague **D.** minor

Question 23: I really **made a hash of** that project at work. I'm going to get fired for sure!

A. spoiled **B.** ruined **C.** revealed **D.** improved

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

Question 24: *William and Laura are talking about Covid-19 pandemic.*

- **William**: "What should we do to protect ourselves from COVID-19?"
- **Laura**: "_____"

A. We can do nothing for it. **B.** Yes, everyone should be aware of this epidemic

C. Stay 6 feet away from others. **D.** No problem.

Question 25: *Charles and Adam are talking about learning online.*

- **Charles**: "There is no problem with online learning."
- **Adam**: "_____. Looking at the screen most of the time can make students' eyes tired."

A. There is no doubt about it **B.** You're dead wrong

C. Well, that's very surprising **D.** That's exactly what I was thinking.

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

Mobile phones: a benefit or social nuisance?

Few people under 30 will be able to imagine a time before the existence of mobile phones. Neither will they be (26)_____of the harmful effect that many people predicted text language would have on young people's language skills.

Interestingly, linguists nowadays believe that expressing oneself clearly in texts is evidence of a good background in grammar and sentence structure. Mobile phones are credited with encouraging people to communicate more. They can also provide reassurance to people (27)_____are alone in dangerous situations. Some people use mobile phones as a kind of barrier to unwelcome social contact; texting can signal your unavailability to (28)_____people in the same way that wearing sunglasses and headphones does.

Some issues with mobile phones are still controversial. Talking loudly on the phone while on public transport is thought to be rude and (29)_____by many people in the UK. (30)_____, a significant minority of people still do it, despite the sighing and other obvious signs of disapproval from their fellow passengers.

Question 26. A. awake **B.** alert **C.** aware **D.** alive

Question 27. A. which **B.** when **C.** where **D.** who

Question 28. **A.** other **B.** another **C.** every **D.** one

Question 29. A. inconsiderate **B.** insignificant **C.** inflexible **D.** inattentive

Question 30. A. Therefore **B.** However **C.** Moreover **D.** Otherwise

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

Deep brain stimulation (DBS), an experimental technology that involves implanting a pacemaker-like device in a patient's brain to send electrical impulses, is a hotly debated subject in the field of medicine. **It** is an inherently risky procedure and the exact effects on the human brain aren't yet fully understood.

But some practitioners believe it could be a way to **alleviate** the symptoms of depression or even help treat Alzheimer's — and now they suspect it could help with drug addiction as well. In a world's first, according to the Associated Press, a patient in Shanghai's Ruijin Hospital had a DBS device implanted in his brain to treat his addiction to methamphetamine. And the device has had an astonishingly positive effect, the patient says. "This machine is pretty magical. He adjusts it to make you happy and you're happy, to make you nervous and you're nervous," he told the Associated Press. "It controls your happiness, anger, grief and joy."

Other studies in China have yielded mixed results trying to treat opioid addictions using DBS, according to the AP. In the United States, at least two studies that tried to treat alcoholism with DBS were dropped for not being able to justify the risks. The idea of using DBS to treat drug addiction has raised concerns in medical communities across the globe about brain hemorrhage, seizures, or personality changes.

Question 31. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Symptoms of depression **B.** Curing addiction

C. Deep brain simulation **D.** Brain diseases

Question 32. The word "**alleviate**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. demolish **B.** reduce **C.** destroy **D.** improve

Question 33. The word "**It**" in paragraph 3 refers to_____.

A. Deep brain simulation **B.** a pacemaker-like device

C. the field of medicine **D.** a patient's brain

Question 34. According to the passage, the use of DBS_____.

A. has been thoroughly studied by scientists.

B. has been approved by all Chinese practitioners.

C. has achieved both positive and negative results.

D. has successfully cured opioid addictions in China.

Question 35. All of the following are mentioned in the passage as concerns about the use of DBS to treat drug addiction in medical communities worldwide EXCEPT_____.

A. Seizures **B.** Personality changes

C. Brain hemorrhage **D.** Alcoholism

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

Most parents want their sons and daughters to have equal chances of success when they grow up. Today, equality of the sexes is largely mandated by public policy and law. However, old- fashioned ideas and a lot of prejudice are still part of our culture and present challenging questions for parents.

Gender stereotypes are fixed ideas about how boys and girls should behave. We all know what these stereotypes are: A "feminine" girls should be insecure, accommodating and a little illogical in her thinking. A "masculine" boy should be strong, unemotional, aggressive, and competitive. How are children exposed to these stereotypes? According to the researchers David and Myra Sadker of the American University of Washington, D.C., boys and girls are often treated differently in the classroom. They found out that when boys speak, teachers usually offer **constructive** comments, when girls speech, teachers tend to focus on the behavior. It's more important how the girls act rather than what they say.

The emphasis on differences begins at birth and continues throughout childhood. For example, few people would give pink baby's clothes to a boy or a blue blanket to a girl. Later, many of us give girls dolls and miniature kitchenware, while boys receive action figures and construction sets. There's nothing wrong with **that.** The problem arises when certain activities are appropriate for one sex but not the other. According to Heather J. Nicholson, Ph.D., director of the National Resource Center for Girls, Inc., this kind of practice prevents boys and girls from acquiring important skills for their future lives.

"The fact is," says Nicholson, "that society functions as a kind of sorting machine regarding gender. In a recent survey, fifty-eight percent of eighth-grade girls but only six percent of boys earned money caring for younger children. On the other hand, twenty-seven percent of boys but only three percent of girls earned money doing lawn work". If we are serious about educating a generation to be good workers and parents, we need to eliminate such stereotypes as those mentioned previously.

Gender stereotypes inevitably are passed to our children. However, by becoming aware of the messages our children receive, we can help them develop ways to overcome these incorrect ideas. To **counteract** these ideas, parents can look for ways to challenge and support their children, and to encourage confidence in ways that go beyond what society's fixed ideas about differences of sext are.

Question 36. Which of the following could be the main idea of the passage?

A. Deep-seated stereotypes about genders and their effects.

B. Different prejudice about how girls and boys should behave and be treated.

C. The role of culture in the behavior of different genders.

D. The influence of education and society on gender stereotypes.

Question 37. According to the second passage, David and Myra Sadker of the American University of Washington, D.C found that_____.

A. schoolboys and schoolgirls are treated equally in the classroom.

B. teachers often concentrate on boys' behavior and girls' manners.

C. boys are commented constructively whereas girls are paid attention to behavior.

D. girls are taught to be insecure, accommodating and illogical while boys are strong, unemotional, aggressive, and competitive.

Question 38. The word **"constructive"** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_____.

A. positive B. negative C. helpless D. significant

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Question 39 According to the 3rd paragraph, which of the following is **UNTRUE** about gender stereotypes?
A. Male and female children are expected to behave the same as what adults think they should.
B. The distinctions in treatment to boys and girls start when they were given birth.
C. It's beneficial for children to practice fundamental skills if they are treated unequally quite early
D. Children are differently treated not only at homes but also at schools.
Question 40. What does the word **"that"** in paragraph 3 refer to?
A. The differences between boys and girls begin at birth and continue throughout childhood.
B. People often give pink clothes to a boy and a blue blanket to a girl.
C. Many people give girls dolls and miniature kitchen and boys receive action figures and construction sets when they were born.
D. People give different genders of children distinct kinds of presents or clothes.
Question 41. The word **"counteract"** in the last paragraph could be best replaced by___.
A. promote **B.** redress **C.** facilitate **D.** inspire
Question 42. What can be inferred from the passage?
A. Parents are able to help reduce the influence of gender stereotypes on their children.
B. Teachers and parents have to join hands to encourage children's confidence in social activities.
C. Society functions often categorize jobs regardless genders.
D. The problems males and females get when they are adults may originate from gender stereotypes.
Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the questions.
Question 43. No one in our office <u>want</u> to drive to work <u>because</u> there <u>are</u> always traffic jams <u>at rush hour</u>.
A B C D
Question 44. Tom's jokes are <u>inappropriate</u> but we have to put up with <u>it</u> just <u>because</u> he's <u>the</u> boss.
A B C D
Question 45. He was <u>so</u> <u>exhausted</u> that he <u>felt asleep</u> <u>at</u> his desk.
A B C D
Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the questions.
Question 46. The last time I saw her was three years ago.
A. I have not seen her for three years.
B. About three years ago, I used to meet her.
C. It is three years since I have seen her.
D. I saw her three years ago and will never meet her
Question 47. "Would you like to come out to dinner with me tonight, Jenny?" Paul said.
A. Paul suggested that Jenny go out to dinner with him that night.
B. Paul insisted on Jenny going out to dinner with him that night.
C. Paul invited Jenny to go out to dinner with him that night.
D. Pau offered Jenny to go out to dinner with him that night.
Question 48. I'm sure that they had practiced hard for the games as they won a lot of medals.
A. They couldn't have practiced hard for the games as they won a lot of medals
B. They must have practiced hard for the games as they won a lot of medals
C. They shouldn't have practiced hard for the games as they won a lot of medals
D. They might have practiced hard for the games as they won a lot of medals.
Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences
Question 49. He was able to finish his book. It was because his wife helped him.
A. If it weren't for his wife's help, he couldn't have finished his book.
B. If only he had been able to finish his book.
C. Without his wife's help, he couldn't have finished his book.
D. But for his wife's help, he couldn't finish his book.
Question 50. He started computer programming as soon as he left school.
A. No sooner had he started computer programming than he left school.
B. Hardly had he started computer programming when he left school.
C. No sooner had he left school than he started computer programming.
D. After he left school, he had started computer programming.

LIVEWORKSHEETS