

English Mock Test 1

Name: _____

Date: _____

Time allowed: **50 minutes**

50 questions, 1 mark each

Answer **every** question. Each question has five options, **A** to **E**, and exactly one is correct. Work out the answer and mark the letter you have chosen. Marks are not taken away for a wrong answer, so it is worth having a go at every question.

Read this passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow.

Rikki-Tikki-Tavi

by Rudyard Kipling

This extract comes from The Jungle Book. Rikki-tikki-tavi is a young mongoose living in India. A flood has washed him out of his burrow, and he is found by an English family who have just moved into a bungalow with a large garden. The extract has been shortened.

1 This is the story of the great war that Rikki-tikki-tavi fought single-handed, through the bath-rooms of the big bungalow in Segowlee cantonment. Darzee, the Tailorbird, helped him, and Chuchundra, the muskrat, who never comes out into the middle of the
5 floor, but always creeps round by the wall, gave him advice, but Rikki-tikki did the real fighting.

He was a mongoose, rather like a little cat in his fur and his tail, but quite like a weasel in his head and his habits. His eyes and the end of his restless nose were pink. He could scratch himself
10 anywhere he pleased with any leg, front or back, that he chose to use. He could fluff up his tail till it looked like a bottle brush, and his war cry as he scuttled through the long grass was:
"Rikk-tikk-tikki-tikki-tchk!"

One day, a high summer flood washed him out of the burrow where he
15 lived with his father and mother, and carried him, kicking and clucking, down a roadside ditch. He found a little wisp of grass floating there, and clung to it till he lost his senses. When he revived, he was lying in the hot sun on the middle of a garden path, very draggled indeed, and a small boy was saying, "Here's a dead
20 mongoose. Let's have a funeral."

"No," said his mother, "let's take him in and dry him. Perhaps he

isn't really dead."

They took him into the house, and a big man picked him up between his finger and thumb and said he was not dead but half choked. So
25 they wrapped him in cotton wool, and warmed him over a little fire, and he opened his eyes and sneezed.

"Now," said the big man (he was an Englishman who had just moved into the bungalow), "don't frighten him, and we'll see what he'll do."

30 It is the hardest thing in the world to frighten a mongoose, because he is eaten up from nose to tail with curiosity. The motto of all the mongoose family is "Run and find out," and Rikki-tikki was a true mongoose. He looked at the cotton wool, decided that it was not good to eat, ran all round the table, sat up and put his fur in
35 order, scratched himself, and jumped on the small boy's shoulder.

"Don't be frightened, Teddy," said his father. "That's his way of making friends."

"Ouch! He's tickling under my chin," said Teddy.

Rikki-tikki looked down between the boy's collar and neck, snuffed
40 at his ear, and climbed down to the floor, where he sat rubbing his nose.

They gave him a little piece of raw meat. Rikki-tikki liked it immensely, and when it was finished he went out into the veranda and sat in the sunshine and fluffed up his fur to make it dry to the
45 roots. Then he felt better.

"There are more things to find out about in this house," he said to himself, "than all my family could find out in all their lives. I shall certainly stay and find out."

Then Rikki-tikki went out into the garden to see what was to be
50 seen. It was a large garden, only half cultivated, with bushes, as big as summer-houses, of Marshal Niel roses, lime and orange trees, clumps of bamboos, and thickets of high grass. Rikki-tikki licked his lips. "This is a splendid hunting-ground," he said, and his tail grew bottle-brushy at the thought of it, and he scuttled up and down
55 the garden, snuffing here and there till he heard very sorrowful voices in a thorn-bush.

It was Darzee, the Tailorbird, and his wife. They had made a beautiful nest by pulling two big leaves together and stitching them

up the edges with fibers, and had filled the hollow with cotton and
60 downy fluff. The nest swayed to and fro, as they sat on the rim and
cried.

"What is the matter?" asked Rikki-tikki.

"We are very miserable," said Darzee. "One of our babies fell out of
the nest yesterday and Nag ate him."

65 "H'm!" said Rikki-tikki, "that is very sad—but I am a stranger here.
Who is Nag?"

Darzee and his wife only cowered down in the nest without answering,
for from the thick grass at the foot of the bush there came a low
hiss—a horrid cold sound that made Rikki-tikki jump back two clear
70 feet. Then inch by inch out of the grass rose up the head and spread
hood of Nag, the big black cobra, and he was five feet long from
tongue to tail.

Please answer these questions. (Look at the passage again if you need to.) You
should choose the best answer and mark its letter.

Q1. According to the first paragraph, how did Darzee and
Chuchundra take part in the war? (lines 1-6)

- A. Chuchundra helped Rikki-tikki and Darzee gave him advice, but
neither of them fought.
- B. They both fought alongside Rikki-tikki in the bath-rooms.
- C. Darzee helped Rikki-tikki and Chuchundra gave him advice, but
neither of them fought.
- D. They refused to take any part in the war.
- E. Darzee did most of the fighting while Rikki-tikki gave advice.

Q2. Why might the author have begun with 'This is the story of the great war that Rikki-tikki-tavi fought' (line 1)?

- A. to show that the story is a history of a real war between countries
- B. to tell the reader that a battle is coming, so they read on to find out how it happens
- C. to warn that the story is too frightening for young readers
- D. to explain where the bungalow at Segowlee can be found
- E. to reveal that Rikki-tikki will lose the war

Q3. What kind of animal was Rikki-tikki-tavi?

- A. a weasel
- B. a muskrat
- C. a cat
- D. a mongoose
- E. a tailorbird

Q4. 'the end of his restless nose' (lines 8-9)

What does 'restless' tell us about his nose?

- A. It was sore from the flood.
- B. It was small and pink.
- C. It was very sensitive to smells.
- D. It was tired from sniffing.
- E. It was never still.

Q5. 'He could fluff up his tail till it looked like a bottle brush' (line 11)

This is an example of...

- A. a metaphor
- B. a simile
- C. personification
- D. onomatopoeia
- E. alliteration

Q6. How did Rikki-tikki come to leave the burrow where he lived?

- A. A summer flood washed him out of it.
- B. He ran away to explore the garden.
- C. His father and mother sent him away.
- D. A cobra drove him out of it.
- E. A small boy dug him out of it.

Q7. 'very draggled indeed' (line 19)

What does 'draggled' mean?

- A. badly injured
- B. dragged along the ground
- C. wet, muddy and untidy
- D. fast asleep
- E. hot and dry

Q8. What did the small boy believe had happened to Rikki-tikki?

- A. He had hurt his leg.
- B. He was fast asleep.
- C. He was somebody's lost pet.
- D. He was hiding from a snake.
- E. He was dead.

Q9. The big man said Rikki-tikki was 'half choked' (line 24). What is the most likely reason?

- A. The big man had held him too tightly.
- B. He had eaten too much raw meat.
- C. The small boy had squeezed him.
- D. He had swallowed water while the flood carried him down the ditch.
- E. He had been caught in the long grass.

Q10. What type of words are the following? scuttled (line 12), clung (line 17), wrapped (line 25), sneezed (line 26)

- A. nouns
- B. verbs
- C. adjectives
- D. adverbs
- E. prepositions

Q11. The big man says, 'don't frighten him' (line 28). What does the next sentence, beginning 'It is the hardest thing in the world' (line 30), suggest about this warning?

- A. It was not needed, because a mongoose is too curious to be frightened easily.
- B. It came too late, because Rikki-tikki was already terrified.
- C. It was sensible, because mongooses are easily frightened.
- D. It showed that the big man knew a great deal about mongooses.
- E. It was meant to frighten Teddy rather than the mongoose.

Q12. 'he is eaten up from nose to tail with curiosity' (line 31)

What does this mean?

- A. Curiosity makes him very hungry.
- B. Other animals are curious about him.
- C. He is completely full of curiosity.
- D. He is covered in bites from nose to tail.
- E. He is curious only about food.

Q13. What is the motto of all the mongoose family?

- A. Run and hide.
- B. Look before you leap.
- C. Never be frightened.
- D. Run and find out.
- E. Stay and find out.

Q14. What did Rikki-tikki do straight after deciding that the cotton wool was not good to eat?

- A. He jumped on the small boy's shoulder.
- B. He ran all round the table.
- C. He sneezed.
- D. He put his fur in order.
- E. He scratched himself.

Q15. 'Rikki-tikki liked it immensely' (lines 42-43)

Which word or phrase is closest in meaning to 'immensely'?

- A. slightly
- B. at once
- C. secretly
- D. eventually
- E. very much

Q16. 'I shall certainly stay and find out.' (lines 47-48)

According to what Rikki-tikki says, why does he decide to stay?

- A. He was too weak to return to his burrow.
- B. He was grateful to the family for saving his life.
- C. The house had more to find out about than his family could discover in their lives.
- D. He wanted to hunt the snakes in the garden.
- E. The raw meat was better than anything he could catch.

Q17. Which fruit trees grew in the garden?

- A. lime and orange trees
- B. apple and pear trees
- C. lemon and orange trees
- D. banana and mango trees
- E. lime and lemon trees

Q18. 'It was a large garden, only half cultivated' (line 50)

What does 'only half cultivated' tell us?

- A. Half the plants in it had died.
- B. It was half the size of an ordinary garden.
- C. A path cut the garden in half.
- D. Only part of it was planted and looked after; the rest had grown wild.
- E. Only half of the garden belonged to the family.

Q19. 'Rikki-tikki licked his lips.' (lines 52-53)

What does this suggest?

- A. He was still hungry after the raw meat.
- B. He was excited by all the creatures he might hunt there.
- C. His lips were dry from the hot sun.
- D. He was nervous about exploring alone.
- E. He had just tasted one of the roses.

Q20. Look at how Darzee and his wife made their nest (lines 57-60). Why is Darzee called a Tailorbird?

- A. He has an unusually long tail.
- B. He sings sorrowful songs.
- C. He lives in a thorn-bush.
- D. He makes clothes for other birds.
- E. He stitches leaves together, as a tailor stitches cloth.

Q21. Why were Darzee and his wife crying?

- A. One of their babies had fallen out of the nest and been eaten by Nag.
- B. Their nest had been blown out of the thorn-bush.
- C. Rikki-tikki had frightened them.
- D. One of their babies had fallen out of the nest and was lost in the grass.
- E. Nag had torn their nest apart.

Q22. Rikki-tikki asks, 'Who is Nag?' (line 66). Why do Darzee and his wife not answer him?

- A. They did not know who Nag was.
- B. They could not hear him over the wind.
- C. They were too terrified, because Nag was right there in the grass below.
- D. They did not trust a stranger.
- E. They were too busy mending their nest.

Q23. 'Then inch by inch out of the grass rose up the head and spread hood of Nag' (lines 70-71)

What effect do the words 'inch by inch' create?

- A. They show that Nag was a very small snake.
- B. They show exactly how far Rikki-tikki jumped back.
- C. They suggest that Nag was too tired to move quickly.
- D. They make Nag rise slowly and menacingly, which builds tension.
- E. They tell us that Nag had been hiding inside the nest.

Q24. Which of these words is an adjective?

- A. sorrowful (line 55)
- B. immensely (line 43)
- C. sunshine (line 44)
- D. scratch (line 9)
- E. between (line 23)

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Spelling

In these sentences there are some **spelling** mistakes. In each sentence there is either **one** mistake or **no** mistake. The words are split into four groups, **A** to **D**. Find the group of words with the mistake in it and mark its letter. **If there is no mistake, mark E.**

Q25.

The whole team felt very confident and hopeful before the final.

└──────────┘ └────────┘ └──────────┘ └──────────────────────────┘

A

B

C

D

- A. The whole team
- B. felt very
- C. confident and
- D. hopeful before the final.
- E. No mistake

Q26.

The magician made the rabbit disappear from inside his tall black hat.

└────────┘ └────────────────────────┘ └────────┘ └────────────────────────┘

A

B

C

D

- A. The magician
- B. made the rabbit disappear
- C. from inside
- D. his tall black hat.
- E. No mistake

Q27.

I enjoy all fruit, but I especially like ripe mangoes in summer.

└──────────┘ └──┘ └──────────┘ └──────────┘
A **B** **C** **D**

- A. I enjoy all fruit,
- B. but I
- C. especially like ripe
- D. mangoes in summer.
- E. No mistake

Q28.

The graceful yatch sailed slowly out of the harbour just after dawn.

└──────────┘ └──────────┘ └──────────┘ └──────────┘
A **B** **C** **D**

- A. The graceful yatch
- B. sailed slowly out
- C. of the harbour
- D. just after dawn.
- E. No mistake

Q29.

Waiting on our doorstep this morning was a misterious brown parcel.

A **B** **C** **D**

- A. Waiting on our
- B. doorstep this morning
- C. was a misterious
- D. brown parcel.
- E. No mistake

Q30.

There was not sufficent food for all of the hungry guests.

A **B** **C** **D**

- A. There was not
- B. sufficent food
- C. for all of
- D. the hungry guests.
- E. No mistake

Q31.

A long column of soldiers marched across the island at midnight.

A **B** **C** **D**

- A. A long column
- B. of soldiers marched
- C. across the island
- D. at midnight.
- E. No mistake

Q32.

Thunder rumbled and the hills lit up with a flash of bright lightening.

A **B** **C** **D**

- A. Thunder rumbled and
- B. the hills lit up
- C. with a flash of
- D. bright lightening.
- E. No mistake

Q33.

The museum gaurd asked us to stay behind the red rope.

└──────────┐ └──────────┐ └──────────┐ └──────────┐
A **B** **C** **D**

- A. The museum gaurd
- B. asked us to
- C. stay behind
- D. the red rope.
- E. No mistake

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The Mongoose Mistake

In these sentences there are some **punctuation and grammar** mistakes. The nine numbered lines follow on from one another and make one short passage. On each numbered line there is either **one** mistake or **no** mistake. The words are split into four groups, **A** to **D**. Find the group of words with the mistake in it and mark its letter. **If there is no mistake, mark E.**

Q34.

Have you ever seen a mongoose in the wild Few people in Britain have.

A **B** **C** **D**

- A. Have you ever seen
- B. a mongoose in the wild
- C. Few people
- D. in Britain have.
- E. No mistake

Q35.

These small, quick hunters live in Africa, Asia and southern Europe.

A **B** **C** **D**

- A. These small,
- B. quick hunters live
- C. in Africa, Asia and
- D. southern Europe.
- E. No mistake

Q36.

A meerkat is a type of mongoose, and so is the indian grey mongoose.

A **B** **C** **D**

- A. A meerkat is
- B. a type of mongoose,
- C. and so is
- D. the indian grey mongoose.
- E. No mistake

Q37.

The grey mongoose, like its cousins is fearless when facing a snake.

A **B** **C** **D**

- A. The grey mongoose,
- B. like its
- C. cousins is fearless
- D. when facing a snake.
- E. No mistake

Q38.

It's thick fur protects it, and its speed helps it dodge a strike.

└──────────┘ └──────────┘ └──────────┘ └──────────┘

A

B

C

D

- A. It's thick fur
- B. protects it, and
- C. its speed helps
- D. it dodge a strike.
- E. No mistake

Q39.

Scientists have long wondered why cobra venom does not harm a mongoose?

└──────────┘ └──────────┘ └──────────┘ └──────────┘

A

B

C

D

- A. Scientists have long
- B. wondered why cobra
- C. venom does not
- D. harm a mongoose?
- E. No mistake

Q40.

In the 1800s, sugar farmers fields in Jamaica were overrun with rats.

A **B** **C** **D**

- A. In the 1800s,
- B. sugar farmers fields
- C. in Jamaica were
- D. overrun with rats.
- E. No mistake

Q41.

Mongoose were brought in, but there were no less rats than before.

A **B** **C** **D**

- A. Mongoose were brought
- B. in, but there were
- C. no less rats
- D. than before.
- E. No mistake

Q42.

Rats come out at night (while mongooses sleep, so the two rarely met.

A **B** **C** **D**

- A. Rats come out at night
- B. (while mongooses sleep,
- C. so the two
- D. rarely met.
- E. No mistake

The Bird Count

In this passage you have to choose the best word, or group of words, to complete each numbered line so that it makes sense and is written in correct English. The numbered lines follow on from one another and make one short passage, so read them in order. Choose the **best** answer and mark its letter.

Q43. Grandad was always up _____ than anyone else on the morning of the bird count.

- A. earliest
- B. early
- C. earlier
- D. more early
- E. most early

Q44. By the time Amara came downstairs, he _____ the flask and was waiting by the door.

- A. had filled
- B. has filled
- C. fills
- D. was filling
- E. will have filled

Q45. 'If I _____ you, I would pack a second pair of socks,' he said with a wink.

- A. was
- B. am
- C. had been
- D. were
- E. would be

Q46. The marsh was silent _____ for the reeds whispering in the breeze.

- A. apart
- B. except
- C. besides
- D. other
- E. unless

Q47. That morning Amara counted _____ herons than she had seen the spring before.

- A. less
- B. least
- C. lesser
- D. few
- E. fewer

Q48. Grandad asked _____ she had heard the bittern, a bird so shy that he had only seen it twice.

- A. that
- B. whether
- C. what
- D. which
- E. unless

Q49. Just then a deep boom rolled across the water, and they both froze _____ their tracks.

- A. in
- B. on
- C. at
- D. by
- E. off

Q50. Grandad pointed at a brown bird _____ long neck was stretched straight up at the sky.

- A. who's
- B. which
- C. whose
- D. that
- E. its

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