

English Mock Test 16 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	Lines 1-2: he found himself on the green knoll whence he had first seen the old man of the glen. Whence is an old word meaning from where. He only goes back towards the hollow later.
2	A	Aloft means up high, in the air or overhead. In circles is a trap: that is what wheeling tells us, not aloft.
3	D	Surely shows Rip hoping it cannot be true that he has been out all night, since he will be in trouble at home. The morning is bright, so he knows it is not still evening. The reader, who sees the rusty gun and the long beard later, realises that one night is far less than the truth.
4	B	Lines 7-9: in place of his clean well-oiled fowling-piece he found an old firelock, the barrel encrusted with rust, the lock falling off, and the stock worm-eaten. The clean, oiled gun is the one he had lost.
5	E	To stray is to wander off. Rip supposes that Wolf has simply gone chasing a squirrel or partridge , which is why he whistles and shouts for him. Only later does he think the party may have taken his dog.
6	A	Line 12: the echoes repeated his whistle and shout, but no dog was to be seen. The crows answer him later, at the wall of rock.
7	C	A gambol is a playful skipping about or merry game, here the game of ninepins. It sounds like gamble , a bet, which is the trap. Rip calls it a frolic a few lines later, which means the same.
8	E	This is said with irony. Rip is stiff and fears a fit of the rheumatism ; being stuck at home ill would give his sharp-tongued wife every chance to scold him, so a blessed time means anything but a happy one.

9	B	A dry gully does not become a foaming mountain stream overnight. Along with the rusty gun, it hints that Rip has been asleep for a very long time, although he has not realised it yet. He has found the right gully: he found the gully up which he and his companion had ascended.
10	D	Something impenetrable cannot be passed through or entered. The opening Rip used the night before has gone, so the rocks stand in his way and he is brought to a stand.
11	A	Alliteration is the repeating of the same sound at the start of words close together: feathery foam . There is no like or as , so it is not a simile, and the words do not rhyme.
12	E	The crows are given human feelings: they seem to scoff , or mock, at Rip's troubles, as a person would. Giving human qualities to something that is not human is personification .
13	C	Nobody speaks to Rip here. The question is Rip's own thought, put into the story so that we feel how stuck and uncertain he is at the wall of rock, before he decides to go home.
14	B	Lines 35-37: Rip felt famished for want of his breakfast, and it would not do to starve among the mountains. He actually dreaded to meet his wife , and it was morning, not dark.
15	D	In turned his steps homeward , the word tells us where he turned his steps, so it describes the verb turned . A word that tells us how, when or where an action happens is an adverb .
16	E	Lines 40-42: he met none whom he knew , which somewhat surprised him, for he had thought himself acquainted with every one in the country round. Their dress was of a different fashion from his own.
17	A	Stroking their chins was a reaction to what they saw on his. When Rip copies them without meaning to, he found his beard had grown a foot long , which explains their marks of surprise .
18	C	The prefix in- means not, so involuntarily means not by choice. Seeing the gesture again and again, Rip strokes his own chin without thinking. Willingly is the opposite.

19	B	The nouns are troop, children and heels . Strange is an adjective, ran is a verb, at and of are prepositions, and A and his are determiners.
20	D	Lines 52-56 tell us the village was larger and more populous , had rows of houses which he had never seen before , that his familiar haunts had disappeared and that strange names were over the doors . Nothing is said about a church.
21	A	Bewitched means under a spell. Everything is strange, yet surely this was his native village , so the only explanation Rip can think of is magic. He does not think he is in the wrong village, and he knows things have changed.
22	E	An unkind cut is an old saying for something that wounds your feelings, not your body. Rip takes the dog to be Wolf, his one faithful friend, so its snarl hurts most of all: My very dog has forgotten me!
23	B	Connubial means to do with marriage, so his connubial fears are his fears of Dame Van Winkle. The desolateness , or bleak emptiness, of the house was worse, and he called loudly for his wife and children .
24	C	The passage follows Rip from the mountain to a village where nobody knows him and even his dog snarls. A Stranger in His Own Village covers the whole of it. The gun and the morning are only small parts, the dog that snarls may not be Wolf, and Dame Van Winkle never appears.
25	B	'humed' should be spelled 'hummed'. Hum has a short vowel and ends in one consonant, so the m is doubled before -ed. The mistake is in group B.
26	D	'heros' should be spelled 'heroes'. Most words ending in a consonant followed by o add -es to make the plural, as in echoes. The mistake is in group D.
27	C	'rinkled' should be spelled 'wrinkled'. There is a silent w at the start, as in wrist and wrong. The mistake is in group C.
28	A	'paitent' should be spelled 'patient'. The ay sound is spelled with a single a, and the word ends in -tient, where ti makes a sh sound. The mistake is in group A.

29	D	'quarel' should be spelled 'quarrel'. It has a double r in the middle and a single l at the end. The mistake is in group D.
30	A	'pharoah' should be spelled 'pharaoh'. After ph-ar the vowels are a then o: ph-a-r-a-o-h. The mistake is in group A.
31	B	'cinammon' should be spelled 'cinnamon'. The double letter is the n near the start, and the m in the middle is single. The mistake is in group B.
32	C	'conscientous' should be spelled 'conscientious'. Like cautious and ambitious, it ends in -tious, with an i after the t. The mistake is in group C.
33	E	There is no mistake. Gymnast spells its short i sound with a y; gracefully keeps the e of grace before -ful and has a double l in -fully; and narrow has a double r. So the answer is E.
34	A	'In britain,' should be In Britain. Britain is the name of a country, so it is a proper noun and takes a capital letter. The mistake is in group A.
35	B	'beetles worms' needs a comma after beetles: beetles, worms and slugs. The words form a list, so commas separate the items, with and before the last. The mistake is in group B.
36	D	'it's body cools.' should be its body cools. It's is short for it is, and it is body makes no sense; its, with no apostrophe, shows that the body belongs to the hedgehog. The mistake is in group D.
37	C	'seven months are' should be seven months, are. The extra information which sleep for up to seven months is dropped into the sentence, so it needs a pair of commas, one before and one after. The mistake is in group C.
38	B	'hibernate bats' should be hibernate, bats. When a sentence begins with a clause such as Before they hibernate, a comma separates it from the main clause. The mistake is in group B.
39	C	'and takes less' should be and takes fewer. Breaths can be counted, so fewer is needed; less is used for things that cannot be counted, such as less air. The mistake is in group C.

40	E	There is no mistake. A colon correctly introduces the list of reasons; the items are separated by a comma, with or before the last; and the line ends with a full stop. So the answer is E.
41	A	'Many don't hardly' should be Many hardly. Hardly already means almost not, so adding don't makes a double negative. The mistake is in group A.
42	D	'without food?' should be without food. The sentence only tells us what scientists wonder; it does not ask a question itself, so it ends with a full stop, not a question mark. The mistake is in group D.
43	B	A box full of objects has objects inside it; full always takes of. Full with is not correct English, fully describes how something is done, and filled objects or fill objects make no sense after a box.
44	C	Biscuit is one dog, so the singular puppy is needed. Nothing belongs to the puppy, so there is no apostrophe, and puppies is plural. Puppys is not a correct spelling.
45	D	Before a noun we need her to show that the future self belongs to Mia. She is only a subject, hers stands on its own (the letter is hers), she's means she is, and herself cannot go before future self.
46	A	The line is about something that could have happened in the past but did not, so after if we need the past perfect, had found , to match would have added. Have found and would find are the wrong tense, found out means discovered a fact, and had find is not correct English.
47	B	To protect something from the damp is to keep it safe. We prevent the damp itself, not the object from it; prohibit means to ban, protest means to object, and provoke means to annoy.
48	E	After insisted that , formal English uses the base form of the verb for what someone demands: insisted that the box be buried. Was be and to be are not correct after the box, and been and being need another verb such as has or is.

49	C	To unveil a plaque is to uncover it for the first time at a ceremony. Unearthed means dug up, unravelled means untangled, unleashed means let loose, and unsettled means made uneasy.
50	D	Without the school's permission means not having it. Unless must be followed by a whole clause, such as unless the school agrees; except would need with; apart would need from; and beside means next to.

myFreeSchool