

English Mock Test 11 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	Lines 3-4: John and Dorry say Alexander's put us up a splendid one in the wood-shed . The boys only wanted to use it; they did not build it.
2	A	A positive tone here is a firm one that allows no argument: Aunt Izzie says Not till to-morrow twice. Positive can also mean cheerful and hopeful, but she is giving a strict order, not looking on the bright side.
3	E	The author says that If she had told this to the children, all would have been right : had Aunt Izzie explained that the staple was cracked, nobody would have wanted to swing. Explaining how to swing is the trap in the word explained; it was the reason she needed to explain.
4	B	Lines 9-10: Alexander had cracked one of the staples which fastened it to the roof . The ropes were thick new ropes and the seat hung just the right distance from the floor , so neither was the problem.
5	D	To caution someone is to warn them of a danger. Alexander warned her to let no one use the swing because it really was not safe . He was not promising anything or blaming anyone.
6	D	The next sentence says If she had told this to the children , and then names Aunt Izzie's theory , so the person Alexander warned is Aunt Izzie. She is Dr. Carr's sister, which is why she shares his surname. Katy and her sisters are Carrs too, but they are the children who were not told.
7	A	To obey without explanation means doing as you are told even when nobody tells you why. The other choices all turn her belief round, so that the explanation matters, which is exactly what she thought unnecessary.
8	C	Someone who is repentant regrets something they have done: Katy was thoroughly ashamed of that push . Refusing to obey is defiant and unhappy with things is discontented , the words listed beside it, and repeating is a trap on the sound of the word.

9	E	Katy knew in her heart that she was ashamed, but Aunt Izzie's hint had made her too angry to allow of her confessing this to herself or anybody else . She does not deny the push, and the passage says she had not meant to hurt Elsie, not that Elsie was unhurt.
10	B	To choke back tears is to force yourself not to cry when you want to. Katy says I don't care! , but the tears she is holding back show that she does care.
11	A	Katy has to suppose a reason because none was given, and she guesses the heat. The reader already knows the true reason, the cracked staple, so her careless guess makes us fear what will happen next. That is the result of Aunt Izzie not explaining, as the author warned.
12	E	Line 30: the swing had a broad, comfortable seat , and it hung just the right distance from the floor . It was the staple in the roof that was cracked, not the seat.
13	C	The adjectives are first-rate, broad, comfortable, thick and new . First-rate is easily missed because it has a hyphen, which gives 4. One stands for the swing, seat and ropes are nouns and was is a verb.
14	B	Capital is an old-fashioned word for excellent, and a hand is a worker, as in a farmhand. So Alexander was very good at putting up swings. The capital city and a real hand are traps on the ordinary meanings of the two words.
15	D	Lines 9-10 tell us that Alexander, in putting up the swing, had cracked one of the staples . Praising his skill just as Katy sits in the swing reminds the reader of that danger, even though the swing itself really was first-rate .
16	D	A simile compares one thing to another using like or as: the breeze from the swing moved her hair like a great fan . A metaphor would say the breeze was a fan, without like.
17	B	Lines 45-46: she could see pigeons sitting and pluming themselves on the eaves of the barn, with white clouds blowing over the blue sky , so the clouds were not rain clouds.

18	E	Here to graze is to brush against something lightly. Katy wanted to swing so high that her toes just touched the roof. Grazing cattle eat grass and a grazed knee is scraped, but neither fits toes and a roof.
19	A	Breaking the sentence up with dashes and saying down three times slows the reader, so the fall seems to go on and on, just as a frightening moment seems to for the person inside it. She fell only once, and nobody speaks.
20	C	Katy knew no more because she had been knocked out by the fall, and the next thing she knows is that she opened her eyes on the sofa. It was a sunny day, so the darkness is not night.
21	E	Faintly is an adverb: it tells us how Katy spoke. Many adverbs end in -ly. Said is the verb, Katy is a noun, and faint on its own would be the adjective.
22	A	Unusually tells us her voice is not normally gentle; earlier she speaks in a positive tone and gives orders. Seeing Katy hurt has frightened her, and she is kneeling by her with something cold and wet for her forehead. She knew all about the cracked staple.
23	C	Katy admits I didn't forget : she knew about the order and chose to ignore it. Aunt Izzie is being gentle, not scolding, so it is Katy's own shame that makes her cry.
24	B	The whole passage leads from an order Katy chooses to ignore to the fall that follows. Katy Learns to Fly and The Best Swing in Town fit only the moments before the fall, and the cracked staple was no secret, only something not explained.
25	C	'riggled' should be spelled 'wriggled'. There is a silent w at the start, as in write and wrist. The mistake is in group C.
26	A	'puppys' should be spelled 'puppies'. When a word ends in a consonant followed by y, the y changes to i before -es is added. The mistake is in group A.
27	D	'colum' should be spelled 'column'. There is a silent n after the m, as in solemn and hymn. The mistake is in group D.

28	B	'rasberries' should be spelled 'raspberries'. There is a silent p in the middle, because the word is rasp and berries joined together. The mistake is in group B.
29	C	'jelous' should be spelled 'jealous'. The short e sound is spelled ea, as in head and zealous, and the ending is -ous. The mistake is in group C.
30	A	'sargent' should be spelled 'sergeant'. The ar sound is spelled er, and the ending is -geant, with an e after the g to keep it soft. The mistake is in group A.
31	D	'conciencie' should be spelled 'conscience'. The sh sound is spelled sc, and the word ends in science. The mistake is in group D.
32	B	'boistrous' should be spelled 'boisterous'. The ending is -erous, as in dangerous, even though the e is hardly heard when the word is said. The mistake is in group B.
33	E	There is no mistake. Courteous ends in -eous, as in gorgeous; official ends in -cial, as in special; brochure spells its sh sound ch; and museum ends in -eum. So the answer is E.
34	B	'of 1858, london' should be of 1858, London. London is the name of a city, and names of places always take a capital letter. The mistake is in group B.
35	C	'years, the hot sun' should be years. The hot sun. These are two complete sentences, and a comma alone cannot join them; that mistake is called a comma splice. A full stop is needed, or a joining word such as and. The mistake is in group C.
36	D	'Great Stink' needs a full stop after it: Great Stink. Every sentence must end with a punctuation mark, and this one is a statement, so it takes a full stop. The mistake is in group D.
37	B	'met by the river had' needs a comma after river: met by the river, had. The words which met by the river are extra information dropped into the sentence, so they need a comma on both sides, and only the first comma is there. The mistake is in group B.

38	A	'A more better' should be A better. Better already means more good, so adding more makes a double comparative. The mistake is in group A.
39	D	'the citys streets.' should be the city's streets. The streets belong to the city, so an apostrophe is needed before the s to show possession. The mistake is in group D.
40	C	'was specially' should be were specially. The verb must agree with its subject, which is The bricks, not the tunnels or each. Bricks is plural, so it takes were. The mistake is in group C.
41	A	'Less people fell' should be Fewer people fell. Fewer is used for things that can be counted, such as people, and less for amounts that cannot, such as water. The mistake is in group A.
42	E	There is no mistake. 'its job' has no apostrophe because its means belonging to it; 'it's more than' has one because it's is short for it is; the comma comes before and where two sentences are joined; and the line ends with a full stop. So the answer is E.
43	B	My brother Sam and I are two people, so the plural verb were is needed, and the past tense matches opened. Was and is are for one person, and be and been cannot follow I on their own here.
44	D	A superlative such as tallest picks out one thing above all others, so it takes the . A tallest, an tallest, some tallest and any tallest are not correct English.
45	A	Being nervous of heights and heading straight for a zip wire are surprising together, so a word showing contrast is needed: Although . Because and Since would give his nerves as the reason he went, Unless makes no sense, and So cannot begin this sentence.
46	E	Only advised can be followed by him to: the attendant advised him to hold on. We say suggested that he held, insisted that he held, explained that he should hold and proposed that he held, so none of them fits him to.

47	C	Never means not at any time, so Sam never looked down once is correct. Not would need did before it (did not look), ever would need a negative word as well, and no and nor cannot come before a verb like this.
48	B	The line imagines a past day turning out differently, and I would have had shows that. The if part must then be in the past perfect: If I had been . Was and were only suit something imagined about now, and have been and would be cannot follow if in this sentence.
49	D	By the time the playground closed points to a moment in the past, and the trying was finished before it, so the past perfect had tried is needed. Have tried is for up to now, tried and try do not show it was already done, and were trying clashes with at least twice.
50	C	Exhausted means very tired, which is why he fell asleep. Exhausting describes something that makes other people tired, exhaustive means complete and thorough, exhaust is a verb or the pipe on a car, and exhaustion is a noun.