



Answers

1. b) invalid
2. a) reopen
3. d) honest
4. c) preclinical
5. b) misleading
6. d) transatlantic
7. a) misusing
8. c) disappointed
9. a) transport
10. b) transformed
11. c) disqualified
12. d) inaccurate
13. a) upgrade
14. b) multinational
15. c) semi-outdoor
16. d) unfavourable
17. b) overwork
18. c) underfunded
19. a) collaborate
20. d) undercooked



Explanations

1. “invalid” (b)

The adjective 'valid' takes in- to form its opposite: invalid (= not legally or officially acceptable). The contract lacked a required signature.

2. “reopen” (a)

The prefix re- means 'again'. To reopen means to open again something that was previously closed.

3. “honest” (d)

The sentence says 'you can always count on her to tell the truth', which is a positive statement. The correct answer is 'honest' (no prefix needed). 'Dishonest' would mean the opposite.

4. “preclinical” (c)

The prefix pre- means 'before'. Preclinical trials happen before the clinical (human testing) phase of drug development.

5. “misleading” (b)

The prefix mis- means 'wrongly'. Misleading means giving a false or wrong impression. The promises were deceptive because they were never fulfilled.

6. “transatlantic” (d)

The prefix trans- means 'across'. Transatlantic means crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

7. “misusing” (a)

The prefix mis- means 'wrongly'. To misuse means to use something in a wrong or improper way. 'Overusing' means using too much, which doesn't fit the context of using funds 'for personal use'.

8. “disappointed” (c)

The prefix dis- combines with 'appoint' to form 'disappoint' (= to fail to meet expectations). She studied hard but the results were not what she hoped for.

9. “transport” (a)

Transport (from Latin trans- = across + portare = carry) is the standard word for a system of moving people. The prefix trans- is already embedded in this word.

10. “transformed” (b)

The prefix trans- means 'across' or 'change'. To transform means to change completely in form or character. 'Reformed' means improved; 'transferred' means moved to another place.

11. “disqualified” (c)

The prefix dis- combines with 'qualify' to form 'disqualify' (= to officially prevent someone from taking part). 'Unqualified' means lacking qualifications — a different meaning.

12. “inaccurate” (d)

The adjective 'accurate' takes in- to form its opposite: inaccurate (= not correct or precise).

13. “upgrade” (a)

The prefix up- (meaning 'higher/better') combines with 'grade' to form 'upgrade' — to improve to a higher standard. 'Downgrade' means to lower in quality; 'degrade' means to damage or reduce.

14. “multinational” (b)

The prefix multi- means 'many'. A multinational corporation operates in many different nations. 'Binational' means involving only two nations, which contradicts 'over sixty countries'.

15. “semi-outdoor” (c)

The prefix semi- means 'half' or 'partly'. A semi-outdoor venue is one that is partially covered and partially exposed to the open air.

16. “unfavourable” (d)

The adjective 'favourable' takes un- to form its opposite: unfavourable (= negative, not approving).

17. “overwork” (b)

The prefix over- means 'too much'. To overwork means to work excessively, which can damage one's health.

18. “underfunded” (c)

The prefix under- means 'not enough'. Underfunded means not given enough money to operate properly. The project ran out of money because it did not receive sufficient funding.

19. “collaborate” (a)

The prefix co-/col- means 'together'. To collaborate (col- + laborare = work) means to work together. The sentence context about avoiding duplication supports the idea of working together.

20. “undercooked” (d)

The prefix under- means 'not enough'. Undercooked food has not been cooked sufficiently. Chicken that is pink inside is a clear sign of undercooking. 'Overcooked' chicken would be dry and tough, not pink.