

English Mock Test 5 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	In lines 1-2 Jo grumbles that Christmas won't be Christmas without any presents . It is Meg, not Jo, who looks down sadly at her old dress, and the snow is only mentioned much later.
2	D	Here injured means hurt in her feelings, not in her body: Amy has just complained that it isn't fair for some girls to have plenty of pretty things while others have none. The sniff shows she feels sorry for herself. Nothing in the passage says she is ill, hurt, or cross with her sisters.
3	C	Lines 8-9: " We've got Father and Mother, and each other, " said Beth contentedly from her corner. Marmee is the girls' name for their mother, who has not yet come home.
4	B	Jo says only that they will not see Father for a long time . Each sister silently finishes the thought with perhaps never , because he is far away, where the fighting was and might be killed. It is a fear none of them says aloud, not something they have been told.
5	A	Altered means changed. After a minute's silence spent thinking of their father, Meg no longer grumbles about being poor but speaks seriously about why there are no presents. Nothing suggests she is louder or angry.
6	E	Lines 15-19 give Mother's reason: it is going to be a hard winter for everyone , and we ought not to spend money for pleasure, when our men are suffering so in the army .
7	D	Meg has just said they ought to make their little sacrifices gladly . Then she owns up that she doesn't, and thought regretfully of all the pretty things she wanted . Here I am afraid is a polite way of saying I must admit; she is not frightened of anything.
8	B	Decidedly means in a firm, definite way. Amy has decided exactly what she will buy, a nice box of Faber's drawing pencils, and insists I really need them . Doubtfully is the opposite.

9	C	An adjective describes a noun. Impertinent describes the girls Amy goes to school with: impertinent girls, meaning rude and cheeky ones. It is not a noun, because the girls are the thing being named, and it does not describe how an action is done, so it is not an adverb.
10	E	A plague can be a terrible disease, but as a verb to plague someone means to keep bothering or tormenting them. Amy is complaining that the girls at school pick on her when she gets her lessons wrong. Nobody is making her ill.
11	A	Amy meant libel , which is to say untrue and unkind things about someone. She said label instead, and Jo teases her with the picture of a jar with a label on it: a pickle bottle. The joke is about Amy's wrong word, not about Papa.
12	C	The correct words are satirical and vocabulary . The author misspells them on purpose so that we hear Amy getting them wrong while she tells Jo It's proper to use good words, and improve your vocabilary . It is funny because she speaks with dignity and does not notice. It is Amy speaking, not Jo, and these are not real American spellings.
13	B	Here without is used in an old-fashioned way to mean outside , just as within , in the same sentence, means inside: the snow fell outside while the fire crackled within the room. The contrast between cold outside and warm inside is the point of the sentence.
14	D	Line 39 begins Fifteen-year-old Jo . Thirteen is Beth's age, given in line 49.
15	E	A colt is a young horse, famous for its long, wobbly legs. The author explains the comparison herself: Jo never seemed to know what to do with her long limbs, which were very much in her way . So the picture is of a tall, clumsy girl who has not yet grown into her body, which is the opposite of graceful.
16	D	By turns means one after another, at different times. Jo's expression changed with her mood, so her eyes could flash fiercely, laugh, or look thoughtful. It does not mean all three at once, and the eyes stay gray throughout.

17	A	Shooting up means growing quickly, and the words didn't like it show how Jo feels about it: she is becoming a woman before she wants to. That is why she looks uncomfortable . Wanting to be treated as a grown woman is the very opposite.
18	C	An adjective describes a noun. There are three nouns here, manner , voice and expression , and each has one adjective: shy , timid and peaceful . With and and are joining words, and a is an article.
19	B	To venture is to dare to do something a little risky. Beth seemed to live in a happy world of her own , so venturing out means coming out of that inner world, which she does only for the few people she trusts. It describes her shy nature, not a trip out of the house.
20	D	Lines 55-56: Beth put a pair of slippers down to warm . They are for Mother, who is about to come home. Gloves are Meg's present idea later on.
21	C	The words without being asked suggest that on other evenings Amy had to be asked. Tonight Mother is coming, and everyone brightened to welcome her , so each girl does something for her: Meg lights the lamp, Amy leaves the comfortable chair free, and Jo warms the slippers.
22	E	Once the old slippers are found to be worn out, Meg starts to claim the job of buying new ones because she is the oldest. Jo cuts in with a decided reason why it should be her: he told me to take special care of Mother while he was gone . Being the oldest is Meg's reason, not Jo's.
23	A	Meg announces the gloves as if looking at her own pretty hands gave her the idea. The author is gently poking fun: even when choosing for Mother, Meg thinks of the things she herself cares about, just as she thought regretfully of all the pretty things she wanted earlier. She still means the gift for Marmee.
24	B	Lines 67-68: "I'll tell you what we'll do," said Beth, "let's each get her something for Christmas, and not get anything for ourselves." Everyone then chooses a gift.

25	A	'worried' should be spelled 'worried'. When a word ends in a consonant and y, the y changes to i before -ed: worry becomes worried, as hurry becomes hurried. The mistake is in group A.
26	B	'iland' should be spelled 'island'. Island has a silent s, which is not heard when the word is said. The mistake is in group B.
27	A	'truely' should be spelled 'truly'. True drops its e before -ly, one of the few words that do; most keep it, as in lovely and safely. The mistake is in group A.
28	C	'sience' should be spelled 'science'. There is a silent c after the s, as in scene and scissors. The mistake is in group C.
29	D	'prefered' should be spelled 'preferred'. The stress in prefer falls on the last syllable, so the r is doubled before -ed, as in referred and occurred. The mistake is in group D.
30	C	'dictionary' should be spelled 'dictionary'. The ending is -ary, as in library and January, not -ery. The mistake is in group C.
31	B	'rehersal' should be spelled 'rehearsal'. The middle of the word is spelled -hear-, like the word hear itself. The mistake is in group B.
32	C	'knowlege' should be spelled 'knowledge'. The word is know plus -ledge, and it keeps the d before the ge, as in hedge and ledge. The mistake is in group C.
33	E	There is no mistake. Magician keeps the -cian ending used for people, audience has the -ience ending, genuine ends in -ine, and astonishment is astonish plus -ment with nothing dropped. So the answer is E.
34	C	'stalls sold pies' needs a comma after pies. Items in a list are separated by commas, with and before the last one: pies, cakes and ale. The mistake is in group C.
35	C	'so it's water' should be its water. It's is short for it is, which makes no sense here (so it is water froze); the word showing that the water belongs to the river is its, with no apostrophe. The mistake is in group C.

36	B	'could not row' needs a comma after row. The words who could not row are extra information dropped into the sentence, so they need a comma at both ends, like a pair of brackets: Boatmen, who could not row, charged a penny. The mistake is in group B.
37	A	'A printer sold cards, he' joins two complete sentences with only a comma. It needs a full stop (A printer sold cards. He printed ...) or a joining word (A printer sold cards, and he printed ...). The mistake is in group A.
38	D	'was enormous.' should be were enormous. The subject of the sentence is crowds, which is plural, so the verb must be plural too; river and people come between them and make was sound right. The mistake is in group D.
39	B	'lasted less days' should be fewer days. Fewer is used for things that can be counted, such as days; less is used for amounts that cannot, such as less snow. The mistake is in group B.
40	A	'Hardly nobody expected' is a double negative. Hardly already has a negative meaning, so it must be followed by anybody: Hardly anybody expected. The mistake is in group A.
41	E	There is no mistake. The sentence opens with the clause When a new bridge was built in 1831, and the comma after 1831 correctly separates it from the main clause. Began is the correct past tense of begin, and the full stop ends the sentence. So the answer is E.
42	D	'again?' should end with a full stop. The sentence reports a question that visitors ask, using whether, but the sentence itself is a statement, so it does not take a question mark. The mistake is in group D.
43	B	Through means in at one side and out of the other, which is how you pass a gate. Threw is the past of throw, though means although, thorough means careful and complete, and thought is the past of think. They look alike but none makes sense here.

44	D	After some useful we need a noun, and the noun is advice , spelled with a c. Advise, with an s, is the verb (to advise someone). Advice cannot be made plural, so advices is wrong, and some useful adviser does not make sense, because an adviser is a person.
45	A	The passage is in the past tense, and the past tense of the verb lead is led . Lead, spelled the same as the metal, is the present tense, and leaded is not the past of this verb. Leads is present tense, and leading would need was in front of it.
46	C	Were supposed to means were meant to or were expected to. It is often said as suppose to, but the written form always has -ed. Supposing and supposes do not follow were in this way, and supposedly is an adverb meaning apparently.
47	E	Had better is followed by the plain form of the verb with no to: you had better put , like you should put. To put and putting cannot follow it, puts is the form for he or she, and putted belongs to golf, not to putting things.
48	C	The verb prevent is followed by from and the -ing form: to prevent the pigeons from eating them. Stop works the same way. To eat is the pattern for verbs like allow or want, and prevent is never followed by for, of or to.
49	D	The saying is by the skin of our teeth , meaning only just, with almost no time to spare. It is a fixed phrase, so no other preposition will do, however sensible it sounds.
50	B	Grandma is imagining a different past with a result in the present, so the pattern is if we had planted ..., we would be picking them now. Will would only fit a real future (if we plant ..., we will), and would have be, had be and did be are not English at all.