

English Mock Test 17

Name: _____

Date: _____

Time allowed: **50 minutes**

50 questions, 1 mark each

Answer **every** question. Each question has five options, **A** to **E**, and exactly one is correct. Work out the answer and mark the letter you have chosen. Marks are not taken away for a wrong answer, so it is worth having a go at every question.

Read this passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow.

The Print in the Sand

by Daniel Defoe

This extract comes from Robinson Crusoe, first published in 1719. Crusoe, who tells the story, was shipwrecked on a lonely island many years ago and has lived there alone ever since. He has built himself a home protected by a wall, keeps tame goats, and shares his life with a parrot called Poll, an old dog and two cats. The extract has been shortened.

1 It would have made a Stoic smile to have seen me and my little family sit down to dinner. There was my majesty the prince and lord of the whole island; I had the lives of all my subjects at my absolute command; I could hang, draw, give liberty, and take it
5 away, and no rebels among all my subjects. Then, to see how like a king I dined, too, all alone, attended by my servants! Poll, as if he had been my favourite, was the only person permitted to talk to me. My dog, who was now grown old and crazy, and had found no species to multiply his kind upon, sat always at my right hand; and
10 two cats, one on one side of the table and one on the other, expecting now and then a bit from my hand, as a mark of especial favour.

With this attendance and in this plentiful manner I lived; neither could I be said to want anything but society; and of that, some time
15 after this, I was likely to have too much.

But I had a strange uneasiness in my mind to go down to the point of the island where, as I have said in my last ramble, I went up the hill to see how the shore lay, and how the current set, that I might see what I had to do: this inclination increased upon me every day,
20 and at length I resolved to travel thither by land, following the edge of the shore. I did so; but had any one in England met such a

man as I was, it must either have frightened him, or raised a great deal of laughter; and as I frequently stood still to look at myself, I could not but smile at the notion of my travelling through

25 Yorkshire with such an equipage, and in such a dress. Be pleased to take a sketch of my figure, as follows.

I had a great high shapeless cap, made of a goat's skin, with a flap hanging down behind, as well to keep the sun from me as to shoot the rain off from running into my neck, nothing being so hurtful in

30 these climates as the rain upon the flesh under the clothes.

I had on a broad belt of goat's skin dried, which I drew together with two thongs of the same instead of buckles, and in a kind of a frog on either side of this, instead of a sword and dagger, hung a little saw and a hatchet, one on one side and one on the other. I

35 had another belt not so broad, and fastened in the same manner, which hung over my shoulder, and at the end of it, under my left arm, hung two pouches, both made of goat's skin too, in one of which hung my powder, in the other my shot. At my back I carried my basket, and on my shoulder my gun, and over my head a great clumsy, 40 ugly, goat's-skin umbrella, but which, after all, was the most necessary thing I had about me next to my gun.

It happened one day, about noon, going towards my boat, I was exceedingly surprised with the print of a man's naked foot on the shore, which was very plain to be seen on the sand. I stood like one

45 thunderstruck, or as if I had seen an apparition. I listened, I looked round me, but I could hear nothing, nor see anything; I went up to a rising ground to look farther; I went up the shore and down the shore, but it was all one; I could see no other impression but that one. I went to it again to see if there were any more, and to 50 observe if it might not be my fancy; but there was no room for that, for there was exactly the print of a foot—toes, heel, and every part of a foot. How it came thither I knew not, nor could I in the least imagine; but after innumerable fluttering thoughts, like a man perfectly confused and out of myself, I came home to my

55 fortification, not feeling, as we say, the ground I went on, but terrified to the last degree, looking behind me at every two or three steps, mistaking every bush and tree, and fancying every stump at a distance to be a man. Nor is it possible to describe how many various shapes my affrighted imagination represented things to me 60 in, how many wild ideas were found every moment in my fancy, and what strange, unaccountable whimsies came into my thoughts by the way.

When I came to my castle (for so I think I called it ever after this), I fled into it like one pursued. Whether I went over by the

65 ladder, as first contrived, or went in at the hole in the rock, which I had called a door, I cannot remember; no, nor could I remember the next morning, for never frightened hare fled to cover, or fox to earth, with more terror of mind than I to this retreat.

Please answer these questions. (Look at the passage again if you need to.) You should choose the best answer and mark its letter.

Q1. Who was the only one allowed to talk to Crusoe at dinner?

- A. his dog
- B. Poll
- C. one of the cats
- D. a servant from England
- E. a visitor to the island

Q2. 'It would have made a Stoic smile' (line 1)

What does this tell us about the dinner scene?

- A. It was so sad that it would make anyone cry.
- B. Only a very cheerful person would have enjoyed it.
- C. Crusoe had invited a guest called Stoic to dinner.
- D. It was so comical that even a person who never shows any feeling would have smiled.
- E. The meal was so good that it made Crusoe smile.

Q3. 'how like a king I dined, too, all alone, attended by my servants!' (lines 5-6)

Why does Crusoe talk about himself as a king with servants and subjects?

- A. He is joking, pretending that he rules the island and that his animals are his court.
- B. He really had been crowned king of the island.
- C. He had servants who had been shipwrecked with him.
- D. He wanted the animals to be afraid of him.
- E. He had captured people and made them work for him.

Q4. 'I had the lives of all my subjects at my absolute command' (lines 3-4)

What does 'absolute' mean?

- A. kind and fair
- B. only partly
- C. strange and unusual
- D. worried
- E. complete, with no limits

Q5. Where did Crusoe's dog always sit at dinner?

- A. under the table
- B. on the other side of the table
- C. at his right hand
- D. at his left hand
- E. outside the door

Q6. 'neither could I be said to want anything but society' (lines 13-14)

What does 'society' mean here?

- A. the company of other people
- B. a club with members
- C. money and riches
- D. good food
- E. the laws of a country

Q7. 'and of that, some time after this, I was likely to have too much' (lines 14-15)

What is the effect of this sentence?

- A. It shows that Crusoe has already made many friends on the island.
- B. It tells us Crusoe will soon grow tired of his animals.
- C. It hints that Crusoe will later meet more people than he would wish.
- D. It explains that Crusoe eats too much.
- E. It shows that Crusoe is planning to leave the island.

Q8. 'this inclination increased upon me every day' (line 19)

What does 'inclination' mean here?

- A. a steep slope
- B. a wish to do something
- C. a feeling of illness
- D. a fear of the sea
- E. a plan written down

Q9. Why does Crusoe say that anyone in England who met him would have been frightened or would have laughed?

- A. He had become angry and dangerous.
- B. He was carrying a gun wherever he went.
- C. He had forgotten how to speak English.
- D. He was travelling through Yorkshire.
- E. His home-made clothes and equipment made him look wild and ridiculous.

Q10. 'with such an equipage' (line 25)

What does 'equipage' mean here?

- A. a horse and carriage
- B. a group of friends
- C. a fair and equal share
- D. all the equipment and belongings he carried with him
- E. a heavy illness

Q11. What was Crusoe's cap made of?

- A. goat's skin
- B. straw
- C. an old sail
- D. leaves
- E. cloth from England

Q12. Why did Crusoe's cap have a flap hanging down behind?

- A. to hide his long hair
- B. to keep his ears warm at night
- C. to keep the sun off him and stop rain running into his neck
- D. to carry his powder and shot
- E. to make him look like a king

Q13. What hung from Crusoe's broad belt instead of a sword and dagger?

- A. two pouches
- B. his basket
- C. his gun
- D. a knife and a rope
- E. a little saw and a hatchet

Q14. 'the most necessary thing I had about me next to my gun'
(lines 40-41)

What does this tell us about the umbrella?

- A. It was carried on his shoulder beside his gun.
- B. Although it was clumsy and ugly, it was the most useful thing he had apart from his gun.
- C. It was more useful than his gun.
- D. He only needed it when he was out shooting.
- E. It was the least useful thing he carried.

Q15. What type of word is 'exceedingly' (line 43)?

- A. adjective
- B. verb
- C. noun
- D. adverb
- E. preposition

Q16. 'I stood like one thunderstruck' (lines 44-45)

This is an example of...

- A. a simile
- B. personification
- C. alliteration
- D. onomatopoeia
- E. a rhyme

Q17. 'as if I had seen an apparition' (line 45)

What is an 'apparition'?

- A. a wild animal
- B. a ship on the horizon
- C. a bright light
- D. a footprint
- E. a ghost

Q18. 'to observe if it might not be my fancy' (lines 49-50)

What does 'fancy' mean here?

- A. something decorated
- B. something he liked
- C. imagination
- D. a favourite place
- E. a trick of the tide

Q19. 'not feeling, as we say, the ground I went on' (line 55)

What does this tell us?

- A. His feet had gone numb from the cold sand.
- B. He was so frightened that he rushed home without noticing where he stepped.
- C. He was floating above the ground.
- D. He had lost his shoes on the shore.
- E. He walked home very slowly and carefully.

Q20. 'fancying every stump at a distance to be a man' (lines 57-58)

What does this show about Crusoe's state of mind?

- A. His eyesight had grown weak.
- B. He had seen men hiding behind the trees.
- C. He was looking forward to meeting someone.
- D. His fear had made his imagination turn harmless things into threats.
- E. He was pretending, to amuse himself.

Q21. 'When I came to my castle (for so I think I called it ever after this)' (lines 63-64)

Why might Crusoe have called his home a castle from this time on?

- A. He had built a grand new house.
- B. He wanted it to look more like a palace.
- C. The footprint had been left by a king.
- D. He had always called it a castle.
- E. He now saw it as a stronghold where he could defend himself against danger.

Q22. Crusoe cannot remember whether he climbed in by the ladder or went through the hole in the rock (lines 64-66).
What does this suggest?

- A. His home had two doors and he often forgot which one he used.
- B. He was in such a panic that he got inside without knowing how.
- C. He had been asleep when he arrived.
- D. It was too dark to see the ladder.
- E. He had not been home for many years.

Q23. 'never frightened hare fled to cover, or fox to earth, with more terror of mind than I to this retreat' (lines 67-68)

What is Crusoe saying?

- A. He ran to his home as desperately as a hunted animal runs to its hiding place.
- B. He was hunting a hare and a fox.
- C. A fox had frightened him on the way home.
- D. He was calmer than a hare or a fox would be.
- E. He wished he could live in a fox's earth.

Q24. How does Crusoe's mood change during the passage?

- A. He begins frightened, and ends calm and happy.
- B. He is lonely and miserable throughout.
- C. He begins contented and amused, and ends in terror.
- D. He begins bored, and ends excited to meet someone.
- E. He is angry at the start, and calm at the end.

Spelling

In these sentences there are some **spelling** mistakes. In each sentence there is either **one** mistake or **no** mistake. The words are split into four groups, **A** to **D**. Find the group of words with the mistake in it and mark its letter. **If there is no mistake, mark E.**

Q25.

The young goats skiped over the rocks on the hillside.

A

B

C

D

- A. The young goats
- B. skiped over
- C. the rocks
- D. on the hillside.
- E. No mistake

Q26.

The baker took six loafes out of the oven.

A

B

C

D

- A. The baker
- B. took six
- C. loafes out
- D. of the oven.
- E. No mistake

Q27.

The two puppies resled playfully on the rug.

A

B

C

D

- A. The two
- B. puppies resled
- C. playfully on
- D. the rug.
- E. No mistake

Q28.

My baby nefew is coming to stay for the weekend.

A

B

C

D

- A. My baby nefew
- B. is coming
- C. to stay
- D. for the weekend.
- E. No mistake

Q29.

It was sensible to take a coat in the rain.

A

B

C

D

- A. It was
- B. sensible to
- C. take a coat
- D. in the rain.
- E. No mistake

Q30.

Dad drained the pasta through a large sieve.

A

B

C

D

- A. Dad drained
- B. the pasta
- C. through a
- D. large sieve.
- E. No mistake

Q31.

The villain in the play swore vengeance on the king.

A

B

C

D

- A. The villain
- B. in the play
- C. swore vengeance
- D. on the king.
- E. No mistake

Q32.

The hot-air balloon began to slowly asend into the sky.

A

B

C

D

- A. The hot-air
- B. balloon began
- C. to slowly asend
- D. into the sky.
- E. No mistake

Q33.

The young lieutenant saluted the colonel.

A

B

C

D

- A. The young
- B. lieutenant
- C. saluted the
- D. colonel.
- E. No mistake

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The Real Castaway

In these sentences there are some **punctuation and grammar** mistakes. The nine numbered lines follow on from one another and make one short passage. On each numbered line there is either **one** mistake or **no** mistake. The words are split into four groups, **A** to **D**. Find the group of words with the mistake in it and mark its letter. **If there is no mistake, mark E.**

Q34.

Alexander Selkirk argued with his captain about the ships safety.

└──────────┘ └──────────┘ └──────────┘ └──────────┘
A **B** **C** **D**

- A. Alexander Selkirk
- B. argued with his
- C. captain about the
- D. ships safety.
- E. No mistake

Q35.

Selkirk were left behind with a musket and a knife.

└──────────┘ └──────────┘ └──────────┘ └──────────┘
A **B** **C** **D**

- A. Selkirk were
- B. left behind
- C. with a musket
- D. and a knife.
- E. No mistake

Q36.

"I would rather stay here, he said, "than sink in that leaky ship."

└──────────┘ └──────────┘ └──────────┘ └──────────┘
A **B** **C** **D**

- A. "I would rather
- B. stay here, he
- C. said, "than sink
- D. in that leaky ship."
- E. No mistake

Q37.

The ship sailed away, Selkirk soon regretted it.

└────────┘ └──────────┘ └──────────┘ └──────────┘
A **B** **C** **D**

- A. The ship
- B. sailed away,
- C. Selkirk soon
- D. regretted it.
- E. No mistake

Q38.

Neither food nor fresh water were easy to find at first.

A

B

C

D

- A. Neither food
- B. nor fresh water
- C. were easy to
- D. find at first.
- E. No mistake

Q39.

He tamed the wild goats and cats (left by earlier sailors.

A

B

C

D

- A. He tamed the
- B. wild goats and
- C. cats (left by
- D. earlier sailors.
- E. No mistake

Q40.

He could of starved, but he learned to hunt.

A

B

C

D

- A. He could of
- B. starved, but
- C. he learned
- D. to hunt.
- E. No mistake

Q41.

After four years and four months, a passing ship rescued him.

A

B

C

D

- A. After four years
- B. and four months,
- C. a passing ship
- D. rescued him.
- E. No mistake

Q42.

His adventures on the lonely island was the inspiration for a novel.

A **B** **C** **D**

- A. His adventures on
- B. the lonely island
- C. was the inspiration
- D. for a novel.
- E. No mistake

The Litter Pick

In this passage you have to choose the best word, or group of words, to complete each numbered line so that it makes sense and is written in correct English. The numbered lines follow on from one another and make one short passage, so read them in order. Choose the **best** answer and mark its letter.

Q43. Early on Sunday morning, _____ volunteers met at the beach with bags and gloves.

- A. twentieth
- B. twenty
- C. twenties
- D. twenty's
- E. twentyth

Q44. Mr Hughes handed _____ each a pair of thick gloves.

- A. we
- B. our
- C. ours
- D. us
- E. ourselves

Q45. We _____ along the tideline, picking up anything that did not belong there.

- A. spread out
- B. spread up
- C. spread over
- D. spreading
- E. spreads out

Q46. Plastic bottles were the most common rubbish, _____ by crisp packets and old fishing line.

- A. following
- B. follows
- C. followed
- D. to follow
- E. having followed

Q47. My little brother _____ untangled a crab from a knot of old net.

- A. gentle
- B. gentler
- C. gentleness
- D. gentlest
- E. gently

Q48. The beach looked so much better that a passer-by stopped to _____ us on our hard work.

- A. congratulate
- B. celebrate
- C. commemorate
- D. concentrate
- E. contemplate

Q49. If more people took their litter home, the beach _____ clean all year round.

- A. will have stayed
- B. would have stay
- C. stays
- D. would stay
- E. staying

Q50. We all agreed to make the clean-up a monthly _____.

- A. evening
- B. event
- C. eventual
- D. eventful
- E. even

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