

English Mock Test 8 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	Lines 1-4: Suddenly Lord John, who was walking first, halted with uplifted hand and called out "Look at this!" The professors only examined the prints after he had stopped them, and no guide is mentioned.
2	A	Calling it the father of all birds is Lord John's way of saying it must be the biggest bird there ever was. He is not speaking about a real father, and he did not yet suspect a reptile: it is Challenger who later says Not a bird .
3	E	A spoor is the trail of footprints an animal leaves behind, which is what the party stopped to examine . It is the track in the mud, not the mud itself, and nothing has been heard, so it cannot be a roar.
4	B	An ostrich is a very tall bird. The narrator reasons that if this foot is so much larger than an ostrich's, then an animal built upon the same scale must be far taller as well. He has not seen the creature at all; he is working its size out from its footprint.
5	D	Lord John looked eagerly round him as he loaded the gun: something huge had just passed that way, and he wanted to be ready if they came upon it. He had not yet seen the creature, and nothing suggests he meant to fire a warning shot.
6	B	Lines 12-13: Look how the water is still oozing into that deeper print! A print that is still filling with water must have been made very recently. The mud was soft, not dry, and nobody heard or saw the creature itself.
7	A	Just before this, Lord John cries See, here is the mark of a little one! Tracks of the same general form that run parallel to the big ones, side by side, show a smaller animal of the same kind walking beside it.

8	E	Challenger says it walks on three-toed feet , and occasionally puts one of its five-fingered forepaws upon the ground . Birds do walk on three-toed feet, so that part fits a bird; it is the hand-like print that no bird could make.
9	C	An ecstasy is a state of overwhelming joy. Challenger has been disbelieved for years, and here is proof that he was right, so he is beside himself with delight, not frightened or angry.
10	D	The Sussex doctor was only puzzled by fossil prints ninety years before. Repeating hoped shows that seeing such a track fresh in the mud is beyond anything a scientist could even have wished for. His words then died away into a whisper from sheer wonder, not doubt.
11	A	An adjective describes a noun. Motionless describes the noun amazement , telling us what kind of amazement it was. Stood is the verb, and the adverb would be motionlessly.
12	C	Lines 35-36: five of them, two being adults and three young ones . The two is the number of adults, which is the trap in the first option.
13	E	To bring something home to you is to make you truly understand it. No one alive had seen an iguanodon, so the narrator borrows the upright shape of a kangaroo and the scaly skin of a crocodile to help the reader imagine one. They were sitting up and feeding, not hopping towards anyone.
14	B	The wind blew from the creatures towards the party, so the party's smell and noise were blown away from the animals. Along with being well concealed in the bushes, this meant the creatures could neither see nor smell them. The wind did bring the animals' smell to the party, but that would not stop the party being discovered .
15	D	Gambols are playful leaps and skips, and unwieldy means awkward and hard to handle because of great size. The rest of the sentence shows it: bounding into the air and falling with dull thuds . Babies as big as elephants could hardly play gracefully.

16	A	The nouns are beasts, air, thuds and earth , so there are 4. Great and dull are adjectives, and bounding and falling are verbs, telling us what the beasts were doing.
17	B	A sapling is a young tree with a slender trunk, easily pulled over. The creature tore down a considerable-sized tree as easily as if it were one, which shows its enormous strength.
18	E	Tearing down the tree shows great muscles, but letting the whole weight come crashing down upon the top of it shows it had not thought ahead. The narrator is gently poking fun: strong body, small brain. The brain was small already; the tree did not injure it.
19	C	It uttered a series of shrill yelps , decided the neighbourhood was dangerous , and slowly lurched off through the wood, followed by its mate and its three enormous infants (lines 58-62).
20	D	Something that undulates moves gently up and down, like waves. The heads bobbed above the bushes as the huge animals lurched along. The gleam of their skins is described separately, and they only vanish in the next sentence.
21	E	His finger was on the trigger and his eager hunter's soul was shining from his fierce eyes , so he badly wanted to shoot. But all our exploration of the land depended upon our presence being concealed : good sense, his reason , stopped him.
22	A	Sardonic means grimly mocking, and softening for the moment tells us that for once, and only briefly, his sneering look gave way to awe. It is Challenger, not Summerlee, whose cheeks bunch up into a smile.
23	C	To be on thin ice is a saying: someone skating on thin ice could fall through at any moment, so it means being in a risky position. Nothing is frozen, and the narrator goes on to describe the same feeling of mystery and danger .

24	B	He calls the iguanodons a marvellous spectacle , and admits they were inoffensive brutes . Yet in the gloom he feels a constant menace and vague terrors , wondering what fierce, active horrors might be waiting. The harmless creatures do not calm him, because they hint at others that may not be harmless.
25	B	'claped' should be spelled 'clapped'. Clap has a short vowel and ends in one consonant, so the p is doubled before -ed. The mistake is in group B.
26	D	'ansered' should be spelled 'answered'. Answer has a silent w after the s, as in sword. The mistake is in group D.
27	A	'nieghbour' should be spelled 'neighbour'. When the letters make an ay sound they are written ei, as in eight and weigh. The mistake is in group A.
28	C	'gitar' should be spelled 'guitar'. There is a silent u after the g, as in guess and guide. The mistake is in group C.
29	D	'solem' should be spelled 'solemn'. There is a silent n after the m, as in autumn and column. The mistake is in group D.
30	C	'desended' should be spelled 'descended'. The s sound is spelled sc, as in ascend, its opposite, and in scene. The mistake is in group C.
31	A	'lepard' should be spelled 'leopard'. There is a silent o after the e, which is not heard when the word is said. The mistake is in group A.
32	B	'exibition' should be spelled 'exhibition'. There is a silent h after the x, as in exhaust and exhibit. The mistake is in group B.
33	E	There is no mistake. Orchestra spells its k sound with ch, as in chorus; lullaby has a double l in the middle and ends in y; and gentle ends in -le, as in little. So the answer is E.
34	A	'People in london' should be People in London. London is the name of a city, so it is a proper noun and needs a capital letter. The mistake is in group A.

35	B	'the dinosaur's from' should be the dinosaurs from. Dinosaurs here simply means more than one dinosaur; nothing belongs to them, so no apostrophe is needed. The mistake is in group B.
36	E	There is no mistake. Benjamin Hawkins is extra information naming the sculptor, so it has a comma on each side; it has capitals because it is a name; and the sentence ends with a full stop. So the answer is E.
37	B	'were finished a' needs a comma after finished: Before the models were finished, a famous dinner was held in one. When a sentence opens with a clause beginning Before, a comma marks where that opening clause ends and the main clause begins. The mistake is in group B.
38	D	'inside it's mould.' should be inside its mould. It's with an apostrophe is short for it is or it has, and inside it is mould makes no sense. The mould belonged to the Iguanodon, so the possessive its, with no apostrophe, is needed. The mistake is in group D.
39	A	'Less facts' should be Fewer facts. Facts can be counted, so we use fewer; less is for things that cannot be counted, such as less knowledge. The mistake is in group A.
40	D	'it was a horn.' needs a closing bracket: it was a horn). A bracket was opened before the experts, so it must be closed before the full stop. The mistake is in group D.
41	C	'"is that a horn' should be "Is that a horn. The first word inside speech marks always takes a capital letter, even when the spoken words come after my brother whispered. The mistake is in group C.
42	C	'have changed much' should be has changed much. In a neither ... nor sentence, the verb agrees with the subject nearest to it, which is island, and island is singular. The plural models comes first, which makes have sound right. The mistake is in group C.
43	E	A piece of advice is a single bit of it. Peace means calm, peas are vegetables and pace is the speed you walk at. Pieces is plural, so it cannot follow a.

44	B	The verb is lie, meaning to rest somewhere, and after has it becomes lain . Laid belongs to lay, which needs an object (to lay a table), lay is the simple past and cannot follow has, lied means told a lie, and layed is not a word.
45	A	We use among when something is surrounded by many things, such as thousands of pebbles. Between is for two things, and into, onto and toward all describe movement, which does not fit something lying hidden.
46	D	To lend is to give something for a while; to borrow is to take it. The sister borrows, so I lend. Lent is the past tense and lending is the -ing form, and neither can follow to, while to owe her mine makes no sense.
47	E	To imply is to suggest something without saying it, which is what the smile does. Inferring is what the person watching does: we infer from the smile. Implied and implying cannot follow seemed to, and apply means to put something on or to ask formally.
48	B	The saying is with bated breath , meaning hardly breathing because of excitement. Bated is an old shortening of abated, meaning held back, but the phrase always uses bated. Baited is what a fishing hook is, and bathed and beaten make no sense.
49	D	The saying is to take something with a pinch of salt , meaning not to believe it completely. It is a fixed phrase, so a sprinkle, however close in meaning, will not do.
50	A	The opening words Exhausted but happy must describe whoever comes straight after the comma. Only we trudged puts the people there. The others would mean the car park, the bags, the time or the fossils were exhausted but happy.