

## English Mock Test 14 Answers

| Q# | Answer | Explanation                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | D      | Lines 1-3: the Cat's-meat-Man <b>had come to see him with a stomach-ache</b> . He talks about animals, but he came as a patient himself.                                                                       |
| 2  | C      | The nouns are <b>parrot, Polynesia</b> (a proper noun), <b>window, rain</b> and <b>sailor-song</b> . <b>Herself</b> is a pronoun, and <b>sitting, looking</b> and <b>singing</b> are verbs.                    |
| 3  | A      | Polynesia calls them <b>the silly people</b> who <b>haven't brains enough</b> to see that he is <b>the best doctor in the world</b> . In her view the fault is theirs, not his.                                |
| 4  | E      | The word <b>it</b> points back to what Polynesia has just said: people have not got <b>brains enough to see you're the best doctor in the world</b> . Animals, unlike those people, will quickly realise it.   |
| 5  | B      | Lines 15-16: he was <b>putting the flower-pots outside on the window-sill to get the rain</b> . He writes in a book later, when Polynesia teaches him.                                                         |
| 6  | D      | She has just said <b>we parrots can talk in two languages—people's language and bird-language</b> . People speak only one of them, which is what she is proud of.                                              |
| 7  | A      | Line 25: <b>That means, 'Is the porridge hot yet?'</b> —in <b>bird-language</b> . Polly wants a cracker is what she says in people's language, and the question about the rain is what Jip says with his nose. |
| 8  | C      | The Doctor complains that she never talked that way to him before, and she replies <b>You wouldn't have understood me if I had</b> . Speaking a language nobody around you understands does no good.           |
| 9  | B      | <b>Excited</b> is an adjective: it describes the Doctor and how he felt. It ends in -ed like many verbs, but no action is being done to anyone here; <b>said</b> is the verb.                                  |

|    |   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10 | E | The Doctor <b>rushed, all excited,</b> and asks Polynesia not to go too fast. A butcher's book is for recording meat bought, not language, so using it shows he could not wait to find a proper notebook.                                                                |
| 11 | A | Learning your A.B.C. is where reading begins, so the Birds' A.B.C. means the first, simplest parts of their language. He wants to start at the beginning and go <b>slowly,</b> like any learner.                                                                         |
| 12 | D | Polynesia says Jip is talking, but the Doctor sees nothing more than a dog scratching. She then explains that <b>animals don't always speak with their mouths,</b> which is exactly what he had not understood.                                                          |
| 13 | C | Raised eyebrows and a high voice show surprise and a touch of exasperation, like a teacher whose pupil has missed the point. To her, animals talking with their bodies is plain to see.                                                                                  |
| 14 | B | Line 49: <b>That means, 'Can't you see that it has stopped raining?'</b> Polynesia adds that dogs nearly always use their noses for asking questions.                                                                                                                    |
| 15 | E | The sentence before tells us he <b>could talk to them himself and understand everything they said.</b> That gift made him far better at treating animals than any ordinary vet, as Polynesia had predicted.                                                              |
| 16 | A | In older writing <b>presently</b> means soon or after a little while: Polynesia sat looking at the leaves, and after a time she laughed. Today it often means now, which is the trap, and a present can be a gift.                                                       |
| 17 | D | She goes on to say that in <b>thousands of years</b> people have learned only that a wagging tail means <b>I'm glad!</b> What irritates her is that they are so pleased with themselves while knowing so little. They do make her sick, but not in the sense of illness. |
| 18 | B | A <b>question tag</b> is a short question added to the end of a statement, such as isn't it? or hasn't it?, to invite someone to agree. It is not a command or an exclamation, and there is no comparison.                                                               |

|    |   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 19 | E | To <b>put on airs</b> is to act grandly, as if you are better than others. It fits Polynesia's complaint that people <b>think they're so wonderful</b> . It has nothing to do with the air we breathe or with tunes, which are also called airs.                     |
| 20 | C | In this old use, <b>dumb</b> means unable to speak. The whole passage has shown that animals talk, with sounds, ears, tails and noses, so the word strikes her as ignorant and silly.                                                                                |
| 21 | A | Just as Jip spoke by twitching his nose, the macaw could greet someone in seven ways <b>without once opening his mouth</b> . It supports her earlier point that <b>animals don't always speak with their mouths</b> .                                                |
| 22 | D | Lines 73-75: <b>He said the old man didn't talk Greek right, and he couldn't stand listening to him teach the language wrong</b> . The joke is that the bird knew Greek better than the professor.                                                                   |
| 23 | B | <b>We shall never hear the end of it</b> means someone will keep talking about something for ever. A <b>common hedge-sparrow</b> is a very ordinary bird, so she is mocking how proud people would be of something so everyday to birds.                             |
| 24 | E | Polynesia teaches the Doctor a whole language, gives him firm advice ( <b>That's what you ought to do</b> ) and says exactly what she thinks of people. She is sharp-tongued, but she helps the Doctor rather than hurting anyone, so cruel and spiteful do not fit. |
| 25 | A | 'grabed' should be spelled 'grabbed'. Grab has a short vowel and ends in one consonant, so the b is doubled before -ed. The mistake is in group A.                                                                                                                   |
| 26 | C | 'donkies' should be spelled 'donkeys'. When a word ends in a vowel followed by y, as ey does, just add s; the y only changes to ies after a consonant. The mistake is in group C.                                                                                    |
| 27 | D | 'samon' should be spelled 'salmon'. There is a silent l after the a, as in calm and half. The mistake is in group D.                                                                                                                                                 |
| 28 | B | 'ake' should be spelled 'ache'. The k sound is spelled ch, as in headache and school. The mistake is in group B.                                                                                                                                                     |

|    |   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 29 | C | 'juce' should be spelled 'juice'. The oo sound is spelled ui, as in fruit. The mistake is in group C.                                                                                                              |
| 30 | A | 'rhinoseros' should be spelled 'rhinoceros'. After the silent h, the s sound in the middle is spelled with a soft c, as in centre. The mistake is in group A.                                                      |
| 31 | D | 'vetinary' should be spelled 'veterinary'. The word is often said as vet-in-ry, but it is spelled vet-er-in-ar-y, with er after the t. The mistake is in group D.                                                  |
| 32 | B | 'proffesor' should be spelled 'professor'. There is one f and a double s, as in profess. The mistake is in group B.                                                                                                |
| 33 | E | There is no mistake. Magnificent has a soft c before -ent; perched ends in -ched; and mantelpiece ends in piece, with i before e. So the answer is E.                                                              |
| 34 | C | 'in our garden it' should be in our garden. It. These are two sentences, so the first needs a full stop, and the second must start with a capital letter. Both marks belong in group C. The mistake is in group C. |
| 35 | D | 'in early january.' should be in early January. The names of months always begin with a capital letter. The mistake is in group D.                                                                                 |
| 36 | B | 'told us their' should be told us there. The line means that a hospital existed nearby, so there is needed, as in there is or there was. Their means belonging to them. The mistake is in group B.                 |
| 37 | A | 'The vet, whom' should be The vet, who. The vet is the one doing the examining, the subject of examined, so who is needed. Whom is used only for the object, as in the vet whom we met. The mistake is in group A. |
| 38 | C | 'most smallest one' should be smallest one. Smallest already means the most small, so adding most makes a double superlative. The mistake is in group C.                                                           |
| 39 | D | 'have froze.' should be have frozen. After have, the past participle is needed, and for freeze that is frozen; froze is the simple past (it froze). The mistake is in group D.                                     |

|    |   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 40 | E | There is no mistake. There is one hedgehog, so the apostrophe in hedgehog's comes before the s; the comma follows the opening phrase For six weeks; and a comma sets off not milk. So the answer is E.                                                              |
| 41 | C | 'we was allowed' should be we were allowed. We is plural, so it takes were; was goes with I, he, she and it. The mistake is in group C.                                                                                                                             |
| 42 | A | 'We let it go, however,' should be We let it go; however, or We let it go. However, These are two complete sentences, and however is not a joining word, so a comma cannot join them; a semicolon or full stop is needed before however. The mistake is in group A. |
| 43 | B | The coats belong to us, so the possessive <b>our</b> is needed. Are is a verb, hour is a length of time, ours cannot come before a noun, and us warmest coats is not correct English.                                                                               |
| 44 | D | A torch <b>with</b> a red filter means a torch that has one. Which and whose would need a verb (which had), a witch is a person in stories and width is a measurement.                                                                                              |
| 45 | A | After <b>would not</b> the verb takes its plain form: would not <b>disturb</b> . Disturbing, disturbed and disturbs are other forms of the verb that cannot follow would, and disturbance is a noun.                                                                |
| 46 | C | The fixed phrase is <b>in single file</b> , meaning one behind another. We might walk in a line or form a queue, but single line, single row, single queue and single order are not the saying.                                                                     |
| 47 | E | <b>Or</b> here means if not: if we did not keep still, we might frighten the animals. And and but do not show that link, if would mean keeping still frightened them, and unless makes nonsense of the line.                                                        |
| 48 | B | Eyes that react to the faintest light are <b>sensitive</b> . Sensible means showing good sense, sensational means causing great excitement, senseless means pointless, and sensation is a noun.                                                                     |
| 49 | D | <b>Not a single sound</b> means no sound at all, and it is the natural phrase. Sole, lone and only mean the one and only and do not go with not a, and a one sound is not correct English.                                                                          |

|    |   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 50 | A | <b>Which</b> can refer back to a whole idea, here seeing three bats and a badger. What cannot follow a comma like this, that is not used after a comma to add information, who is for people, and it would join two sentences with only a comma. |
|----|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

myfreeschool