400 MUST HAVE WORDS FOR THE TOEFL

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

11 questions · Choose the correct answer. Online test and answer key with explanations:
https://englishtestsonline.com/400-must-have-words-for-the-toefl-lesson-27-the-police-vocabulary-test/

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____ / 11

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

ascertain
A) unnoticeably
B) simple and straightforward
C) give back
D) cause doubt about
E) praise

2. intrusively
A) unnoticeably
B) simple and straightforward
C) give back
D) cause doubt about
E) praise

3. seize
A) unnoticeably
B) simple and straightforward
C) give back
D) cause doubt about
E) praise

4. condemn
A) unnoticeably
B) simple and straightforward
C) give back
D) cause doubt about
E) praise

5. bureaucratic
A) unnoticeably
B) simple and straightforward
C) give back
D) cause doubt about
E) praise

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 **B)** evidence
C) implicate **D)** inquiry
E) surveillance

7. During their _____ of O'Brien's house, detectives audiotaped his phone conversations.
A) apprehend **B)** evidence
C) implicate **D)** inquiry
E) surveillance

8. Until we finish our _____ into the disappearance of the cash, all employees are suspects.
A) apprehend **B)** evidence
C) implicate **D)** inquiry
E) surveillance

9. Even if there is _____, such as fingerprints, that might _____ someone in a crime, there might be other indications that the person is innocent.
A) apprehend / inquiry
B) evidence / implicate
C) implicate / evidence
D) inquiry / apprehend
E) surveillance / implicate

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

The Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution protects citizens from unreasonable search and **seizure**. Some civil libertarians have **condemned** the federal anti-drug **bureaucracy** for threatening this basic right. In a drug case, police need no **evidence** to **intrude** on private property, **apprehend** a suspected dealer, and **seize** all the person's property. Property taken under this law may be sold for a profit later by the law-enforcement officials involved in the raid. The target of a raid might be **implicated** only by an unreliable report from an unfriendly neighbor. The police are not required to **ascertain** whether there's any physical evidence of drug activity at the site. **In one case**, **surveillance** of a large California property convinced local authorities to seize it—not because they saw drug activity but because the property was worth a lot of money. The property was taken, and its owner was shot trying to defend himself. A later **inquiry** determined that there were no illegal drugs on the property.

Bonus Structure — **In one case** *introduces an example.*

10. According to this reading, which of these activities does the author oppose?
A) marijuana possession
B) surveillance
C) property seizures
D) civil libertarians

11. Why does the author of this reading mention the Fourth Amendment?

A) because drug-related seizures seem to violate it
B) because it outlaws the use of certain drugs
C) because it has finally stopped the antidrug forces from seizing property
D) because he disagrees that Americans should be protected by it

Finished? Check your answers online
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