

English Mock Test 6 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	B	Lines 1-2: Dorothy lived with Uncle Henry, who was a farmer, and Aunt Em, who was the farmer's wife. The farmer is Uncle Henry himself, and no son is mentioned.
2	D	Here for means because, and lumber is wood cut ready for building. The wood had to be hauled by wagon many miles , so the family could not build a big house. There were no trees nearby at all: line 11 says Not a tree broke the flat country, so clearing trees cannot be the reason.
3	A	A garret is an attic room under the roof. The sentence sets it against the cellar: the house had no room above (no garret at all) and no room below (no cellar) except the cyclone hole. A cellar is the thing mentioned next, not the meaning of garret.
4	C	Lines 5-7: it was a hole where the family could go in case one of those great whirlwinds arose. The cows and horses were kept in the sheds.
5	C	An adjective describes a noun. Mighty describes the whirlwinds, telling us they were very powerful. The noun would be might , meaning power, and enough is the word that tells us how mighty.
6	E	Nothing broke , or interrupted, the view: there was not a single tree or house on the flat country that reached to the edge of the sky in all directions. Nothing had been knocked down, because the storm has not arrived yet.
7	B	Lines 14-16: the sun had burned the tops of the long blades until they were the same gray color. It was the paint on the house, not the grass, that the rains washed away.
8	A	A blister is a bubble on the skin, and paint that is blistered by strong sun swells into little bubbles that crack and peel. That is why the rains washed it away afterwards, leaving the house dull and gray.

9	D	The prairie, the ploughed land, the grass and the house are all gray , four times in ten lines, until the house is as dull and gray as everything else . Repeating the word makes the reader feel the dreariness of the place. The storm does not appear until later, and the house had lost its paint, not gained some.
10	E	Here too means as well. The paragraph before shows the sun burning the grass and blistering the paint, and the rains washing it away; now we learn that the same weather has worn Aunt Em down in the same way. It does not mean very much, and it does not mean too old.
11	B	They are the sun and wind, and they are written about as if they were people, thieves who have stolen the sparkle from Aunt Em's eyes. Giving human actions to things that are not human is personification. There is no like or as , so it is not a simile.
12	C	Gaunt describes someone very thin and haggard, looking worn down by a hard life. It fits Aunt Em, who never smiled now after years of sun and wind. It is about how she looks, not her temper.
13	A	Line 24 tells us that Dorothy was an orphan , a child whose parents have died. That is why she lives with her uncle and aunt. There is no farm next door, since not a house could be seen.
14	D	Lines 24-28 say Aunt Em was so startled by the child's laughter that she screamed, and that she still wonders that she could find anything to laugh at . In that gray, joyless house nobody laughed, so the sound shocked her. Pressing her hand on her heart shows fright, not illness.
15	E	Rarely means hardly ever, not often. It does not mean never: Uncle Henry never laughed , but he does speak, and later calls out There's a cyclone coming, Em .
16	C	Gray has come to stand for a life without joy: the land is gray, and so are Aunt Em, who never smiles, and Uncle Henry, who never laughs. Toto made Dorothy laugh , so she stayed happy instead of growing gray in spirit like them. It is not about the colour of her hair.

17	D	An adjective describes a noun. Small and black describe the eyes, and funny and wee describe the nose, making four. Twinkled is a verb and merrily is an adverb, telling us how the eyes twinkled.
18	B	As the wind sweeps across the prairie it bends the long grass over, one band after another, so the grass moves like waves rolling across the sea. There is no water: the waves are only a picture, and it is the grass, not people, that bows.
19	A	Lines 48-50: " I'll go look after the stock. " Then he ran toward the sheds where the cows and horses were kept. It is Aunt Em who climbs down into the cellar, and Uncle Henry had been sitting on the doorstep before he stood up.
20	E	A glance is a quick look, and close at hand means very near. Aunt Em needed only a moment to see the danger, which is why she at once screams Run for the cellar! Nothing is in her hand; close at hand is a saying.
21	C	Two things held her up. Toto hid under the bed , so Dorothy had to catch him first; then, halfway across the room , the house shook so hard that she lost her footing and sat down suddenly upon the floor. Aunt Em threw the trap door open, not shut.
22	B	Setting a short sentence apart makes the reader stop on it, and a strange thing tells us something surprising is coming without saying what. That builds suspense before the house rises into the air. It has no speech marks, and the storm is only just beginning.
23	E	A baby in a cradle is rocked gently and safely. The simile is surprising, because the wind howled horribly around the house, yet Dorothy found she was riding quite easily. It describes how the ride felt, not Dorothy's age.
24	A	At first she wonders if she would be dashed to pieces , but slowly Dorothy got over her fright until she stopped worrying and resolved to wait calmly. She does feel quite lonely , but that comes later and she never becomes happy or excited.
25	B	'wraaped' should be spelled 'wrapped'. Wrap has a short vowel and ends in one consonant, so the p is doubled before -ed, as in clap and clapped. The mistake is in group B.

26	D	'thum' should be spelled 'thumb'. Thumb has a silent b at the end, which is not heard when the word is said, as in lamb and crumb. The mistake is in group D.
27	A	'earlyest' should be spelled 'earliest'. When a word ends in a consonant and y, the y changes to i before -est: early becomes earliest, as busy becomes busiest. The mistake is in group A.
28	C	'thankfull' should be spelled 'thankful'. The suffix -ful has only one l, even though the word full has two. The mistake is in group C.
29	B	'sheild' should be spelled 'shield'. The rule is i before e except after c, and there is no c here, so it is -ie-. The mistake is in group B.
30	D	'hinderance' should be spelled 'hindrance'. The word comes from hinder, but the e is dropped when -ance is added, so it has only two syllables before the ending: hin-drance. The mistake is in group D.
31	A	'agressive' should be spelled 'aggressive'. It has a double g and a double s, just as aggression does. The mistake is in group A.
32	C	'phisical' should be spelled 'physical'. The f sound is spelled ph and the short i sound is spelled y, both from Greek, as in physics. The mistake is in group C.
33	E	There is no mistake. Competition ends in -tion, spacious ends in -cious like precious, and gymnasium starts with gy- (the y sounding like i), just as gym does. So the answer is E.
34	D	'southern england.' needs a capital letter: England. The names of countries are proper nouns and always start with a capital letter. The mistake is in group D.
35	C	'there wasnt a' needs an apostrophe: wasn't. The apostrophe shows where the letter o has been left out of was not. The mistake is in group C.
36	A	'As the night went on' needs a comma after on. The sentence begins with the clause As the night went on, and a comma must separate it from the main clause; without it, the sentence reads as if the night went on the wind. The mistake is in group A.

37	B	'its seven oaks lost six' needs a closing bracket after oaks. The words named after its seven oaks are extra information, and a bracket that opens must also close: Sevenoaks (named after its seven oaks) lost six of them. The mistake is in group B.
38	B	'nor the buses was' should be nor the buses were. With neither ... nor, the verb agrees with the subject nearest to it, and buses is plural, so it must be were. The mistake is in group B.
39	D	'neighbours garden's.' has its apostrophe in the wrong word. The gardens belong to the neighbours, so the apostrophe goes on the owners, after the s of the plural: neighbours' gardens. Gardens is only a plural and needs no apostrophe. The mistake is in group D.
40	A	'Him and Grandma' should be He and Grandma. They are the subject of the sentence, the people doing the hiding, so the subject pronoun he is needed; take away Grandma and you would say he had hidden, not him had hidden. The mistake is in group A.
41	C	'three things, a roof,' needs a colon, not a comma, after things. A colon introduces a list after a complete clause: the storm had wrecked three things: a roof, a wall and a car. With a comma, the three things read as a fourth item in the list. The mistake is in group C.
42	E	There is no mistake. The comma after Strictly speaking separates the opening phrase from the rest of the sentence; wasn't has its apostrophe where the o of not is missing; and the semicolon correctly joins two complete sentences that are closely linked. The line ends with a full stop. So the answer is E.
43	B	Weather is the rain, wind and temperature, which is what a weather station measures. Whether means if, wetter means more wet, whither is an old word for where to, and weathering is the wearing away of rock. They sound alike but none makes sense here.
44	C	The passage is in the past tense, and the simple past of fall is fell . Fallen needs had or has in front of it, felled means cut down (as in felled a tree), falled is not a word, and falls is the present tense.

45	A	After can we need a verb, and affect is the verb meaning to change or have an influence on. Effect is usually the noun (the effect of frost), afflict is used for suffering people, infect is for spreading germs, and effort is a noun.
46	D	We use between for a position with one thing on each side, and here there are exactly two: the pond and the bike shed. Among, amongst and amid are used for being in the middle of many things, and within means inside something.
47	B	Unless means except if, which joins the two ideas: a reading is no use except if it is taken at the same time. Otherwise and despite do not join a clause like this, and except and without would need to be followed by if or by a noun.
48	E	The word or pairs with either : either Priya or Sam, meaning one of the two. Neither pairs with nor, both pairs with and and would need climb, not only pairs with but also, and whether Priya or Sam climbs would leave the sentence unfinished.
49	A	The saying is under the weather , meaning slightly ill. It is a fixed phrase, so below and beneath will not do even though they mean nearly the same as under, and over or out of the weather are not sayings at all.
50	B	To lie means to rest flat, and after found the thermometer we need the -ing form: lying . Laying comes from lay, which means to put something down. Lain needs has or had, lied means told a lie, and found the thermometer lay is not correct English.