

English Mock Test 12 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	B	Lines 1-5: it was One very wet day , with mist turning into raindrops and pouring down on the roofs , so the princess could not of course go out . Nothing is said about illness, a locked door or lessons.
2	D	Whence is an old word meaning from where or from which place. The rain poured on to the roofs, and from there it dropped off the eaves in a fringe of water. It sounds like when, which is the trap.
3	A	Amuse is a verb: it is what the toys could no longer do. Toys is a noun, no longer works as an adverb, and her is a pronoun.
4	E	The narrator says readers would be amazed that the princess was bored with such wonderful toys, But then, you wouldn't have the toys themselves . Owning the toys is what makes it possible to tire of them, so a reader who only hears about them cannot imagine it.
5	C	Until now the story has been in the past tense (She got very tired). Switching to you see her, goes and wakes puts the reader in the room, as if looking at the picture the narrator has just described and seeing it come to life.
6	C	The princess had been sitting very miserable , bored even with her toys. On a day so dull, something as ordinary as the nurse going out was enough to make her wake up a little .
7	A	Wood that is worm-eaten has been bored full of small holes by beetle grubs, which takes many years. Together with old and as if never anyone had set foot upon it , it shows the stair was ancient and unused. There were no actual worms on it.
8	E	Sufficient means enough. A peep up six steps had made her wonder about the top, and on such a day , when there was nothing else to do, that was all the reason she needed. She clearly had not seen the top, since she was trying to find out .

9	C	Lines 21-22: she ran until she came to the top of the third flight . Six is the number of steps she had climbed once before.
10	B	The line before says It was so silent! Room after empty room made her feel how far she was from anyone. What scares her is that there is nobody , so it is not robbers or goblins behind the doors.
11	A	The sentence before says she ran back for the stairs and her safe nursery . So she thought tells us that was only what she believed: she had actually lost her way some time earlier. long ago means earlier that afternoon, not years before.
12	D	Irene did not know where she was, but the narrator hints that she was not truly lost, meaning lost for good or beyond help. It is a hint to the reader that the adventure will turn out well. Forgetting who she was is a trap on the words lost herself .
13	B	There is no real lump: the words describe the tightness people feel in the throat just before they burst into tears. The next sentence says she was too frightened to cry for some time , and then she does.
14	E	Lines 40-41: She threw herself on the floor, and burst into a wailing cry broken by sobs . She never calls for anyone.
15	A	The narrator is saying she did well for an eight-year-old: she cried, but did not cry long , and then got up and made a plan. It does not claim she was braver than adults.
16	C	To resolve to do something is to make up your mind to do it. Irene decided to search carefully, passage by passage. Resolved can mean solved when a problem is settled, but here the problem is not yet solved: This she did, but without success .
17	D	Lines 47-49: She went over the same ground again and again without knowing it, for the passages and doors were all alike . Nothing is said about darkness or locked doors.
18	E	Frightened as she was shows she was still afraid, yet she could not help wishing to find out where it went. The stair went up, the wrong way for home, so she was not climbing it to get back.

19	B	Lines 53-54: It was very narrow, and so steep that she went on like a four-legged creature on her hands and feet. The four-legged creature is only a comparison; she was not playing a game.
20	A	Monotonous comes from words meaning one tone: the hum stayed on the same steady note, unlike the great trampling noise of the rain. Tuneful and lively is its opposite.
21	C	A bee that has found plenty of honey is busy and content, so the comparison makes the humming sound calm and happy. After the dreadful empty passages, this is the first sound that is not frightening. The bee is only a comparison: the hum was coming from something in the room.
22	D	Lines 75-78: her hair was white almost as snow, and her eyes looked so wise that you could not have helped seeing she must be old. Her face was smooth, so there were no wrinkles, and she has not yet spoken.
23	C	The nouns are hair, forehead, face and back (in all over her back). The first back , in combed back, is an adverb telling us which way the hair was combed, so counting it gives 5. Loose is an adjective and her is a pronoun.
24	B	To an eight-year-old, fifty seems very old indeed, but the narrator says the lady was rather older than that and promises to tell us more. With smooth skin, snow-white hair and a hidden room at the top of a secret stair, she is plainly no ordinary old woman.
25	D	'nitted' should be spelled 'knitted'. There is a silent k at the start, as in knee and knot, and the t is doubled before -ed. The mistake is in group D.
26	B	'prettiest' should be spelled 'prettiest'. When a word ends in a consonant followed by y, the y changes to i before -est is added. The mistake is in group B.
27	C	'sene' should be spelled 'scene'. There is a silent c after the s, as in science and scent. The mistake is in group C.

28	A	'dett' should be spelled 'debt'. There is a silent b before the t, as in doubt. The mistake is in group A.
29	D	'ryme' should be spelled 'rhyme'. There is a silent h after the r, as in rhino and rhubarb. The mistake is in group D.
30	B	'anxous' should be spelled 'anxious'. The ending is -ious, which is sounded shus, as in precious. The mistake is in group B.
31	C	'equiped' should be spelled 'equipped'. The stress falls on the last syllable, quip, so the p is doubled before -ed, as in admitted. The mistake is in group C.
32	A	'disgise' should be spelled 'disguise'. There is a silent u after the g, as in guide and guitar. The mistake is in group A.
33	E	There is no mistake. Physician begins with ph, sounded f, and ends in -cian, as in magician; prescribed has an s after the pre-; soothing drops the e of soothe before -ing; and ointment is spelled as it sounds. So the answer is E.
34	D	'of London ravens.' should end with a question mark: of London ravens? The line begins Have you ever, so it is a question, and a question ends with a question mark. The mistake is in group D.
35	A	'Its said that' should be It's said that. It's is short for it is, which is what is meant here: it is said that. Its without an apostrophe means belonging to it. The mistake is in group A.
36	B	'(there are at least six' needs a closing bracket: (there are at least six). Brackets always come in pairs, so the extra information must be closed off before the sentence carries on with live in the castle grounds. The mistake is in group B.
37	B	'raven's are looked' should be ravens are looked. Ravens is simply a plural meaning more than one raven, and a plain plural never takes an apostrophe. The mistake is in group B.
38	A	'Nobody never' should be Nobody ever. Nobody is already a negative word, so adding never makes a double negative, which in correct English cancels itself out. The mistake is in group A.

39	E	There is no mistake. The words who knows each bird by name are extra information about the Ravenmaster, so they have a comma on each side, and both are there; the title Ravenmaster takes a capital; and the line ends with a full stop. So the answer is E.
40	B	'are trimmed", said' should be are trimmed," said. When speech is interrupted by said our guide, the comma belongs to the spoken words, so it goes inside the closing speech marks. The mistake is in group B.
41	C	'have escaped' should be has escaped. The subject is one, not ravens, and one is singular, so the verb must be has. The mistake is in group C.
42	B	'the kingdom most' needs a comma after kingdom: the kingdom, most. Luckily for the kingdom is a phrase placed at the front of the sentence, and a comma separates it from the main part. The mistake is in group B.
43	C	They're is short for they are, and the line needs they are going to bake. Their means belonging to them, there means in that place, and the and then make no sense before going.
44	A	Wanting biscuits and being outvoted are opposed, so the contrasting word but is needed. So and because would make wanting biscuits the reason for losing the vote, and or and if make no sense.
45	E	The mum belongs to Jamal, so the possessive whose is needed. Who's means who is, which would give who is mum runs; who and whom cannot be followed by mum like this; and which is used for things, not people.
46	B	After a disastrous we need a noun meaning a result, and that is effect . Affect is normally a verb (the heat affected the sponge), affection means fondness, efficient is an adjective and effort means hard work.
47	D	The saying is burnt to a crisp , meaning burnt right through. It is a fixed phrase, so into, as, like and for will not do, even though burnt into or burnt like might seem possible.

48	A	Should have describes something that was the right thing to do but did not happen. Ought would need to after it (ought to have), shall have and will have look forward instead of back, and can cannot be followed by have like this.
49	C	The word nor later in the line must be paired with Neither . Either goes with or, Both goes with and, and Not and None cannot introduce a pair of people joined by nor.
50	B	A prize is given for something, which names the reason for it. A prize of would name what the prize is, and by, with and at do not show a reason.