ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Vocabulary Test About FOOTBALL Choose The Right Answer MCQ Exercise 177

Thematic Vocabulary Tests · 25 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/vocabulary-test-about-football-choose-the-right-answer-mcq-exercise-177/

1	**A**	2	**B**	3	**A**	4	**D**	5	**A**	6	**C**	7	**C**	8	**C**	9	**D**	10	**D**
11	**A**	12	**C**	13	**C**	14	**C**	15	**A**	16	**B**	17	**A**	18	**A**	19	**C**	20	**C**
21	**D**	22	**B**	23	**A**	24	**D**	25	**D**										

Explanations

1. This year our team are the _____ favourites to win the cup.
✔ **A) firm**
Firm favourites is a fixed phrase. It means the team most people strongly expect to win. Example: **Brazil are firm favourites for the title.** The other adjectives do not go with **favourites**.

2. The team's coach insisted on a programme of _____ training before the big match.
✔ **B) rigorous**
Rigorous training is training that is very strict, careful and thorough, and the two words often go together. Not **harsh** or **severe**: these describe punishments, weather or criticism, not a training programme.

3. The team has practised hard so that it could _____ the trophy.
✔ **A) regain**
To **regain** something means to get it back after losing it, so the team wants to win the trophy again. Not **restore** or **return**: these mean putting something back in its place or condition, not winning it.

4. The team's recent wins have _____ them for the semi-finals.
✔ **D) qualified**
Qualify somebody for a stage of a competition means to give them the right to enter it. Example: **Their win qualified them for the final.** Not **promoted**: teams are promoted to a higher league, not to the semi-finals.

5. John is always _____ about how well he plays football.
✔ **A) boasting**
To **boast about** something means to talk proudly about your own abilities or achievements. Not **flaunting**: you flaunt something by showing it off, and the verb is not followed by **about**.

6. His poor standard of play fully justifies his _____ from the team for the next match.
✔ **C) exclusion**
Exclusion from the team means not being allowed to be part of it. Here the reason is poor play. Not **ban**: a ban is a punishment for breaking the rules, not for playing badly.

7. The footballer was _____ the field for kicking the referee.
✔ **C) sent off**
A player who is **sent off** must leave the field as a punishment, usually after a red card. Not **taken off**: that means replaced by a substitute, not punished.

8. The footballer scored four _____ so his team won the match.
✔ **C) goals**
In football you **score goals**. Example: **He scored two goals in the first half. Scores** are the numbers showing the result, not what a player scores.

9. The fan shouted at the _____ of his voice.
✔ **D) top**
At the top of your voice is a fixed phrase meaning as loudly as possible. Example: **The children were singing at the top of their voices.**

10. The _____ at the football match became violent when their team lost.
✔ **D) spectators**
Spectators are the people who watch a sports event. Not **observers**: this word is for people who watch something officially, for example at an election, not football fans.

11. Our village team were hopelessly _____ by the professional visitors.
✔ **A) outclassed**
To be **outclassed** means to be much less skilful than your opponent. That fits a village team playing professionals. Not **outnumbered**: both teams have the same number of players.

12. He was nervous at the beginning of the game but later he came into his _____.
✔ **C) own**
To **come into your own** means to start showing how good you really are. Example: **She came into her own in the second half.** The other words do not make this idiom.

13. The _____ said it was a foul and gave us a free-kick.
✔ **C) referee**
In football the official who controls the game is the **referee**. Not **umpire**: that word is used in cricket, tennis and baseball.

14. In his first game for our team, he _____ a goal after two minutes.
✔ **C) scored**
We say **score a goal**. **Earn**, **gain** and **win** do not go with **goal**. You **win** a match, but you **score** a goal.

15. Manchester United are playing _____ Birmingham this Sunday.
✔ **A) against**
We say **play against** a team, meaning play a match with them as your opponent. Not **facing**: we can say **are facing Birmingham**, but not **are playing facing Birmingham**.

16. Even though the match wasn't very exciting, the _____ managed to make it sound interesting.
✔ **B) commentator**
A **commentator** describes a sports event live on TV or radio. Not **presenter**: a presenter introduces a programme but does not describe the action as it happens.

17. The football match resulted in a _____.
✔ **A) draw**
A **draw** is a result where both teams have the same score, so nobody wins. Not **equaliser**: that is the goal that makes the score level, not the final result.

18. The football team won partly because they had been trained by such a good _____.
✔ **A) coach**
A **coach** is the person who trains a sports team. Not **instructor**: we use it for skills like driving or skiing, not for a football team.

19. After their long period of training, the footballers were in good _____.
✔ **C) shape**
In good shape means physically fit and healthy. Example: **I go running to stay in good shape.** The other words do not make this phrase.

20. The referee _____ the goal because of a previous infringement.
✔ **C) disallowed**
When a referee **disallows** a goal, he decides that it does not count, for example because of an earlier foul. Not **disqualified**: a player or team can be disqualified, but not a goal.

21. Having lost the match, the team travelled home in _____ spirits.
✔ **D) low**
In low spirits means sad and disappointed, which is how a team feels after losing. The opposite is **in high spirits**.

22. As they watched the match, the crowd _____ in unison.
✔ **B) chanted**
To **chant** means to sing or shout the same words again and again, as football crowds do. **In unison** means all together at the same time. Not **intoned**: that is for prayers or speaking in a flat voice.

23. We still don't know who is going to win because at half-time the score is one _____.
✔ **A) all**
One all means each team has scored one goal. In the same way we say **two all** or **nil all**. **Each**, **equal** and **together** are not used to give a score.

24. I advise you not to _____ the referee's decision.
✔ **D) contest**
To **contest** a decision means to argue that it is wrong. Not **condemn**: it means to say strongly that something is morally bad, which is too strong for a referee's decision.

25. As the minutes ticked by and we held on to our narrow lead, our hopes of victory _____ steadily.
✔ **D) rose**
Rise (past **rose**) has no object: something goes up by itself, like **our hopes**. Not **raised**: **raise** needs an object (**They raised their hands**). **Arose** means appeared or happened, and **aroused** means caused a feeling.

Practise more on englishtestsonline.com
Take this test online, download its questions PDF, and find thousands of free English tests:
englishtestsonline.com · scan the code for this test
englishtestsonline.com