

English Mock Test 9 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	B	Lines 2-3: he slept as I reckoned, about nine hours , and when he woke it was just day-light .
2	D	To stir here is to make even the smallest movement. Gulliver was already awake, since he attempted to rise , but he was tied down so firmly that he could not move. Stirring a pot is a different meaning of the word.
3	A	Lines 5-7: my arms and legs were strongly fastened on each side to the ground; and my hair ... tied down in the same manner .
4	C	A ligature is a thread or cord used to bind something. They are slender , so they are thin, which rules out chains and wide belts, and they run across his body in the same way as the strings holding his arms and hair.
5	E	Something that offends the eyes is unpleasant or painful to them. He could only look upwards while the sun began to grow hot , so he had to stare into the bright morning light. It does not mean he was upset, and the light was bright, not dim.
6	A	His posture is the position he was lying in: on his back, with his hair tied down so he could only look upwards . The grass was very short , and it was already daylight.
7	D	Lines 16-17: with a bow and arrow in his hands, and a quiver at his back . A quiver is the case that holds arrows. Spears, ladders and pegs appear later, but not with this first creature.
8	B	To perceive something is to notice it and understand what it is. Gulliver bent his eyes downwards as much as I could and saw for himself that the thing on his chest was a tiny person. Nobody told him; he worked it out by looking.
9	E	To conjecture is to make a guess. Gulliver felt the others moving on him but could see only the first one, so he honestly admits that believing they were of the same kind was a guess. The words at least forty show he had not counted them either.

10	C	Utmost means the very greatest. Gulliver was as astonished as a person could be, which is why he roared so loud . Uttermost can mean furthest, but here it is about how strong the feeling was.
11	A	He could see nothing but the sky, so he could not have watched them fall. Afterwards told shows he learned it later, and reminds us he is looking back on events. Nothing suggests he doubts it or meant to hurt anyone: they fell in a fright at his roar.
12	D	Today admiration usually means approving of someone, but in older writing it often meant wonder . The little man had just got a full sight of the giant's face and threw up his hands and eyes in amazement. Nothing Gulliver had done so far would earn respect; he had just roared and frightened them.
13	B	Saying he did not know what they meant then implies that at a later time he did. Like as I was afterwards told , it shows Gulliver is writing after he has come to know these people and their language.
14	E	Uneasiness is a noun: it names a feeling, and it follows the adjective great , which describes it. The adjective would be uneasy and the adverb uneasily. The -ness ending often turns an adjective into a noun, as in kindness.
15	C	Lines 28-30: he managed to break the strings, and wrench out the pegs that fastened my left arm to the ground . He only loosened his hair enough to turn his head a little.
16	A	Lines 33-34: I was just able to turn my head about two inches . Six inches was the height of the little creature, and four yards is how far away the knocking was.
17	E	The simile compares the arrows to needles: small, sharp and painful, but not deadly to a man of Gulliver's size. To the little people they were weapons; to Gulliver they felt like a hundred pinpricks. They did hurt, because he groans with grief and pain .

18	B	A flight of arrows is a group shot together. In Gulliver's time, bombs were fired up in a high curve to fall on a target from above, and the second flight did the same: it went into the air and fell on my body and on my face . There is no mention of explosions or noise.
19	D	Fell a groaning is an old way of saying began groaning, just as someone might fall asleep or fall silent. Gulliver was lying tied down, so he could not have fallen over.
20	C	He had on the jerkin, so he was wearing it on his body, and the spears could not pierce it, so it was tough. A jerkin is a close-fitting jacket, and buff is strong, thick leather. A helmet or scarf would not protect his sides, and a thin cotton shirt would not stop a spear.
21	A	His design , or plan, was to continue so till night, when, my left hand being already loose, I could easily free myself . Lying still was prudent , meaning sensible, because each time he struggled they fired more arrows.
22	E	Fortune here means chance or fate, and to dispose of someone otherwise is to arrange things differently. After Gulliver has explained his plan, this short sentence warns that it will not work out. It was fate, not Gulliver, that changed things.
23	D	When he turned his head towards the sound he saw a stage erected near his right ear, with ladders to climb it. The knocking was the sound of it being built, and it was here that an important person made him a speech.
24	B	The whole passage is about Gulliver waking to find himself tied down and attacked by tiny people. The shipwreck happened before it begins, he does not escape, the only mention of Europe is a comparison, and he is lying still, not strolling.
25	C	'hurried' should be spelled 'hurried'. When a word ends in a consonant and then y, the y changes to i before -ed, as in cry and cried. The mistake is in group C.
26	A	'painfull' should be spelled 'painful'. The suffix -ful, meaning full of, only ever has one l. The mistake is in group A.

27	D	'shreik' should be spelled 'shriek'. The rule is i before e except after c, and here the vowels follow r, so it is -ie-. The mistake is in group D.
28	B	'dout' should be spelled 'doubt'. There is a silent b before the t, as in debt. The mistake is in group B.
29	A	'nuckles' should be spelled 'knuckles'. There is a silent k at the start, as in knee and knit. The mistake is in group A.
30	D	'rubarb' should be spelled 'rhubarb'. There is a silent h after the first r, as in rhyme and rhino. The mistake is in group D.
31	C	'anceint' should be spelled 'ancient'. The sh sound is made by the letters ci, as in special and delicious, so the i must come straight after the c. The mistake is in group C.
32	B	'circuit' should be spelled 'circuit'. There is an i after the u that is not heard, as in biscuit. The mistake is in group B.
33	E	There is no mistake. Mechanic spells its k sound with ch, as in chemist; aerial begins with ae, not air; and caravan has an a in each of its three parts. So the answer is E.
34	B	'felt like a giant' needs a question mark after giant. Have you ever felt like a giant asks a question, so it must end with a question mark before the next sentence, I did last summer, begins. The mistake is in group B.
35	A	'The worlds oldest' should be The world's oldest. The oldest model village belongs to the world, so world needs an apostrophe before the s. The mistake is in group A.
36	D	'his guests children.' needs an apostrophe: his guests' children. The children belong to the guests, and guests is a plural ending in s, so the apostrophe goes after the s. The mistake is in group D.
37	B	'wasn't no plan' should be wasn't any plan, or was no plan. Wasn't already contains not, so adding no makes a double negative, which cancels itself out. The mistake is in group B.

38	E	There is no mistake. The colon comes after a complete sentence, Soon it had all a town needs, and introduces the list; commas separate the items in the list, with and before the last; and the line ends with a full stop. So the answer is E.
39	C	'which look after it' should be who look after it. The gardeners are people, and we use who for people and which for things. The mistake is in group C.
40	D	'run on its track.' should be runs on its track. The subject of the verb is each, which is singular, so the verb must be runs; the plural trains sits closer to the verb and makes run sound right. Circle is correct, because it goes with trains. The mistake is in group D.
41	A	'Grandad and me' should be Grandad and I. The two people are the subject, doing the watching, so the subject pronoun I is needed. Take away Grandad and the test is plain: Me watched a tiny train is wrong. The mistake is in group A.
42	C	'raised millions' should be has raised millions. Since it opened describes a time that runs right up to now, so the verb needs has, as in I have lived here since 2020. The mistake is in group C.
43	E	The rest between lessons is break . A brake is what stops a bicycle, broke is the past tense of break, and breaking is the -ing form of the verb.
44	A	To bear a weight is to hold it up. After had to we need the plain form of the verb. Bare means uncovered, bore is the past tense, and born and borne need has or was in front of them.
45	D	To ensure is to make certain that something happens. Insure means to buy insurance against loss, assure means to tell someone confidently so they stop worrying (you assure a person), unsure is an adjective, and ensured cannot follow to.
46	B	Tape that comes loose is no longer stuck tight. Lose, with one o, is a verb meaning to stop having something; loss is a noun; lost is the past of lose; and came loosely is not how the phrase works.

47	C	Whereas joins two ideas that contrast: ours sagged, theirs stayed flat. Whereby means by which, whereupon means immediately after which, wherever means in any place, and whereabouts means roughly where. None shows a contrast.
48	A	The saying is back to the drawing board , meaning a plan has failed and you must start again. It is a fixed phrase, so a painting board or black board will not do, even though a blackboard is something you draw on.
49	B	To adapt something is to change it to make it work better. To adopt is to take something on as your own, but the design was already ours. Adept means skilful, adapted cannot follow to, and adaptable is an adjective.
50	D	Principal means main or most important, which describes the reason. A principle is a rule or belief, principled describes a person with firm beliefs, a principality is a country ruled by a prince, and principally is an adverb, which cannot describe the noun reason.