ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Everyday Vocabulary Smoking Test

Everyday Vocabulary Tests · 10 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/everyday-vocabulary-smoking-test/

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

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.)

SMOKING

To many people, smoking is not just a pleasure, it is a (an) _____.
✔ **A) addiction**
An **addiction** is a strong need to keep doing something harmful that you cannot stop. The next sentence confirms it: smokers **need it, depend on it, and can't stop it**. Not **craving**, because a craving is a sudden strong wish for something at one moment, not the long-term condition.

2. They need it, depend on it, and can't stop it. If they haven't smoked for some hours, they feel a (an) _____ for a cigarette.
✔ **B) craving**
A **craving** is a very strong wish to have something, e.g. **a craving for chocolate**. After some hours without smoking, smokers badly want a cigarette. The other words (hatred, disgust, repulsion) all mean strong dislike, the opposite meaning.

3. They often _____ smoke, which means they light another cigarette immediately after they have _____ the one before.
✔ **A) chain**
To **chain-smoke** means to light one cigarette right after another, like the links of a chain. The sentence explains the meaning: they light another cigarette **immediately** after the one before.

4. They often _____ smoke, which means they light another cigarette immediately after they have _____ the one before.
✔ **B) put out**
To **put out** a cigarette or a fire means to stop it burning: **Please put out your cigarette.** Not **put off**, which means to delay something or to make someone not want something.

5. Smoking is often considered _____ since many people don't like the smell of cigarettes or the sight of the smoker's _____ fingers or _____ -trays full of cigarette ends.
✔ **D) antisocial**
Antisocial behaviour is unpleasant or annoying to other people. The reason given is about others: they dislike the smell and the sight of stained fingers and full ashtrays. Not **harmful**, because the passage talks about health later (**Above all, smoking is harmful to health**), and disliking a smell does not make something harmful.

6. Smoking is often considered _____ since many people don't like the smell of cigarettes or the sight of the smoker's _____ fingers or _____ -trays full of cigarette ends.
✔ **C) stained**
Stained means marked with a colour that is hard to remove. Smokers often have yellow, **nicotine-stained** fingers. Not **broken**, because smoking does not break fingers.

7. Smoking is often considered _____ since many people don't like the smell of cigarettes or the sight of the smoker's _____ fingers or _____ -trays full of cigarette ends.
✔ **C) ash**
An **ashtray** (also written **ash-tray**) is a small dish for cigarette ash and cigarette ends. **Ash** is the grey powder left after something burns.

8. Above all, smoking is _____ to health and in many countries, a warning is printed on every _____ of cigarettes.
✔ **A) harmful**
Harmful to means causing damage to: **Smoking is harmful to health.** The second part of the sentence (a warning on every packet) shows the meaning is negative, so not **harmless**, **helpful** or **useful**.

9. Above all, smoking is _____ to health and in many countries, a warning is printed on every _____ of cigarettes.
✔ **B) packet**
In British English, cigarettes are sold in a **packet** (American English: **pack**): **a packet of cigarettes**. Health warnings are printed on every packet. Not **envelope**, which is used for letters.

10. Scientists have proved that there is a link between smoking and a disease which can be _____ - cancer.
✔ **D) fatal**
Fatal means causing death: **a fatal disease**, **a fatal accident**. Cancer can kill people, so **fatal** fits. Not **harmful**, because every disease is harmful, so the word adds nothing here.