ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Vocabulary Test About LECTURES Choose The Right Answer MCQ Exercise 40

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

Explanations

1. Are you going to attend Prof. Wise's _____ on Medieval History next week?
✔ **C) lecture**
A **lecture** is a formal talk on a subject, given by a professor or teacher to students. The words **Prof.** and **on Medieval History** point to it. Not **conference**, because a conference is a large event with many speakers, not one professor's talk.

2. The lecture was so _____ that almost everyone fell asleep.
✔ **B) dull**
Dull means boring, not interesting, and it describes the lecture itself. Not **bored**: **-ed** adjectives describe how people feel (**the students were bored**), not the thing that causes the feeling.

3. According to my _____, the lecture starts at eleven tomorrow morning.
✔ **B) information**
According to my information means "from the facts I have been given". It fits a practical fact such as a time. **Opinion** and **belief** are about what you think, not facts you have received.

4. Prof. Rush was speaking so quickly I couldn't _____ what he said.
✔ **B) catch**
Catch can mean to hear or understand something clearly: **Sorry, I didn't catch your name.** Not **listen**, because it needs **to** (**listen to what he said**).

5. Use your imagination and try to _____ the scene in your mind.
✔ **D) picture**
To **picture** something means to imagine it, to see it in your mind: **I can't picture him with short hair.** **Draw** and **paint** mean making a real picture with a pen or brush.

6. Miss Not-Very-Bright said she could not _____ all the information given in the lecture.
✔ **A) absorb**
To **absorb** information means to take it in and understand it fully. Not **accumulate**, which means to collect more and more of something over time.

7. When you listen to a lecture, it is useful to _____ the important points.
✔ **C) put down**
To **put down** means to write something on paper: **put down the important points**. Not **write on**, which is not used for taking notes; we say **write down**.

8. I can agree with you to a certain _____, Professor, but not entirely.
✔ **A) extent**
To a certain extent is a fixed phrase meaning "partly, but not completely". The words **but not entirely** are the clue. Other words like **level** or **way** are not used in this phrase.

9. The lecture was very _____ and I slept for most of it.
✔ **B) boring**
Boring means not interesting. The lecture was boring, so the person who says **I slept** fell asleep. Not **sleepy**: a person feels sleepy, but a lecture is boring.

10. You ought to pay _____ to what the lecturer is saying; it's quite interesting.
✔ **A) attention**
Pay attention to is a fixed phrase meaning to listen or watch carefully. We cannot say **pay importance** or **pay comment**.

11. Dr Knowledgeable will be making a _____ this evening.
✔ **C) speech**
The natural collocation is **make a speech**. With **lecture** and **talk** we normally use **give**: **give a lecture**, **give a talk**. A **sermon** is a religious talk given in church, so it does not fit here.

12. I absolutely _____ with everything that has been said.
✔ **C) agree**
We say **agree with** someone or something: **I agree with you.** Not **accept** or **admit**, because they are not followed by **with**. **Approve** takes **of**.

13. You will never understand my arguments if you don't actually _____ to what I say!
✔ **C) listen**
Listen to means to pay attention to sounds or words, and it is followed by **to**. Not **hear**, because **hear** means sounds simply reach your ears and it does not take **to**.

14. The students paid _____ attention to their distinguished professor.
✔ **C) respectful**
Respectful means showing respect, so it describes the students' attention. **Respected** means admired by others (**a respected professor**). **Respectable** means socially acceptable, and **respective** means belonging to each one separately.

15. The lecture will begin at 10.00 _____.
✔ **D) sharp**
Sharp after a time means exactly at that time: **at 10.00 sharp**. Not **on time**, which means not late and does not follow a clock time like this.