

English Mock Test 15 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	A mole spends its life happily in dark tunnels. Saying Tom was as much at home in a chimney shows he was used to the darkness and not worried by it, which is why he did not care much that he was lost.
2	A	Lines 4-6: he found himself standing on the hearthrug in a room the like of which he had never seen before .
3	D	Tom only went into these rooms to sweep the chimneys, and a sweep brings soot. So the carpets were rolled up and the furniture and pictures were covered with aprons and dusters to keep them clean.
4	B	In old use, the quality meant people of high rank and wealth, the gentlefolks of the line before. The rooms were made ready for them to sit in once the sweeping was done. It is not about how good the furniture was.
5	E	Gilt means thinly coated with gold, from the word gild. It sounds like guilt, but it has nothing to do with feeling bad. Gold frames fit a grand, richly furnished room.
6	A	Lines 18-20: the dogs he did not care for much, for there were no bull-dogs among them, not even a terrier . Tough little dogs like those were the ones Tom admired.
7	C	Tom judges by his master's rule: people wash only when they are filthy. So a whole washing-stand and bath must mean a very dirty lady. The joke is that she is spotless; he says himself I don't see a speck about the room .
8	D	Cunning means clever and crafty. Tom thinks the lady must be very dirty, yet he can see no dirt at all, so she must be clever at hiding it. Clumsy and careless are the opposite.
9	B	Lines 32-33: Her cheeks were almost as white as the pillow . Threads of gold describe her hair, and although the pillow is snow-white, it is the pillow her cheeks are compared to.

10	E	He thinks of her delicate skin and golden hair , with cheeks almost as white as the pillow , and she is lying perfectly still asleep. Only when he saw her breathe is he sure she is alive. The gold threads are a comparison, not real gold.
11	A	Lines 38-39: when he saw her breathe, he made up his mind that she was alive . She screams only later, when she wakes and sees him.
12	C	An angel stands for goodness and purity. To a boy who has only known soot and hard work, the clean, golden-haired girl seems almost unreal, far above anything in his own life. He knows she is alive, since he has seen her breathe.
13	B	Earlier he judged by my master's rule that so much washing meant a very dirty lady. Now that he has seen her, the idea seems impossible, and it makes him wonder whether washing could change him too: are all people like that when they are washed?
14	D	Lines 43-44: he looked at his own wrist, and tried to rub the soot off, and wondered whether it ever would come off . He does not use the lady's washing things.
15	E	Until now Tom has never cared about washing. Seeing the girl makes him ask whether washing would make him look like her, and he rubs at the soot on his wrist. It is the first sign he wants to be clean.
16	A	Bleared eyes are red-rimmed, watery and dim, as a sweep's would be from soot and smoke. Bright and shining is the opposite of how the ragged figure looked.
17	D	He saw a little ugly, black, ragged figure standing close to him in that beautiful room, and he did not recognise it. Only then does he find that it was himself, reflected in a great mirror . Its grin was only his own face.
18	B	The mirror was one the like of which Tom had never seen before , and he had just been looking at the snow-white girl. Seeing his own sooty face beside such cleanness showed him at last what he looked like.

19	C	Nobody could hear ten thousand kettles dragged by ten thousand dogs; the exaggeration, called hyperbole, shows how terrible the clatter of the fender and fire-irons was, and makes the moment funny too.
20	E	A shrill sound is high and ear-splitting, like a peacock's loud cry. Colourful is a trap because peacocks are known for their bright tails.
21	A	Tom had only come down the wrong chimney, but the nurse decided at once that he was a robber and worse. Piling up four verbs makes her fear sound over the top and comic. Far from being frozen with fright, she dashed at him .
22	D	Tom has slipped out of a policeman's hands before, and out of them too , so being held by an old nurse would be a humiliation in front of his friends. He is proud of his quickness.
23	B	To double here is to bend over and dodge quickly. Tom ducked under the nurse's arm, across the room, and out of the window in a moment . Doubling usually means making twice as much, which is the trap.
24	E	Tom knew nothing about magnolias, and cared less , meaning even less than nothing: he did not care in the slightest. He simply went down the tree like a cat and ran for the wood.
25	A	'ponys' should be spelled 'ponies'. 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.
26	B	'joging' should be spelled 'jogging'. Jog has a short vowel and ends in one consonant, so the g is doubled before -ing. The mistake is in group B.
27	C	'gost' should be spelled 'ghost'. There is a silent h after the g, as in ghastly. The mistake is in group C.
28	D	'plummer' should be spelled 'plumber'. There is a silent b after the m, as in climber and thumb. The mistake is in group D.
29	C	'bizzy' should be spelled 'busy'. The i sound is spelled with a u, and the z sound with a single s. The mistake is in group C.

30	D	'quoir' should be spelled 'choir'. Although it sounds like kwire, the word is spelled ch-oir. The mistake is in group D.
31	A	'anonomous' should be spelled 'anonymous'. The short i sound in the middle is spelled with a y, as in synonym. The mistake is in group A.
32	B	'flourescent' should be spelled 'fluorescent'. It begins fluor-, with the u before the o, and ends in -escent. The mistake is in group B.
33	E	There is no mistake. Chauffeur spells its sh sound ch and ends in -eur; politely keeps the e of polite before -ly; and limousine ends in -ine. So the answer is E.
34	A	'In victorian' should be In Victorian. Victorian comes from the name of Queen Victoria, so it takes a capital letter. The mistake is in group A.
35	C	'small thin and' needs a comma after small: small, thin and light. The words form a list, so commas separate the items, with and before the last. The mistake is in group C.
36	C	'didnt own any' should be didn't own any. Didn't is short for did not, and an apostrophe must show where the letter o has been left out. The mistake is in group C.
37	B	'boys were given' should be boys was given. The subject is Each, which means every single one, so the verb must be singular: Each of these boys was given. The mistake is in group B.
38	D	'real dangerous.' should be really dangerous. The word describes the adjective dangerous, so an adverb is needed: really. Real is an adjective. The mistake is in group D.
39	E	There is no mistake. The extra information as young as five is enclosed by a pair of brackets, opened and closed; and the line ends with a full stop. So the answer is E.
40	A	'Charles Kingsley, which' should be Charles Kingsley, who. Who is used for people and which for things or animals, and Charles Kingsley was a person. The mistake is in group A.

41	B	'soon bought to' should be soon brought to. Brought is the past of bring, which is what is meant here; bought is the past of buy. The mistake is in group B.
42	D	'past in 1875.' should be passed in 1875. A law is passed, the past tense of the verb to pass. Past is a noun, adjective or preposition, as in the past or walked past. The mistake is in group D.
43	C	The car wash happened last Saturday, so the past tense held is needed. Hold is the present, holding needs was before it, and a hole is a gap, so hole and holed make no sense.
44	A	After ten we need the plural, buckets , with no apostrophe because nothing belongs to the buckets. Bucket and bucketful are singular.
45	D	Nearly means almost: it took almost an hour. Near, nearby, nearest and nearer describe how close something is in place, so they cannot go before an hour like this.
46	B	A long queue stretched down the street, and the past tense matches By lunchtime. Stretches is present tense, strutted means walked proudly, strapped means fastened, and straddled means sat with a leg on each side.
47	E	The change is the money left over after paying. Chance, charge and chain are different words that look similar, and a cheque is not what he handed over, since he paid with a note.
48	A	However tired we were means no matter how tired we were. Although would need we were tired, Despite would need being, and Whatever tired and Even tired are not correct English.
49	C	A dessert , with a double s, is the sweet course of a meal. A desert, with one s, is a dry, sandy region or means to abandon, deserted means abandoned, and deserve means to have earned something.
50	B	The line is about the future but uses the present tense after as long as , and the weather is singular, so stays is needed. Stay does not agree with weather, staying needs is, stayed is past, and stay's wrongly adds an apostrophe.