

English Mock Test 7 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	Lines 1-2: my favourite seat in the churchyard was the flat top of a raised stone tomb. The yew trees grew around the tomb and sheltered it; John did not sit in them.
2	A	To be screened from something is to be shielded from it. The thick clump of yew trees stood between the tomb and the wind, so John could sit there snugly. The trees kept off the wind, not other people's eyes, so it does not mean hidden from the church.
3	D	Lines 6-7: on a certain afternoon in the beginning of February, in the year 1758. The floods had happened before this, which is why the land was drying out.
4	B	Cracks like these normally appear only in the hottest part of the summer, but this was the beginning of February. Pointing that out tells us something out of the ordinary was happening to the ground, which prepares us for the hole that opens up next. It is winter, not summer, and nothing is said about another flood.
5	E	Lines 14-15: underneath the stone on which I sat I heard a rumbling and crumbling, and on jumping off he saw the crack had widened. It was the ground by the tomb that opened, not the stone itself, and it was still only four o'clock.
6	D	John says that no boy has ever seen a hole, a cave or a passage without longing to get into it, and then adds So it was with me. He is explaining his own behaviour as something any boy would do, not boasting that he is braver than others or warning against it.
7	A	Incontinently is an old word for immediately and without self-control. John says any boy who sees a hole or a passage wants to be inside it straight away, and he proves it by slipping in at once. Nothing about secrecy, care or unwillingness fits a boy who cannot wait.

8	B	Whither is an old word meaning where to: John wanted to find out where the passage went. It sounds like whether, which means if, but that makes no sense here. How far is close, but the question is the destination, not the distance.
9	C	Line 23: I slipped myself in feet foremost. Foremost means first, so his feet went in before the rest of him. The earth had already fallen away enough to leave a way in, so he did not need to dig or move the stone.
10	E	John says ever since Mr. Glennie's tale I had constantly before my eyes a vision of the diamond and the wealth it was to bring me. He has no evidence at all; his head is simply so full of the treasure that any hidden passage seems to lead to it. Nothing in the passage mentions a map, a name on the tomb or anything glinting in the passage.
11	A	A thoroughfare is a road or passage people pass through. John is surprised that this one looks well-used , like a busy route, rather than deserted. The word fare can mean the price of a journey, which is the trap in the last option.
12	D	The prints of many boots show that several people had walked there, and the trail shows something heavy had been dragged along. Together with the passage being well-used rather than deserted, this suggests people were secretly carrying heavy loads through it. A ghost does not leave boot prints, and many boots means more than one man.
13	B	Lest means in case, or so that something does not happen. John held his hand out in front of him in case he bumped into something in the dark. Until and whenever would mean he wanted to bump into things, and because and although do not make sense of the sentence.
14	C	An adverb tells us how an action is done. Slowly tells us how John slid his feet. Sliding is the verb and feet is the noun; the adjective would be slow.
15	E	To not know what I was about is to not know what you are doing. A horror of the darkness seized John, and he found himself wriggling out on to the grass almost before he realised it. He was not calm, and nothing in the passage tells us he heard anyone.

16	B	Lines 49-50: he would get a candle and tinder-box, and return to the churchyard . A tinder-box held the flint and steel used to light the candle, which is why Out came tinder-box and candle later on.
17	D	To light upon something is to come across it by chance, and to forestall someone is to get in ahead of them. John feared that a stranger walking by would find the hole and take Blackbeard's treasure first. The passage says nothing about floods, moonlight or a promise.
18	A	Black velvet is a deep, dull black that reflects no light, and the sentence ends it was so dark . The simile shows that no moonlight reached inside, so the hole looked like a flat black patch rather than an opening. There was no real cloth: it only looked like one.
19	C	He had just imagined that Blackbeard might be lying in wait in the bottom of the hole , which frightened him, yet he had come all this way for the treasure. Being uncertain whether to go on or back shows two feelings pulling against each other. He was hesitating, not certain or calm.
20	E	He is only glad that no one was standing by my side because, in the pitch dark, he had feared someone was. The words at any rate show the relief is small: the next sentence worries about what might be lurking in the passage. He is not looking for a friend or a way home.
21	B	John later found the passage was only about twenty yards, yet it verily seemed so to me that night that it was a mile. Moving slowly by candlelight, afraid of what might be lurking there, made the short journey feel endless. There is no side turning and nothing says the candle went out.
22	D	The stone shelves had divisions between them , dividing them into sections as a tall bookcase is divided. The comparison then gives a shiver: instead of books there were the coffins of the Mohunes . The shelves were stone, and there were no books at all.

23	C	When John's foot struck a nearly empty butt, it gave out the same hollow, booming sound . He realised it was the casks, and not the coffins, that had been knocking one against another . Mr. Glennie had blamed the coffins, and the bell is not mentioned.
24	A	John cannot resist the hole and goes back alone at night, which shows curiosity and determination. But he also flees the darkness in a horror and imagines Blackbeard waiting in the hole, so he is certainly not fearless. Climbing into a hole under a tomb is not the act of a careful boy.
25	B	'dropped' should be spelled 'dropped'. Drop has a short vowel and ends in one consonant, so the p is doubled before -ed, as in shop and shopped. The mistake is in group B.
26	C	'casle' should be spelled 'castle'. Castle has a silent t, which is not heard when the word is said, as in whistle and listen. The mistake is in group C.
27	A	'feirce' should be spelled 'fierce'. The rule is i before e except after c, and there is no c before the vowels here, so it is -ie-, as in pierce. The mistake is in group A.
28	C	'sissors' should be spelled 'scissors'. There is a silent c after the first s, as in science and scene. The mistake is in group C.
29	D	'bruse' should be spelled 'bruise'. The long oo sound in this word is spelled -ui-, as in fruit and juice. The mistake is in group D.
30	B	'que' should be spelled 'queue'. After the q, the letters u and e come twice: q-u-e-u-e. The mistake is in group B.
31	A	'Suspitious' should be spelled 'suspicious'. The shus sound is spelled -cious, as in delicious and precious, because the word comes from suspicion. The mistake is in group A.
32	C	'interupted' should be spelled 'interrupted'. The word is built from inter-, meaning between, and rupt, meaning break, so it has a double r where the two parts meet, as in corrupt. The mistake is in group C.

33	E	There is no mistake. Conscientious keeps the sci of science in the middle and ends in -tious; caretaker joins care and taker, keeping the e; and equipment has no t before the m, even though some people say one. So the answer is E.
34	C	'for tea and brandy' needs a question mark after brandy. The sentence Why would people risk their lives for tea and brandy asks a question, so it must end with a question mark before the next sentence begins. The mistake is in group C.
35	D	'a sailors wages.' needs an apostrophe: a sailor's wages. The wages belong to one sailor, so an apostrophe and s are added to sailor. The mistake is in group D.
36	B	'on dark nights, a' should be on dark nights. A. Smugglers landed on dark nights and a full moon could give them away are two complete sentences, and a comma alone cannot join them; a full stop is needed, and the new sentence starts with a capital. The mistake is in group B.
37	C	'was also used' should be were also used. The subject of the verb is tunnels, not church, and tunnels is plural. The singular word church sits next to the verb, which makes was sound right, but the verb must agree with its subject. The mistake is in group C.
38	B	'when it's safe" the' needs a comma before the closing speech mark: "Show the lantern when it's safe," the leader would whisper. When the spoken words come first and the sentence carries on, a comma goes inside the speech marks. The mistake is in group B.
39	A	'The revenue men who' needs a comma after men. The words who chased smugglers are extra information, and they need a comma at each end: The revenue men, who chased smugglers, were badly paid. The second comma is there, so the first is missing. The mistake is in group A.
40	C	'would of been' should be would have been. Would have is shortened to would've when we speak, which sounds like would of, but of is not a verb and can never follow would. The mistake is in group C.

41	D	'anything strange?' should end with a full stop: anything strange. This is a reported question, telling us what the officers asked rather than giving their exact words, so it is a statement and does not take a question mark. The mistake is in group D.
42	E	There is no mistake. However is an aside in the middle of the sentence, so it has a comma on each side; the comma after quiet comes before and, joining two complete clauses; Today starts with a capital and the line ends with a full stop. So the answer is E.
43	B	After a deep we need a noun, and breath is the noun: the air you take in. Breathe is the verb, breathed and breathing are forms of the verb, and breadth means width, which makes no sense with air.
44	D	Except means apart from: everyone had wellies apart from Leo. Accept means to take something you are offered, expect means to think something will happen, excess means too much, and exact means precise. They look alike, but only except fits.
45	A	All together , as two words, means everyone in one group, which is what keeps anyone from wandering off. Altogether, as one word, means completely or in total. All ways means every direction, always means at all times, and all ready means fully prepared.
46	C	The passage is in the past tense, and the simple past of sink is sank . Sunk needs has or had in front of it (it had sunk), sunked is not a word, sunken is an adjective (a sunken ship), and sink is the present tense.
47	E	Ava is imagining something that did not happen in the past, and the other half of the sentence is could have counted. That needs the past perfect, had brought . Brought and would bring do not match could have, have brought cannot follow If I when the moment has already passed, and brung is not a word.

48	B	To proceed is to go on or move forward, which is what the class was told to do. Precede means to go in front of something, recede is what the tide itself does as it goes out, process is a noun or means to deal with something, and proceeds does not follow were told to.
49	C	The saying is in the nick of time , meaning only just in time. It is a fixed phrase, so neck, niche and notch will not do even though a notch is a small cut like a nick, and a knack is a skill.
50	A	Illegible means too messy or smudged to read, which is why the notes had to be copied out. Legible means readable, which would give no reason to copy them. Eligible and ineligible are about being allowed to take part, and illegal means against the law.