

English Mock Test 17 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	B	Lines 6-8: Poll, as if he had been my favourite, was the only person permitted to talk to me. Poll is his parrot; the dog and the cats sat at the table but could not talk.
2	D	A Stoic is someone who stays calm and shows no feelings, whatever happens. Saying the sight would make even a Stoic smile means it was very funny: a lone man dining like a king with his pets.
3	A	Crusoe is alone: his subjects and servants are a parrot, a dog and two cats. Calling himself my majesty the prince and lord of the whole island is a gentle joke at his own expense, which is why the scene would make a Stoic smile.
4	E	Absolute means total or complete. As the only human on the island, Crusoe has complete power over his animals. Only partly is the opposite.
5	C	Lines 8-9: the dog sat always at my right hand. It was the two cats that sat one on each side of the table.
6	A	Want here means lack, and society means companionship. Crusoe had plenty of food and his animals, so the only thing missing from his life was other people to be with.
7	C	Crusoe is telling the story afterwards, so he can give a hint of what is to come. Having longed only for company, he warns that he will one day have too much of it. The footprint later in the passage is the first sign.
8	B	An inclination is a leaning towards doing something, a wish or urge. Crusoe's strange uneasiness to visit the point of the island grew each day. A slope, or incline, is the trap.
9	E	He goes straight on to describe his figure: a shapeless cap of goat's skin, belts hung with a saw and hatchet, and a great clumsy, ugly, goat's-skin umbrella. He only imagines Yorkshire, and he smiles at himself too.

10	D	An equipage is a set of equipment, from the same root as equip. Crusoe means the saw, hatchet, pouches, basket, gun and umbrella he goes on to describe. A carriage is an older meaning that does not fit a man walking alone.
11	A	Line 27: I had a great high shapeless cap, made of a goat's skin.
12	C	Lines 27-29: the flap was as well to keep the sun from me as to shoot the rain off from running into my neck , since rain under the clothes was so hurtful in that climate.
13	E	Lines 33-34: instead of a sword and dagger, hung a little saw and a hatchet. The two pouches hung from the second, narrower belt.
14	B	Here next to means after in importance, not beside. Crusoe calls the umbrella clumsy and ugly, but which, after all , was the most necessary thing he had, second only to his gun.
15	D	Exceedingly tells us how surprised Crusoe was, so it describes the adjective surprised . A word that describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb is an adverb ; many end in -ly.
16	A	Crusoe compares himself to someone struck by thunder, using the word like . A comparison using like or as is a simile .
17	E	An apparition is a ghostly figure that suddenly appears. Crusoe stood as still and shocked as if he had seen one. The footprint is what he actually saw.
18	C	Fancy here means imagination. Crusoe went back to check the footprint was really there and not something his mind had made up; there was no room for that , because every toe was plain.
19	B	As we say shows this is a common expression. Crusoe was terrified to the last degree , so his mind was on the danger, not on his feet, and he hurried home in a daze. Slowly and carefully is the opposite.
20	D	In a calm mood a tree stump is only a stump. Crusoe, looking behind me at every two or three steps , was so frightened that he kept mistaking bushes and stumps for people.

21	E	A castle is built for defence. Before he saw the footprint Crusoe had no need to hide; now he believes there may be someone on the island, so his fortification becomes a castle . Ever after this shows the name was new.
22	B	He fled into it like one pursued , and nor could I remember the next morning . Terror had driven everything else out of his mind, even how he got into his own home.
23	A	A hare runs for cover and a fox for its earth , or den, when they are chased. Crusoe says no hunted animal was ever more terrified than he was as he ran for his retreat , a place to hide.
24	C	At first he laughs at himself, dining like a king and smiling at his odd clothes, lacking nothing but company. After finding the footprint he is terrified to the last degree and flees like one pursued . Far from being excited, he is afraid of whoever made the print.
25	B	'skiped' should be spelled 'skipped'. Skip has a short vowel and ends in one consonant, so the p is doubled before -ed. The mistake is in group B.
26	C	'loafs' should be spelled 'loaves'. Many words ending in f change the f to v and add -es in the plural, as in half and halves. The mistake is in group C.
27	B	'resled' should be spelled 'wrestled'. It begins with a silent w and has a silent t before the l, as in whistle. The mistake is in group B.
28	A	'nefew' should be spelled 'nephew'. The f sound is spelled ph, as in photograph. The mistake is in group A.
29	B	'sensable' should be spelled 'sensible'. It ends in -ible, not -able, as in visible and horrible. The mistake is in group B.
30	D	'seive' should be spelled 'sieve'. It is spelled with i before e, and although it sounds like siv, it ends in -ieve, as in believe. The mistake is in group D.
31	C	'vengeance' should be spelled 'vengeance'. It is spelled venge-ance: the e keeps the g soft, and the ending is -ance. The mistake is in group C.

32	C	'asend' should be spelled 'ascend'. There is a silent c after the s, as in descend and scene. The mistake is in group C.
33	E	There is no mistake. Lieutenant is spelled l-i-e-u even though it sounds like left or loo, and colonel is spelled with an l even though it sounds like kernel. So the answer is E.
34	D	'ships safety.' should be ship's safety. The safety belongs to the ship, so an apostrophe is needed before the s. The mistake is in group D.
35	A	'Selkirk were' should be Selkirk was. Selkirk is one person, so the verb must be singular: was, not were. The mistake is in group A.
36	B	'stay here, he' should be stay here," he. The words he spoke must be closed with speech marks before he said. The mistake is in group B.
37	B	'sailed away,' should end with a full stop or a semicolon, not a comma. The ship sailed away and Selkirk soon regretted it are two complete sentences, and a comma alone cannot join them. The mistake is in group B.
38	C	'were easy to' should be was easy to. With neither ... nor, the verb agrees with the nearer item, fresh water, which is singular. The mistake is in group C.
39	D	'earlier sailors.' should be earlier sailors). A bracket was opened before left, so it must be closed after sailors, before the full stop. The mistake is in group D.
40	A	'He could of' should be He could have. Could've sounds like could of, but the word is have. The mistake is in group A.
41	E	There is no mistake. The comma correctly marks the end of the opening phrase After four years and four months, and the line ends with a full stop. So the answer is E.
42	C	'was the inspiration' should be were the inspiration. The subject is adventures, which is plural, not island, so the verb must be were. The mistake is in group C.

43	B	We need the number that counts the volunteers: twenty volunteers. Twentieth gives a position in order, twenties is a plural noun, twenty's wrongly adds an apostrophe, and twentyth is not a word.
44	D	After the verb handed we need the object form, us . We is only a subject, our must go before a noun, ours stands for something owned, and ourselves is used only when the subject is we.
45	A	To spread out is to move apart so as to cover a wide area. Spread up and spread over do not make sense here, spreading needs were before it, and spreads out does not agree with we.
46	C	The bottles came first, and followed by crisp packets means the packets came next. Following by, follows by and to follow by are not correct English, and having followed by makes no sense.
47	E	The word describes how he untangled the crab, so we need the adverb gently . Gentle, gentler and gentlest are adjectives, and gentleness is a noun.
48	A	To congratulate someone on something is to praise them for it. We celebrate an occasion, not people on their work; commemorate means to remember an event; concentrate means to think hard; contemplate means to think about.
49	D	The line imagines something that is not happening: If more people took needs would stay . Will have stayed and stays are the wrong tense, would have stay is not correct English, and staying has no helping verb.
50	B	After a monthly we need a noun meaning something that happens: an event . An evening is a time of day, and eventual, eventful and even are not nouns.