ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Everyday Vocabulary An Arrest Test

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1	C	2	A	3	C	4	D	5	C	6	A	7	C	8	D	9	D	10	B
11	B	12	B	13	A	14	D	15	A	16	A	17	B						

Explanations

1. (Please note: The following questions are part of a cloze test. They are interrelated, meaning that the information provided in each question is connected to the others.)

AN ARREST

A policeman was sent to _____ the disappearance of some property from a hotel.
✔ **C) investigate**
To **investigate** means to look carefully into a problem or crime to find out what happened. The policeman is sent to find out about the missing property, so he goes to **investigate the disappearance**. Not **arrest**, because you arrest a person, not a disappearance.

2. When he arrived, he found that the hotel staff had caught a boy in one of the rooms with a camera and some cash. When the policeman tried to _____ the boy, he became violent and the policeman had to _____ him.
✔ **A) arrest**
To **arrest** someone means that the police take that person away because they think he has committed a crime. The boy was caught with a camera and cash, so the policeman tries to **arrest the boy**. Not **charge**, because charging happens later at the police station.

3. When the policeman tried to _____ the boy, he became violent and the policeman had to _____ him.
✔ **C) handcuff**
To **handcuff** someone means to put metal rings (handcuffs) on their wrists so they cannot move their hands. The boy **became violent**, so the policeman had to handcuff him to control him. Not **detain**, because that means keeping someone at the police station, which happens later.

4. At the police station, the boy could not give a satisfactory explanation for his actions and the police decided to _____ him with the _____ of the camera and cash.
✔ **D) charge**
To **charge someone with** a crime means the police officially say that the person did it. The pattern **charge him with** the theft is the clue. Not **sentence**, because only a court gives a sentence, after the person is found guilty.

5. At the police station, the boy could not give a satisfactory explanation for his actions and the police decided to _____ him with the _____ of the camera and cash.
✔ **C) theft**
After **the** we need a noun, and the crime of stealing is called **theft**: **charged with the theft of the camera**. **Steal** is a verb, and **thieving** is informal and not used in this phrase.

6. They took his _____, locked him in a _____ and _____ him overnight.
✔ **A) fingerprints**
Police **take someone's fingerprints**: they record the marks from the person's fingers to identify him. Not **handcuffs**, because the police put handcuffs on someone; they don't take his handcuffs.

7. They took his _____, locked him in a _____ and _____ him overnight.
✔ **C) cell**
A **cell** is a small locked room where a prisoner is kept, for example at a police station. The boy is still at the police station for one night, so he is locked in a **cell**. Not **prison** or **jail**, because those are whole buildings for people already sent there by a court.

8. They took his _____, locked him in a _____ and _____ him overnight.
✔ **D) detained**
To **detain** someone means to keep them at the police station and not let them leave. The word **overnight** is the clue: they **detained him overnight**. Not **charged**, because you charge someone with a crime, not overnight.

9. The next morning, he appeared in _____ before the _____.
✔ **D) court**
A **court** is the place where a judge or magistrate decides if someone is guilty. We say **appear in court**. Not **station**, because a police station is not where a case is judged.

10. The next morning, he appeared in _____ before the _____.
✔ **B) magistrate**
A **magistrate** is the official who judges smaller cases in a British court. People **appear in court before the magistrate** (or judge). Not **lawyer** or **prosecutor**, because they argue the case; they don't judge it.

11. He took a (an) _____ and _____ not guilty.
✔ **B) oath**
To **take an oath** means to make a formal promise in court to tell the truth. The fixed phrase is **take an oath**. Not **promise**, because we say **make a promise**, not **take a promise**.

12. He took a (an) _____ and _____ not guilty.
✔ **B) pleaded**
In court, a person **pleads guilty** or **pleads not guilty**: they say officially whether they did the crime. Not **begged**, because **beg** means to ask very strongly for something and is not used with **guilty**.

13. Two _____, the owner of the property and a member of the hotel staff, gave _____.
✓ **A) witnesses**
Witnesses are people who saw or know something about a crime and tell the court about it. The owner and a member of staff saw what happened, so they are the two **witnesses**. Not **magistrates**, because the magistrate is the person who judges.

14. Two _____, the owner of the property and a member of the hotel staff, gave _____.
✓ **D) evidence**
To **give evidence** means to tell the court what you know about a case. Witnesses **give evidence**. The other options don't form a phrase with **give** here.

15. After both sides of the case had been heard, the boy was _____ guilty.
✓ **A) found**
After a trial, a person is **found guilty** or **found not guilty**: the court decides that he did or did not do the crime. Not **sentenced**, because we say **sentenced to** a punishment, not **sentenced guilty**.

16. He had to pay a (an) _____ of £50 and he was given a _____ of three months in prison suspended for two years.
✓ **A) fine**
A **fine** is money that you must pay as a punishment. We say **pay a fine of £50**. Not **money**, because **a money** is wrong; **money** is uncountable.

17. He had to pay a (an) _____ of £50 and he was given a _____ of three months in prison suspended for two years.
✓ **B) sentence**
A **sentence** is the punishment a court gives, for example time in prison. The phrase is **a sentence of three months in prison**; **suspended** means he goes to prison only if he commits another crime within two years. Not **fine**, because a fine is money, not time in prison.

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