

employers

ANSWERS TO ENGLISH, 2010

1. **A: Inundate** – to cover as with a flood, or to overflow a place or thing with something. Other words are: overwhelmed, deluge, drown, flood, glut, submerge and overflow.
2. **C: Incentive** – a stimulus or serving as a stimulus to action other words are encouragement, manuscript, provocation, instigation, incitement, inducement.
3. **D: Impromptu** – done without preparation or planning. Synonyms are: Improvised, spontaneous, unpremeditated, unrehearsed, unprepared, offhand.
4. **C: Futile** – having no meaningful purpose because is no chance for success. Synonyms include: useless, vain, unprofitable, profitless, frivolous, unavailing, fruitless and worthless.
5. **B: Vindicated** – to prove that something is true or that you were right to do something. Others words are: justified, proved, defended, upheld, maintained, supported, asserted.
6. **C: Immodest** – something not considered to be socially acceptable especially in sexual behaviour. Others coarse, indecent, filthy, unchaste, brazen, lewd, shameless, gross bawdy, ribald.

7. A: **Impeccable** – Without mistakes or faults. Others words are: faultless, immaculate, incorrupt, perfect, pure, stainless, sinless and innocent
8. B: **'Discreet'** means: careful in what you say or do in order to keep something secret or avoid embarrassment. Opposite words are: Open, unobstructed, exposed, unreserved, undisguised, guileless, unsecretive, frank, and sincere.
9. C: **Doting** – showing excessive affection. Antonyms may include: Uncaring, disliking, antipathy, detesting, abhorring, loatheful, nauseating.
10. B: **Humility** – a quality of not thinking that you are better than others. Antonyms are: prideful, boastful, bragging, arrogant, self-esteemed, and pompous.
11. D: **Nebulous** – Not clearly presented or vague. Opposite: detailed, informative, descriptive and factual.
12. B: **Intrigued** – very interested in something and want to know more about it.
13. C: Any verb that follows "to" should be in present tense without "s", even if the event one is describing is in the past tense. Just put a present tense verb after "to,"
e.g.
I wanted to + go last year.
There are certain exceptions to this rule where you find an '-ing' coming after 'to'.
Examples are:
(i) ...with a view to finding my lost bag
(ii) I look forward to seeing you.
14. D: **Make it up** – To end a quarrel with somebody and become friends again.
Make up – to place cosmetics e.g. powder, lipsticks etc, on your/ somebody's face to make it more attractive or to prepare for an appearance in the theatre, on television.
Make out – used to ask if somebody managed well or was successful in a particular situation.
15. C: After "it is time" or "it is high time" + subject, a past tense verb follows.
E.g. It is time Joan went home.

It is high time Murphy came back.

Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle
Broadcast	broadcast	broadcast

NB: There is nothing like 'broadcasted'.

Infinitive	past tense	past participle
Grind	ground	ground

NB: It is not grounded/grinded pepper, but **ground pepper**.

18. C

19. D

20. B

21. B

22. C

23. B: **Have a finger in every pie:** to be involved in a large number of projects, organizations, activities etc

24. A: **Kick the bucket:** to die (bucket here means perhaps a bowl from which pigs were hinged after being killed).

25. B: **Night out:** an evening that you spend enjoying yourself away from home

26. C: **Work out:** to train the body by physical exercise.

27. A: **Resign yourself to fate:** to accept something unpleasant that cannot be changed or avoided.

28. A:

29. B: **Angling:** The art or sport of catching fish with a fishing rod, usually in rivers and lakes rather than in the sea.

Verb: Seeking indirectly, move or proceed from an angle, present with a bias, fish with a hook, to incline or bend from a vertical position, tilting, leaning.

30. C: **Boot somebody out:** to force somebody to leave a place or job.