

English Mock Test 18 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	D	Line 1: the day was falling fast behind the brown of the hill-tops , which means the sun was setting. Later the cliffs are shutting out the evening .
2	B	The trees are only bare, leafless winter trees, but in the failing light a frightened, frozen boy imagines them as giants ready to beat me . The next lines say he was fit to cry with the cold.
3	E	A plight is a bad situation, and sorry here means wretched or pitiful, not apologetic. John was freezing and close to tears. Feeling he should apologise is the trap.
4	A	Lines 6-7: the pool was whitened with snow (as I thought) at the sides, till I saw it was only foam-froth . Foam is what it really was, not what he first thought.
5	C	John has heard a roar for some time without knowing its cause, and only now saw the reason of it. Holding back the answer keeps the reader wondering, just as John did, until the great slide of water appears.
6	A	A marvel is something that fills you with wonder. John says it was such as I never dreamed of . The water-slide frightens him later, but marvel itself means amazing.
7	E	Hair is made smooth by combing, and wood is made flat by a plane . The water neither ran nor fell, nor leaped with any spouting , but made one even slope . Splashing wildly is the opposite.
8	B	The water is compared to a plank of deal (a kind of pine wood) using the word like . A comparison using like or as is a simile .
9	D	Perpendicular means at a right angle, so these walls go straight upwards. Earlier the cliffs are described as sheer, and straight . Sloping gently is the opposite.

10	C	The walls of rock rise so steeply on both sides that the fading light cannot reach the channel. It adds to the dark, shut-in feeling of the black pool and the deep black staircase .
11	B	John tells himself the lonely place is making a gruesome coward of thee . Going home now, while his mother still calls him her fearless boy , would mean living a lie, so the question pushes him to be braver.
12	A	Lines 26-29: that which saved me from turning back was a strange inquisitive desire: he would risk a great deal to know what made the water come down like that, and what there was at the top of it.
13	D	Something unbecoming is not fitting or not the right way to behave. Looking back as a man, John thinks such a daring wish to explore was not proper for a boy so young. Not good-looking is a trap from the other meaning of becoming, as in a becoming hat.
14	E	To reckon without your host is an old saying for making plans without allowing for something that can upset them. John, (as I thought) so clever , stepped into the torrent and was swept off his feet at once.
15	C	Lines 39-40: my fork, praise God stuck fast in the rock, and I was borne up upon it . Earlier he says it would have been the end of him except for my trusty loach-fork .
16	A	In knock my head very sadly , the word tells us how he knocked his head, so it describes the verb knock and is an adverb . Here it means badly, not unhappily.
17	B	Pretending that he may have no brains to lose is a joke against himself. The grown-up John, telling the story long afterwards, can see the funny side, and the humour runs through the passage alongside the danger.
18	E	Lines 41-44: no choice was left me now, except that I must climb somehow up that hill of water, or else be washed down into the pool and whirl around it till it drowned me.

19	D	John had just seen that he had to meet the worst . With no choice left, worrying was no use, and he set himself to do his best with a vigour and sort of hardness . The danger was still very real.
20	C	Lines 48-49: The water was only six inches deep, or from that to nine at the utmost , so he could see his feet looking white beneath it.
21	E	Lines 51-54: courage breathed in me, to think that perhaps no other had dared to try that pass before me, and to wonder what mother would say to it . Thoughts of his father helped too.
22	B	The wheels of a mill turn over and over with great force. John laboured hard with both legs and arms , pushing on and grunting with the effort. Quietly is the opposite of grunting.
23	D	Gliddery is a country word that sounds like glide and slither. John is stuck on the slippery links of the pop-weed , so everything around him is green and slithery. Glittering is a trap because it sounds similar.
24	A	Lines 64-66: it did seem such a pity after fighting so long to give in, and the light was coming upon me, and again I fought towards it . Nobody helped him, and his legs still ached.
25	B	'chated' should be spelled 'chatted'. Chat has a short vowel and ends in one consonant, so the t is doubled before -ed. The mistake is in group B.
26	C	'jellys' should be spelled 'jellies'. When a word ends in a consonant followed by y, the y changes to i before -es is added. The mistake is in group C.
27	A	'reath' should be spelled 'wreath'. There is a silent w at the start, as in wrap and write. The mistake is in group A.
28	A	'tortise' should be spelled 'tortoise'. Although the end sounds like tus, it is spelled -oise. The mistake is in group A.
29	C	'sinema' should be spelled 'cinema'. The s sound at the start is spelled with a soft c, as in circle and city. The mistake is in group C.

30	B	'camoflage' should be spelled 'camouflage'. The word comes from French and has ou after the m, as in soup. The mistake is in group B.
31	D	'reservior' should be spelled 'reservoir'. It comes from French and ends in -oir, with the o before the i. The mistake is in group D.
32	D	'neumonia' should be spelled 'pneumonia'. It begins with a silent p, from the Greek word for lung. The mistake is in group D.
33	E	There is no mistake. Pterodactyl begins with a silent p and has a y in the middle; skeleton ends in -ton; and museum's correctly uses an apostrophe to show the exhibit belongs to the museum. So the answer is E.
34	A	'In venezuela,' should be In Venezuela. Venezuela is the name of a country, so it is a proper noun and takes a capital letter. The mistake is in group A.
35	D	'falls.' should be falls? The line asks a direct question, How high do you think the water falls, so it must end with a question mark. The mistake is in group D.
36	C	'who's plane' should be whose plane. Who's is short for who is, and who is plane makes no sense; whose shows that the plane belonged to the pilot. The mistake is in group C.
37	E	There is no mistake. The plane's has an apostrophe because the wheels belong to the plane, and the semicolon correctly joins two closely linked sentences. So the answer is E.
38	C	'Jimmie "it' needs a comma after Jimmie: said Jimmie, "it will take days." When the words spoken carry on after said Jimmie, a comma comes before the speech marks open again. The mistake is in group C.
39	D	'more harder.' should be harder. Harder already means more hard, so adding more makes a double comparative. The mistake is in group D.
40	A	'A guide, whom' should be A guide, who. The guide is the one doing the knowing, so the subject form who is needed; whom is only used for the object, as in the guide whom they met. The mistake is in group A.

41	B	'days, him and' should be days, he and. He and his wife are the ones who reached the village, so the subject form he is needed, not him. The mistake is in group B.
42	B	'stood outside' should be stands outside. The line begins Today, so it describes the present and needs the present tense, not the past tense stood. The mistake is in group B.
43	C	This happened before we set off, so the past tense showed is needed. Shown needs has or had before it, show and shows are present tense, and showing needs was.
44	A	After one we need the singular noun leg . Legs is plural, leg's wrongly adds an apostrophe, legged is not a noun, and a league is a group of teams.
45	D	After began to we need the base form of the verb, drift . Drifted, drifting and drifts cannot follow to, and adrift is not a verb, so began to adrift makes no sense.
46	B	Even though joins the two ideas and shows a contrast: we had been warned, yet it surprised us. Even so and However must start a new sentence, and Despite and In spite (of) cannot be followed by we had been.
47	E	To plunge something into water is to push it in quickly and deeply. Plunder means to steal, plummeted means fell straight down and cannot take an object, and plumped means sat down heavily.
48	A	A surge is a sudden rush of a feeling. Serge sounds the same but is a kind of cloth, and search, surgeon and sergeant make no sense here.
49	D	After would not have we need the past participle, missed . Mist sounds the same but means fog, misted means covered with mist, and missing and miss are the wrong form after have.
50	B	Sea kayaking is kayaking on the sea. See sounds the same but means to look, seas is plural, sea's wrongly adds an apostrophe, and seeing kayaking makes no sense.