ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

4000 Essential English Words 4 Unit 8: Janie and the Music Player

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11	**A**	12	**A**	13	**E**	14	**B**	15	**E**	16	**D**	17	**B**	18	**C**	19	**C**	20	**D**
21	**C**	22	**D**	23	**E**	24	**A**	25	**B**	26	**A**	27	**D**	28	**C**	29	**E**	30	**B**
31	**B**	32	**A**	33	**B**	34	**A**	35	**B**	36	**A**	37	**A**	38	**B**	39	**A**	40	**B**

Explanations

1. **Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.**
Mr Holloway was sent to _____ the old coach, who was known for his wild _____ during games.
✔ **B) replace / conduct**
To **replace** someone means to take their place, so Mr Holloway was sent to take the old coach's job. **Conduct** means the way a person behaves, and **wild conduct** means very bad, uncontrolled behaviour.

2. Decisions made in courts are often _____ by the personal views of the judge. In some cases, the decisions help change _____.
✔ **A) influenced / laws**
The first gap needs a past participle after **are often** (passive): decisions are **influenced** (affected) by the judge's views. The second gap needs a noun after **change**: decisions can help change **laws**.

3. I _____ the pencil and squeezed it until it _____.
✔ **A) gripped / snapped**
First you hold something tightly, and then it breaks. To **grip** means to hold something very tightly. To **snap** means to break suddenly with a sharp sound.

4. My father _____ a check in the letter he sent me. He always offered to help even if I didn't ask for any help _____.
✔ **B) enclosed / whatsoever**
To **enclose** something means to put it inside an envelope or package with a letter: he **enclosed** a check in the letter. **Whatsoever** comes after a noun in a negative sentence and makes it stronger: **any help whatsoever** means any help at all.

5. The soldier dreaded the _____ battle. He _____ thought about what might happen to him.
✔ **B) impending / constantly**
Impending is an adjective, so it goes before the noun **battle**. It means that something, usually something bad, is going to happen soon. The adverb **constantly** (all the time) describes how often he **thought** about it.

6. I saw several _____ in the ice. This _____ to happen when the weather becomes warmer.
✔ **B) cracks / tends**
After **several** we need a plural noun: **cracks** are thin lines where something has started to break. **Tends to** means 'usually happens', so **this tends to happen** when it gets warmer.

7. Sheila took the _____ from her purse and pressed a couple of buttons. It took her a while to figure out how to turn it to silent _____.
✔ **A) device / mode**
A **device** is a small machine, such as a phone, that has buttons. A **mode** is a particular way a machine is set to work, as in **silent mode**.

8. She ran from room to room quickly, but _____ suddenly. She couldn't have _____ to the room without a key.
✔ **A) halted / access**
After **but** we need a past-tense verb to match **ran**: she **halted**, which means she stopped. **Have access to** a place means you are able to enter it. Here she cannot enter without a key.

9. The student had a _____ reason for leaving the classroom when his teacher was gone. He tried to explain his _____ of what happened while she was gone.
✔ **A) valid / version**
Valid is an adjective before **reason**. It means good, acceptable or reasonable. A **version** is one person's description of an event, so the student explained **his version** of what happened.

10. The thief _____ while the police questioned him. They didn't feel sorry for the _____ criminal.
✔ **B) perspired / sly**
The first gap needs a past-tense verb after **The thief**: he **perspired**, which means he sweated because he was nervous. The second gap needs an adjective before **criminal**. **Sly** means clever at tricking people or hiding what you do.

11. Scientists have a **device** that helps _____.
✔ **A) them tell how old an object is**
A **device** is a machine or tool made for a special job. The pattern is **help someone do something**, so the device **helps them tell how old an object is**.

12. The driver **gripped** the wheel _____.
✔ **A) as she turned around the corner**
To **grip** means to hold something very tightly. A driver often holds the wheel tightly when turning, so **she gripped the wheel as she turned around the corner**.

13. I always **perspire** more often _____.
✔ **E) in the summer**
To **perspire** means to sweat. People sweat more when it is hot, so the answer is **in the summer**.

14. The concert **halted** _____.
✓ **B) when the electricity went out**
Halted means stopped. Without electricity there is no power for the lights and sound, so **the concert halted when the electricity went out**.

15. The **sly** boy took a cookie while _____.
✓ **E) his mother wasn't watching him**
A **sly** person does things secretly, so other people don't see. The boy took a cookie **while his mother wasn't watching him**.

16. My father **replaced** the old _____.
✓ **D) light bulb with a new one**
To **replace** something means to put a new thing in place of an old one. The pattern is **replace the old X with a new one**: **the old light bulb with a new one**.

17. He had a **valid** reason _____.
✓ **B) to miss school today**
A **valid** reason is a good and acceptable reason. We say **a reason to do something**, so the answer is **a valid reason to miss school today**.

18. I **snapped** the toy _____.
✓ **C) by holding it too tightly**
To **snap** means to break something suddenly. **By holding it too tightly** shows how I broke the toy: I held it so hard that it snapped.

19. The teacher **tends** to give the best grades to _____.
✓ **C) students who do all of their homework**
Tends to means that someone usually does something. The teacher usually gives the best grades **to students who do all of their homework**.

20. I got no joy **whatsoever** from getting _____.
✓ **D) my brother in trouble**
No joy whatsoever means no joy at all. The phrase **get someone in trouble** fits after **getting**: **getting my brother in trouble**.

21. He didn't understand, _____.
✓ **C) so they told him a different version**
A **version** is one way of telling a story or explaining something. He didn't understand, **so they told him a different version**, which means they explained it in another way.

22. He was told to behave, _____.
✓ **D) so his conduct was excellent**
Conduct means behaviour. He was told to behave, **so his conduct was excellent**: he did what he was told.

23. Joe was such a bad person _____.
✓ **E) that he broke every law**
The pattern **such a + adjective + noun** is followed by **that**: **such a bad person that he broke every law**. A **law** is a rule made by the government.

24. To keep the jewel safe, _____.
✓ **A) it was enclosed in glass**
Enclosed means closed in or surrounded on all sides. To keep the jewel safe, **it was enclosed in glass**.

25. Be careful _____.
✓ **B) because he can influence people to do anything**
To **influence** people means to change what they think or do. You should be careful **because he can influence people to do anything**.

26. Mark tried the code, _____.
✓ **A) but he wasn't given access to the room**
Access means the ability to enter a place. **But** shows a surprising result: he tried the code, **but he wasn't given access to the room**.

27. She practices the violin during the day, _____.
✓ **D) so the constant music wouldn't annoy the neighbors**
Constant means happening all the time without stopping. She practices during the day, when the neighbors are not sleeping, **so the constant music wouldn't annoy the neighbors**.

28. He studied hard _____.
✓ **C) because the impending test was so important**
Impending means going to happen soon. He studied hard **because the impending test was so important**.

29. She turned her phone off, _____.
✓ **E) so the mode wouldn't disturb anyone**
A **mode** is the way a machine is set to work, such as silent or ring mode. She turned the phone off **so the mode wouldn't disturb anyone**.

30. He replaced the glass _____.
✓ **B) because there were cracks in it**
Cracks are thin lines where something has started to break. You change broken glass for new glass, so he replaced it **because there were cracks in it**.

31. Janie thought constantly about a device that played videos.
✓ **B) FALSE**
Paragraph 1 says Janie had **constant** thoughts about getting a **music player**. The passage never mentions a device for videos, so the statement is false.

32. Janie halted while she walked to class because she found a backpack.
✓ **A) TRUE**
Paragraph 1 says she hurried down the hall but **halted when she saw a backpack on the floor**. So the statement is true.

33. Janie found the player when she gripped the bag.
✓ **B) FALSE**
Janie found the player when she **reached inside the bag** and felt a small object (paragraph 1). She only **gripped** her bag later, when she was nervous in class. So the statement is false.

34. The backpack belonged to a student in Janie's class.
✓ **A) TRUE**
In paragraph 2, Ms. Johnson asks the class whose backpack it is, and **a girl named Linda claimed the bag**. So it belonged to a student in Janie's class, and the statement is true.

35. When Linda put the player to "on" mode, it started to work.
✓ **B) FALSE**
Paragraph 4 says she turned it to the **"on" mode**, **but it wouldn't work**. So the statement is false.

36. Janie’s parents gave the music player to Linda to replace the one she broke.
✓ **A) TRUE**
In the last paragraph, Janie's parents say they are giving her music player to Linda, and **It will replace the one you broke**. So the statement is true.

37. What did Janie find enclosed in the black case?
✓ **A) A music player**
Paragraph 1 says: **It was a music player enclosed in a black case!**

38. The reading explains that Janie lied to her teacher about what?
✓ **B) Taking Linda’s music player**
When Linda says **Janie took it!**, Janie answers **I did not.** This is a lie, because the player was in Janie's bag. So she lied about **taking Linda's music player**. Not **a backpack she found**: she openly gave the backpack to the teacher.

39. What did Ms. Johnson NOT expect from Janie?
✓ **A) Bad conduct**
Ms. Johnson says, **I never expected this kind of conduct from you.** Here **conduct** means behaviour, so she did not expect **bad conduct** from Janie. Not **poor schoolwork**: she says Janie has always been a good student, and the problem is her behaviour, not her work.

40. Janie’s parents said she had no respect whatsoever for what?
✓ **B) The law**
Her parents say, **You have no respect for the law whatsoever**, because stealing is illegal.

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