

MOON ENGLISH HOME

Name:.....

PRONUNCIATION**Question 1.** A. change

B. name

C. fashion

D. dangerous

Question 2. A. waited

B. decided

C. cooked

D. contaminated

STRESS**Question 3.** A. forget

B. gather

C. divide

D. maintain

Question 4. A. compulsory

B. certificate

C. category

D. accompany

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***Question 5.** He hardly has experience in this field, ____?

A. doesn't he

B. does he

C. has he

D. hasn't he

Question 6. The road to our village next year.

A. is widened

B. will widen

C. can widen

D. will be widened

Question 7. TV viewers are beginning to get very annoyed with adverts which are arranged to.....the gaps between game shows.

A. fill

B. bridge

C. narrow

D. close

Question 8. The less he slept,irritable he became.

A. the most

B. the very more

C. much more

D. the more

Question 9. When I was going to school this morning, I saw a _____ girl. She asked me how to get to Hoan Kiem Lake.

A. beautiful young blonde Russian

B. beautiful young Russian blonde

C. blonde young beautiful Russian

D. Russian young blonde beautiful

Question 10: Relations between the two countries _____ further recently due to territorial disputes.

A. have deteriorated

B. had deteriorated

C. were deteriorated

D. deteriorated

Question 11. _____ he had enough money, he refused to buy a new car.

A. In spite

B. Although

C. Despite

D. In spite of

Question 12 _____, his employees will have worked for two hours.

A. By the time the boss arrives

B. when the boss arrives

C. after the boss arrives

D. only when the boss arrives

Question 13: _____ to rent a flat, we set about contacting all the accommodation agencies in the city.

A. Deciding

B. Having decided

C. To decide

D. Decided

Question 14: In spite of her abilities, Laura has been _____ overlooked for promotion.

A. repeat

B. repeatedly

C. repetitive

D. repetition

Question 15: Some high school students often _____ helping the disadvantaged or handicapped children.

A. look after

B. clean up

C. make out

D. participate in

Question 16: In recent years, China has _____ the lead in global warming pollution, producing about 28 percent of all CO₂ emissions.

A. put

B. taken

C. given

D. done

Question 17. She made a big _____ about not being served properly at the restaurant.

A. fuss

B. complaint

C. interest

D. excitement

Question 18 I've never really enjoyed going to the ballet or the opera; they're not really my _____.

A. piece of cake

B. sweets and candy

C. biscuit

D. cup of tea

Question 19: Tony and Toby have a lot in _____ with each other.

A. common

B. competition

C. regard

D. similarity

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

20: Around 150 B.C. the Greek astronomer Hipparchus initiated a system to classify stars according to brightness.

A. recorded B. started C. continued D. finished

Question 21: Before the advent of the railways, communications were slow and difficult.

A. import B. disappearance C. goal D. arrival

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

Question 22: Unless the two signatures are identical, the bank won't honour the check.

A. genuine B. different C. fake D. similar

Question 23: She's a bit down in the dumps because she's got to take her exam again.

A. sad B. embarrassed C. confident D. happy

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

Question 24: - A: "Would you like me to send this package for you?" - B: "_____"

A. That would be nice. Any problems? B. Yes, please, if you don't mind.
C. I'm sorry, but here you are. D. No, thanks. I'm really busy.

Question 25: Nancy and James are talking about their school days.

- Nancy: "I think school days are the best time of our lives." - James: _____. We had sweet memories together then."

A. Absolutely B. That's nonsense C. I'm afraid so D. I doubt it

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

Christ the Redeemer is an Art Deco statue of Jesus Christ in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, created by Polish-French sculptor Paul Landowski and built by the Brazilian engineer Heitor da Silva Costa, in collaboration with the French engineer Albert Caquot. The face (26) _____ by the Romanian artist Gheorghe Leonida. The statue is 30 metres tall, not including its 8-metre pedestal, and its arms stretch 28 metres wide. By (27) _____, it is approximately two-thirds the height of the Statue of Liberty's height from base to torch.

The statue weighs 635 metric tons (625 long, 700 short tons), and is (28) _____ at the peak of the 700-metre Corcovado mountain in the Tijuca Forest National Park overlooking the city of Rio. A symbol of Christianity across the world, the statue has also become a cultural icon of both Rio de Janeiro and Brazil, and is listed as (29) _____ of the New Seven Wonders of the World. The statue, (30) _____ was constructed between 1922 and 1931, is made of reinforced concrete and soapstone.)

Question 26: A. creates B. created C. is created D. was created

Question 27: A. package B. comparison C. pleasure D. occasion

Question 28: A. connected B. sat C. located D. stood

Question 29: A. other B. each C. another D. one

Question 30: A. why B. which C. who D. that

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

The relationship between Britain and the US has always been a close one. Like all close relationships it has had difficult times. The US was first a British colony, but between 1775 and 1783 the US fought a war to become independent. The US fought the British again in the War of 1812.

In general, however, the two countries have felt closer to each other than to any other country, and their foreign policies have shown this. During World War I and World War II, Britain and the US supported each other. When the US looks for foreign support, Britain is usually the first country to come forward and it is sometimes called "the 51st state of the union".

But the special relationship that developed after 1945 is not explained only by shared political interests. An important reason for the friendship is that the people of the two countries are very similar. They share the same language and enjoy each other's literature, films and television. Many Americans have British ancestors, or relatives still living in Britain. The US government and political system is based on Britain's, and there are many

Anglo-American businesses operating on both sides of the Atlantic. In Britain some people are worried about the extent of US influence, and there is some jealousy of its current power. The special relationship was strong in the early 1980s when Margaret Thatcher was Prime Minister in Britain and Ronald Reagan was President of the US.

Question 31: What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The big similarity between the UK and the US.
- B. The close relationship between Britain and the US.
- C. A special relationship the UK developed during the World Wars.
- D. A special influence the US had on the UK during the World Wars.

Question 32: The phrase "come forward" in paragraph 2 mostly means _____.

- A. be willing to help
- B. be able to help
- C. be reluctant to help
- D. be eager to help

Question 33: The word "They" in paragraph 3 prefers to _____.

- A. countries
- B. people
- C. political interests
- D. British ancestors

34: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason for the special relationship between Britain and the US?

- A. The people of the two countries are very similar.
- B. Many Americans have British ancestors.
- C. British Prime Minister and the US President are close friends.
- D. Many Anglo-American businesses are operating in the two countries.

Question 35: Britain and the US are close to each other NOT because of their _____.

- A. foreign policies
- B. political power
- C. political interests
- D. language

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 43 to 50.

There are two basic types of glaciers, those that flow outward in all directions with little regard for any underlying terrain and those that are confined by terrain to a particular path.

The first category of glaciers includes those massive blankets that cover whole continents, appropriately called ice sheets. There must be over 50,000 square kilometers of land covered with ice for the glacier to qualify as an ice sheet, when portions of an ice sheet spread out over the ocean, they form ice shelves.

About 20,000 years ago the Cordilleran Ice sheet covered nearly all the mountains in southern Alaska, western Canada, and the western United States. It was about 3 kilometers deep at its thickest point in northern Alberta. Now there are only two sheets left on Earth, those covering Greenland and Antarctica.

Any domelike body of ice that also flows out in all directions but covers less than 50,000 square kilometers is called an ice cap. Although ice caps are rare nowadays, there are a number in northeastern Canada, on Baffin Island, and on the Queen Elizabeth Islands.

The second category of glaciers includes those of a variety of shapes and sizes generally called mountain or alpine glaciers. Mountain glaciers are typically identified by the landform that controls their flow. One form of mountain glacier that resembles an ice cap in that it flows outward in several directions is called an ice field. The difference between an ice field and an ice cap is insignificant. Essentially, the flow of an ice field is somewhat controlled by surrounding terrain and thus does not have the domelike shape of a cap. There are several ice fields in the Wrangell, St. Elias, and Chugach mountains of Alaska and northern British Columbia.

Less spectacular than large ice fields are the most common types of mountain glaciers: the cirque and valley glaciers. Cirque glaciers are found in depressions in the surface of the land and have a characteristic circular shape. The ice of valley glaciers, bound by terrain, flows down valleys, curves around their corners, and falls over cliffs.

Question 36: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Where major glaciers are located
- B. How glaciers shape the land
- C. The different kinds of glaciers
- D. How glaciers are formed

Question 37: The word "massive" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by _____.

