

English Mock Test 10 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	D	Line 1: When I returned to the common the sun was setting. Later he says I had the sunset in my eyes.
2	B	The sky was still a bright lemon yellow from the sunset, so the people in front of it showed up as dark outlines, the way anything does against a bright light. Nothing is said about clothes or soot, and the sky was still light.
3	E	The apostrophes mark the sounds the boy leaves out: going becomes a-goin' and home becomes 'ome. Writing it this way lets us hear his ordinary country accent. Spelling does not come into speech, and he speaks clearly enough for his meaning to come across.
4	C	Ogilvy says We don't know what's in the confounded thing. With the lid unscrewing itself, anything could come out, and the crowd was pushing so hard that a man had already fallen in. He does not know it will explode; it is the not knowing that worries him.
5	B	Confounded is an old-fashioned, mild way of cursing something, like calling it that wretched thing. Ogilvy is exasperated with the crowd and the cylinder alike. Its other meaning, puzzled, is how he feels, but the word here describes the thing.
6	A	Lines 20–22: he was standing on the cylinder and trying to scramble out of the hole again. The crowd had pushed him in. He did not go in by choice.
7	D	Something that projects sticks out from a surface. The lid was being screwed out from inside, so nearly two feet of the screw now stood out of the cylinder. Projecting pictures on a screen is a different meaning of the word.
8	A	A concussion is the shock of a heavy blow. The metal lid struck the gravel so hard that it rang out. Today we mostly use the word for a head injury caused by such a blow, but nobody was hit, and ringing rules out a soft thud.

9	E	The second sentence explains the first. Eyes dazzled by the sunset take a moment to see into shadow, so for a moment the hole looked completely black, and then he presently saw something stirring within the shadow . The sun was still in his eyes, so it had not set.
10	C	Terrestrial comes from the Latin terra, the Earth. The crowd expected a visitor from Mars to be something like people from Earth, only a little different. A terrier is named from the same word because it digs, which is the trap in living underground.
11	B	Luminous means giving off light, as the word illuminate does. The disks shone out of the dark shadow. They are already called disks, so flat and round is not what luminous adds.
12	D	The narrator only says it resembled a snake; a few lines later he mentions other tentacles projecting from the cylinder, which shows what the first one was. The walking stick is only there to give its thickness.
13	A	Lines 39-40: There was a loud shriek from a woman behind . The narrator himself felt a sudden chill but did not cry out.
14	E	When one thing gives place to another, it is replaced by it. The looks of surprise on the crowd's faces were changing into looks of fear as they saw the tentacles. It is about their expressions, not where they stood.
15	C	To be articulate is to speak clearly, so inarticulate sounds are not formed into words. Exclamations are sudden cries. The frightened crowd could only gasp and cry out. The sounds came from people on all sides , not from the cylinder.
16	B	Lines 46-47: the people on the other side of the pit running off, Stent among them . The shopman was still struggling at the edge, and the narrator stood frozen.
17	A	Petrified comes from the word for stone, and here it means frozen stiff with fear, as if turned to stone. The sentence before tells us ungovernable terror gripped me . He was not really turned to stone, since he runs away later.

18	D	Line 50: A big greyish rounded bulk, the size, perhaps, of a bear. The snake was the tentacle, and the man was what the crowd had expected to see.
19	E	Glistened is a verb: it tells us what the creature did as it caught the light. It is the pronoun, wet is the adjective and leather is the noun.
20	C	The verbs are heaved and pulsated , the two things the creature did. Convulsively is an adverb telling us how it did them, whole is an adjective and creature is a noun.
21	B	By saying that people who have never seen one can scarcely imagine it, he shows that he has, and warns that even the long description that follows cannot fully capture the horror.
22	A	The narrator says the heaviness was due to the greater gravitational energy of the earth . The creature was used to weaker pull, so on Earth its body dragged it down. No crash injury or crowd is blamed.
23	E	Forthwith is an old word for at once. As soon as the first creature toppled into the pit, a second appeared in the opening. It sounds like forward, which is the trap.
24	D	To avert your face is to turn it away. He could not turn away from the creatures, so he ran looking back over his shoulder, going sideways and stumbling. Though terrified, he was also held by a horrified fascination.
25	A	'hottest' should be spelled 'hottest'. Hot has a short vowel and ends in one consonant, so the t is doubled before -est. The mistake is in group A.
26	D	'lamb' should be spelled 'lamb'. There is a silent b after the m, as in climb and comb. The mistake is in group D.
27	C	'greif' should be spelled 'grief'. The rule is i before e except after c, and here the vowels follow r, so it is -ie-. The mistake is in group C.
28	B	'nawed' should be spelled 'gnawed'. There is a silent g at the start, as in gnome and gnat. The mistake is in group B.

29	D	'sholders' should be spelled 'shoulders'. The long o sound in this word is spelled -ou-, as in boulder and mould. The mistake is in group D.
30	A	'hidious' should be spelled 'hideous'. The ending is -eous, as in gorgeous and courteous. The mistake is in group A.
31	C	'cilinder' should be spelled 'cylinder'. The short i sound is spelled with a y, as in symbol and cymbal, and the c is soft because a y follows it. The mistake is in group C.
32	B	'tecnique' should be spelled 'technique'. The k sound is spelled ch, as in technology, and the word ends in -ique, as in unique. The mistake is in group B.
33	E	There is no mistake. Ambitious ends in -tious, as in cautious; astronomer begins with astro-, meaning star; and meteor ends in -or. So the answer is E.
34	A	'Mars is a cold' needs a comma after cold: a cold, dusty and rocky planet. Cold, dusty and rocky is a list of adjectives, so commas separate the items, with and before the last. The mistake is in group A.
35	C	'dust. the dust' should be dust. The dust. After a full stop a new sentence begins, and the first word of a sentence always takes a capital letter. The mistake is in group C.
36	E	There is no mistake. A huge volcano is extra information about Olympus Mons, so it has a comma on each side; Olympus Mons and Everest are names and take capitals; and the sentence ends with a full stop. So the answer is E.
37	C	'there names are' should be their names are. The names belong to the moons, so the possessive their is needed. There means in that place. The mistake is in group C.
38	B	'biggest of the two' should be bigger of the two. When only two things are compared, we use the comparative, bigger; the superlative, biggest, is for three or more. The mistake is in group B.

39	B	'who's robots explore' should be whose robots explore. Who's is short for who is or who has, and who is robots makes no sense. The robots belong to the scientists, so the possessive whose is needed. The mistake is in group B.
40	A	'The rovers carry:' should have no colon. A colon introducing a list must follow a complete sentence, and The rovers carry is not complete without the things they carry. The list simply follows the verb. The mistake is in group A.
41	D	'live there?' needs closing speech marks: live there?" The spoken words were opened with speech marks before Could, so they must be closed after the question mark. The mistake is in group D.
42	A	'Between you and I,' should be Between you and me. After a preposition such as between, the object pronoun me is needed, just as we would say between us, not between we. The mistake is in group A.
43	C	Hardly means almost not, so I could hardly sleep means I barely slept. Hard and harder describe difficulty or effort, hardy means tough, and hardness is a noun.
44	A	Otherwise means if not: if we were not there by eight, the coach would leave. Although shows contrast and because gives a reason, which make nonsense of the line, whether needs a choice, and unless would mean the coach left if we did not arrive late.
45	D	Seats that recline tip backwards, which lets you look straight up. Declined means refused or went down, inclined means leaning towards or likely to, recoiled means jumped back in fear, and relied means depended on.
46	E	The explanation gives a reason, and why is the word that asks for or introduces a reason. Explaining what Mars is called the Red Planet does not make sense, and which, who and whose need a noun or person to refer to.
47	B	Due to means caused by, which is what the line needs. Owed to would mean a debt is owed to the iron, made to and caused to would mean the colour was forced to do something, and result would need the words the result of instead.

48	A	To traverse something is to travel across it, which is what the rover does. Transverse is an adjective meaning lying across, a travesty is a bad imitation, traversal is a noun, and travel would need across after it.
49	D	The saying is over the moon , meaning extremely happy. It is a fixed phrase, so over the stars, sun, sky or rainbow will not do, however well they suit a planetarium.
50	C	None of us means not a single one of us. No one and nobody cannot be followed by of us, nothing is used for things rather than people, and neither is only for two people, while a whole class was on the coach.