ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Vocabulary Test About PUNISHMENT Choose The Right Answer MCQ Exercise 34

Thematic Vocabulary Tests · 14 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/vocabulary-test-about-punishment-choose-the-right-answer-mcq-exercise-34/

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

Explanations

1. The community was angered by the _____ punishment given their friend.
✓ **C) severe**
Severe means very strict or harsh, and **a severe punishment** is a common collocation. The community was angry because the punishment seemed too harsh. Not **austere**, which describes a simple, plain style or way of life, not a punishment.

2. Those acting for the defendant propose to appeal _____ the sentence.
✓ **A) against**
In British English you **appeal against** a decision or sentence, which means you formally ask a higher court to change it: **They appealed against the verdict.** (In American English the verb is often used without a preposition: **appeal the sentence**.)

3. Mr Tipsy was _____ twenty pounds for drinking and driving.
✓ **B) fined**
To be **fined** is to be ordered to pay money as a punishment. The pattern is **fine someone + amount**: **He was fined £20.** Not **charged**, which means officially accused of a crime, or asked to pay a price for something.

4. The ringleader was lucky to get _____ a suspended sentence.
✓ **B) off with**
Get off with something means to receive only a light punishment: **He got off with a warning.** The word **lucky** is the clue that the punishment was not as bad as it could have been. Not **away**: the phrase would need **with** (**get away with**), and it means escaping punishment completely.

5. After considering the case, the judge put the young offender _____ for two years.
✓ **C) on probation**
If a judge puts someone **on probation**, the offender stays out of prison but must behave well and is supervised for a set period. Not **on trial**: a person is on trial before the court decides the case, not after the judge has considered it.

6. Despite the seriousness of his crime he only received a _____ sentence.
✓ **A) light**
A **light sentence** is a punishment that is less serious than expected. The opposite is a **heavy** or **severe** sentence. **Despite the seriousness** shows the contrast. **Small**, **little** and **soft** do not collocate with **sentence** in this way.

7. The young offenders were warned never _____ with the members of any gang.
✓ **C) to associate**
To **associate with** people means to spend time with them or be friends with them, often people others disapprove of: **Don't associate with criminals.** The preposition **with** is the clue. The other verbs do not fit: **assign** means give a task, **assimilate** means absorb or become part of a group, and **assume** means suppose.

8. As it was her first offence, the judge gave her a _____ sentence.
✓ **B) lenient**
Lenient means less strict than expected, and **a lenient sentence** is a fixed collocation. The clue is **first offence**, because judges are often less strict with first-time offenders. Not **tolerant**, which describes accepting people's views or behaviour; it is not used for a sentence.

9. The woman _____ for her husband's life when he was found guilty of murder.
✓ **D) pleaded**
To **plead for** something means to ask for it in an emotional, urgent way: **She pleaded for mercy. Plead for someone's life** is a common phrase. **Bid**, **debated** and **disputed** do not take **for someone's life** with this meaning.

10. The accused man was able to prove his innocence at the trial and was _____.
✓ **B) acquitted**
To be **acquitted** means to be officially found not guilty by a court. The clue is that he **proved his innocence at the trial**. Not **pardoned**: a pardon cancels the punishment of someone who has already been found guilty.

11. The hardened criminal showed not a scrap of _____ for his crimes.
✓ **C) remorse**
Remorse is a deep feeling of being sorry for something wrong you have done. The phrases are **remorse for** and **show remorse**: **He showed no remorse for his crimes. Hardened** suggests he felt no regret. Not **pity**, which is sadness for someone else's suffering: **pity for the victims**, not for crimes.

12. His sentence has been commuted to five months on the _____ of failing health.
✓ **C) grounds**
On the grounds of means 'because of' and is used for official reasons: **He retired on the grounds of ill health.** Not **reasons**: we say **for reasons of** or **because of**, never **on the reasons of**.

13. The prisoners had spent almost a month digging a _____ before the guards discovered it.
✓ D) tunnel
A **tunnel** is a passage dug under the ground, so prisoners dig a tunnel to escape. Not **subway**: in British English this is an underground passage for walking under a road, and in American English it is an underground railway. Neither is dug secretly by prisoners.

14. He was thrown into prison and _____ of his property.
✓ C) deprived
Deprive someone of something means to take something away from them: **He was deprived of his freedom.** The pattern with **of** is the clue. Not **confiscated**: you confiscate the property itself (**They confiscated his property**), not the person.

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