

English Mock Test 13 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	Lines 4-5: often did we three long to be landed on one, imagining that we should certainly find perfect happiness there!
2	A	Verdant means green with fresh, growing plants; it comes from an old word for green. The palm-trees looked bright and beautiful in the sunshine , which fits green and healthy, not dry or dusty.
3	D	The next paragraph begins with an awful storm , and the ship is wrecked on an island. The boys do get their wish to land on one, but as shipwrecked survivors. Hinting at what is to come like this is called foreshadowing.
4	B	A squall is a sudden, violent rush of wind, strong enough here to snap two masts. A baby can squall, meaning scream, which is the trap in a loud shout.
5	E	A rag is a tiny scrap of cloth. The wind was so strong that Even this one mast was more than enough , so they would not risk putting up any sail at all, however small, in case it too was torn away or the ship was blown over.
6	C	Line 12: For five days the tempest raged in all its fury , and then on the sixth morning of the gale we saw land ahead . Land was seen at the start of the sixth day, after five full days of storm.
7	B	Here lashed means tied tightly, as sailors tie things down on a ship, so that the steersman should not be washed away . Later the waves lashed the reef , where the word means struck like a whip, which is the trap.
8	D	To give yourself up for lost is to lose all hope of being saved. With the masts gone, everything swept overboard and no idea where they were, the crew expected the ship to sink.
9	A	Ere is an old word for before. The wave struck the ship before it could reach the narrow opening in the reef. It sounds a little like where, which is the trap.

10	E	Lines 22-23: a tremendous wave broke on our stern, tore the rudder completely off. Jack's axe struck the oar later, not the rudder.
11	C	The rudder is what steers a ship. Without it, the crew had no control, and the ship was pushed wherever the winds and waves took it. Mercy here does not mean kindness from the storm; to be at someone's mercy is to be in their power.
12	A	The rest of the sentence gives the reason: they felt that there was little hope of so small a boat living in such a sea. Their gloom comes from fear, not from any order to keep quiet.
13	D	A boat cannot really be alive, but sailors speak of a boat living in a rough sea when it stays afloat without sinking or turning over. The men doubted the small boat could survive the waves.
14	B	A grave tone is a serious one, as suits the danger they were in. A grave is also a burial place, and a deep voice might sound grave, but the word here describes how serious Jack was.
15	E	Lines 32-34: it is impossible that the little boat can reach the shore, crowded with men. It will be sure to upset. To upset a boat is to overturn it.
16	A	Lines 34-38: Jack meant to trust myself to a large oar. He had seen that the ship would strike where the waves break into the quiet water inside, so if they held on till it is driven over the breakers, they might reach the shore.
17	C	Jack inspired us with confidence, yet Ralph could hear that he had little hope. Jack is hiding his own fears and taking charge so that Ralph and Peterkin will not despair.
18	B	Lashed suggests a whip, boiled suggests fierce, churning water, and as if in fury makes the sea sound like an angry creature. Boiled is not about heat, which is the trap in warm and bubbling.
19	E	Here but means only: there was only a step between the boys and death, meaning they were very close to dying. It is not the joining word but that shows contrast.
20	A	Barely is an adverb: it tells us how nearly the boys failed to reach the oar in time. Reached is the verb it describes and deck is a noun.

21	D	Cordage means ropes, from the word cord. The oar was tangled in the wreck, so Jack tried to chop through the ropes holding it, but the rolling of the ship made him miss.
22	B	The nouns are wave and wreck . It is a pronoun standing for the oar, washed is a verb, clear is an adjective and however is an adverb.
23	E	Lines 59-60: he woke with Peterkin on his knees by my side, tenderly bathing my temples with water.
24	C	Your temples are the flat parts at the sides of your head, next to the forehead, which fits with the wound in my forehead . A temple is also a place of worship, which is the trap.
25	B	'peacefull' should be spelled 'peaceful'. The suffix -ful has only one l when it is added to a word. The mistake is in group B.
26	D	'smileing' should be spelled 'smiling'. Smile ends in a silent e, which is dropped before a suffix beginning with a vowel, such as -ing. The mistake is in group D.
27	A	'sord' should be spelled 'sword'. There is a silent w after the s, as in answer. The mistake is in group A.
28	C	'character' should be spelled 'character'. The k sound at the start is spelled ch, as in chemist and chorus. The mistake is in group C.
29	B	'gess' should be spelled 'guess'. There is a silent u after the g, as in guest, which keeps the g hard. The mistake is in group B.
30	D	'catastrofe' should be spelled 'catastrophe'. The f sound is spelled ph, and the word ends in a sounded e, as in apostrophe. The mistake is in group D.
31	A	'appearence' should be spelled 'appearance'. The ending is -ance, as in the word appear with -ance added; it is easy to confuse with -ence. The mistake is in group A.
32	C	'sutle' should be spelled 'subtle'. There is a silent b after the u, as in doubt and debt. The mistake is in group C.

33	E	There is no mistake. Skilfully keeps one l in skill- and one in -fully, the British spelling; navigated drops the e of navigate before -ed; treacherous ends in -erous; and currents has a double r. So the answer is E.
34	D	'of australia.' should be of Australia. Australia is the name of a country, and names of countries always take a capital letter. The mistake is in group D.
35	B	'a amazing variety' should be an amazing variety. Amazing begins with a vowel sound, so it takes an, not a. The mistake is in group B.
36	A	'A huge amount' should be A huge number. Divers can be counted, so we speak of a number of divers; amount is used for things that cannot be counted, such as water or sand. The mistake is in group A.
37	C	'animals who's' should be animals whose. Who's is short for who is, which makes no sense here. The skeletons belong to the animals, so the possessive whose is needed. The mistake is in group C.
38	C	'has destroyed' should be have destroyed. In a neither ... nor sentence the verb agrees with the nearer subject, which is warm seas. Seas is plural, so the verb must be have. The mistake is in group C.
39	E	There is no mistake. Warmer seas are a real danger and they can turn coral white are both complete sentences closely linked in meaning, so a semicolon can join them; the line ends with a full stop. So the answer is E.
40	B	'family visits the' should be family visited the. Last summer tells us this happened in the past, so the verb must be in the past tense. The mistake is in group B.
41	D	'passengers snorkels.' should be passengers' snorkels. The snorkels belong to the passengers, and passengers is a plural ending in s, so the apostrophe goes after the s. The mistake is in group D.

42	A	'Me and my sister' should be My sister and I. The two people are doing the spotting, so the subject pronoun I is needed, just as we would say I spotted, not me spotted. The mistake is in group A.
43	D	A library book that has not been returned in time is overdue . Overdone means cooked too long, overcome means defeated or overwhelmed, overtake means to pass, and overjoyed means delighted, the opposite of horrified.
44	B	To search through a room is to look all the way round it. Though means although, thorough is an adjective meaning careful, threw is the past of throw, and thought is the past of think.
45	A	After had we need the past participle, which for see is seen . Saw is the simple past (I saw it), see and seeing do not follow had, and sawn is from the verb to saw wood.
46	E	To put something down is to lay it, and after had its form is laid . Lain is from lie, meaning to rest (the book had lain there), lay is its past tense, lied means told an untruth, and lying cannot follow had.
47	C	The gap describes the adjective guilty, so an adverb is needed: suspiciously guilty. Suspicious is an adjective and cannot describe another adjective here, suspicion is a noun, and suspect and suspecting are forms of the verb.
48	B	After had we need the past participle of hide, which is hidden . Hid is the simple past (he hid it), hide and hiding cannot follow had, and hided is not a word.
49	A	The librarian is the person I had been dreading telling, the object of telling, so whom is needed. Whose would need a noun after it, which is used for things, and what and where cannot refer back to a person.
50	D	The saying is no use crying over spilt milk , meaning there is no point being upset about something that cannot be undone. It is a fixed phrase, so water, tea, juice and ink will not do.