ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Vocabulary Test About NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES Choose The Right Answer MCQ Exercise 165

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

Explanations

1. Jimmy is the _____ critic of the local newspaper.
✔ **C) literary**
Literary means connected with literature, so a **literary critic** writes reviews of books and other writing. Not **literate**, which means able to read and write, and not **literal**, which means following the exact, basic meaning of words.

2. There are five _____ mistakes in this picture. Can you find them?
✔ **A) deliberate**
Deliberate means done on purpose. The mistakes were put into the picture intentionally, as a puzzle for readers: **deliberate mistakes**. The other words do not collocate with **mistakes** in this sense.

3. What was the _____ of that article on Romania? I haven't had time to read it.
✔ **C) gist**
The **gist** is the main idea or general meaning of something, without the details: **What's the gist of the article?** The speaker hasn't read it, so they want the main point. Not **synopsis**, which is a formal written summary, usually of a book or film plot, not something you ask a friend for.

4. The information was _____ to the press before it was officially announced.
✔ **C) leaked**
If secret information is **leaked to the press**, someone gives it to journalists without permission. Liquids can **drip** or **seep**, but only **leak** has this meaning for information.

5. Many of the new newspapers have a pronounced right-wing _____.
✔ **C) bias**
Bias is an unfair preference for one side or opinion. A newspaper with a **right-wing bias** favours right-wing politics in its reporting. **Pronounced bias** (a strong, clear bias) is a common collocation.

6. An advertising _____ should be short, striking and easily remembered.
✔ **D) slogan**
A **slogan** is a short, memorable phrase used in advertising or politics, e.g. **Just do it**. Not **motto**, which is a phrase that expresses the beliefs of a person, school or organisation, not an advert.

7. He _____ the newspaper in the hope of finding news of his daughter.
✔ **D) scanned**
To **scan** a newspaper is to look through it quickly to find a particular piece of information, here news of his daughter. Not **glanced**, which needs **at** (**glanced at the newspaper**) and means just a quick look, not a search.

8. He was angry because of the many _____ of his privacy by journalists.
✔ **D) invasions**
The fixed collocation is **invasion of privacy**: entering someone's private life without permission. Not **interferences** or **interruptions**, which are not used with **privacy**.

9. She used her weekly column in the local newspaper as a _____ for her political views.
✔ **C) vehicle**
A **vehicle for** something is a way of expressing or spreading ideas: **The column was a vehicle for her views.** Not **means**, which is usually followed by **of** + -ing (**a means of expressing her views**), not **for her political views**.

10. This paper intends to _____ fearlessly all forms of corruption in public life.
✔ **A) expose**
To **expose** something bad is to make it known to the public: **The paper exposed corruption in the government.** A newspaper's job here is to tell the public about corruption. Not **unveil**, which is used for showing something new for the first time, such as a plan or a statue.

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