ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

400 Must Have Words for the TOEFL LESSON 27 – The Police Vocabulary Test

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1	D	2	A	3	C	4	E	5	B	6	A	7	E	8	D	9	B	10	C
11	A																		

Explanations

1. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word below.

ascertain
✓ D) cause doubt about
To **ascertain** means to find out something for certain, so that you are sure about it. The opposite is to **cause doubt about** it, which makes you less sure. Example: **The police ascertained that the suspect was at home.**

2. intrusively
✓ A) unnoticeably
Intrusively means in a way that pushes into someone's private space or affairs, so people notice and are disturbed by it. The opposite is **unnoticeably**, which means without attracting any attention.

3. seize
✓ C) give back
To **seize** means to take something by force or by legal authority, e.g. **The police seized his car.** The opposite is to **give back** (return) what was taken.

4. condemn
✓ E) praise
To **condemn** means to say strongly that someone or something is wrong or bad. The opposite is to **praise**, which means to say that someone or something is good.

5. bureaucratic
✓ B) simple and straightforward
Bureaucratic describes a system with too many complicated rules, forms and official steps. The opposite is **simple and straightforward**, which means easy to understand and deal with.

6. Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

Officials could not _____ Basil because people in villages and towns throughout the country were willing to hide him.
✓ A) apprehend
The gap comes after **could not**, so it needs a base-form verb. **Apprehend** means to catch and arrest someone. The clue is that people were hiding Basil, so officials could not catch him. Not **implicate**, because that means to show someone is involved in a crime, not to catch them.

7. During their _____ of O'Brien's house, detectives audiotaped his phone conversations.
✓ E) surveillance
After **their** we need a noun. **Surveillance** means carefully watching or listening to a person or place, often secretly. The clue is that detectives **audiotaped his phone conversations**. Not **inquiry**, because an inquiry is an official investigation and is usually followed by **into**, not **of**.

8. Until we finish our _____ into the disappearance of the cash, all employees are suspects.
✓ D) inquiry
An **inquiry** is an official investigation to find out the facts about something. The clue is the collocation **inquiry into** something: **an inquiry into the disappearance of the cash**. Not **surveillance**, which means watching someone and is not followed by **into**.

9. Even if there is _____, such as fingerprints, that might _____ someone in a crime, there might be other indications that the person is innocent.
✓ B) evidence / implicate
The first gap follows **there is**, so it needs a noun: **evidence** (facts or objects that show something is true, such as **fingerprints**). The second gap follows **might**, so it needs a verb: **implicate** means to show that someone is involved in a crime. Not **implicate / evidence**, because the word order of noun and verb is reversed.

10. According to this reading, which of these activities does the author oppose?
✓ C) property seizures
The author criticises laws that let police **seize all the person's property** without evidence, and gives an example where property was taken although **there were no illegal drugs on the property**. So the author opposes **property seizures**. Not **surveillance**, because the passage only mentions it as part of the example and does not argue against it.

11. Why does the author of this reading mention the Fourth Amendment?
✓ A) because drug-related seizures seem to violate it
The first sentence says that the Fourth Amendment **protects citizens from unreasonable search and seizure**. The author then describes drug-related seizures made without evidence, so he mentions the Amendment because these seizures **seem to violate** (break) it. The passage never says the Amendment outlaws drugs or has stopped the seizures.