

English Mock Test 19 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	Lines 1-3: Tom saw her go at once to a drawer, from which she took out a large pair of scissors, in her mother's room.
2	A	Lines 4-5: she seized her front locks and cut them straight across the middle of her forehead. She asks Tom to cut the back for her afterwards.
3	E	To catch it is an everyday saying for being told off or punished. Tom warns her twice, and at dinner he whispers, I told you you'd catch it, once the aunts have scolded her.
4	B	Daring here is her own boldness, not a dare from Tom. Doing something so forbidden has made her excited, and she wants to finish the deed quickly before she can be stopped.
5	D	Admonitory means giving a warning or telling someone off. As he nods, Tom says You'll catch it, you know. Admiring is a trap because it begins the same way.
6	B	Lines 12-14: the thick black locks were tempting to a lad who had already tasted the forbidden pleasure of cutting the pony's mane. So although he warned her, he took the scissors.
7	C	The narrator steps out of the story to talk to those who know the satisfaction of cutting through thick hair. Most readers can remember that feeling, so they can see why Tom could not resist, even while warning Maggie.
8	A	Coming out of a thick wood into open land feels light and clear. With her heavy hair gone, Maggie had a sense of clearness and freedom. The regret comes only later, when Tom laughs.
9	E	A pang is a sudden stab of feeling. Tom's laughter hurt Maggie in a way she had not expected, because she had imagined only freedom and triumph.

10	D	Lines 22-28: she thought of her own deliverance from her teasing hair and teasing remarks about it , and wanted people to think her a clever little girl . She didn't want her hair to look pretty , so that option is the trap.
11	A	Deliverance means rescue or release, as when someone is delivered from danger. Maggie saw cutting her hair as escaping from something that had troubled her. A delivery of a parcel is the trap.
12	E	A spitfire is a person who flares up in anger. Maggie had just spoken in a passionate tone , burst into angry tears, stamped and pushed him.
13	C	Irrevocable means impossible to take back or reverse. The hair was cut and could not be put back, and Maggie felt the bitterness of knowing that.
14	B	The feeling that something cannot be undone is almost an everyday experience for her, so Maggie must often act first and regret afterwards. She sees clearly what she has done only once it is too late.
15	A	To endure something is to bear it although it is hard. Maggie could not face having to sit through her aunts' stern looks and scolding.
16	D	Lines 42-43: if she had let her hair alone, she could have sat with Tom and Lucy and had the apricot pudding and the custard!
17	E	Peeping in, Maggie saw the empty chair and the custards she had been longing for. It was too much means the temptation was more than she could bear, so she slipped in .
18	B	To repent is to regret something. As soon as she sat down, Maggie was sorry she had come in, and wished herself back again upstairs.
19	C	Lines 53-55: Little gells as cut their own hair should be whipped and fed on bread and water , not allowed to sit down to dinner with their aunts and uncles.
20	D	A chorus is many voices together. Reproach is blame and derision is mockery, so to Maggie it seemed the whole table was blaming and laughing at her at the same time.

21	E	Transient means brief or passing. Her angry defiance soon left her in an instant . Moving from place to place is a trap from the related word transit.
22	A	Lines 60-62: He meant to be friendly, but Maggie felt convinced that Tom was rejoicing in her ignominy , her disgrace. That was the moment her defiance gave way and she ran to her father.
23	C	In Her feeble power of defiance , the word describes the noun power , telling us it was weak. A word that describes a noun is an adjective .
24	B	Words cannot really be tasted; calling them delicious shows how sweet they were to Maggie after the aunts' harsh remarks. She kept them in her heart for years afterwards.
25	B	'pated' should be spelled 'patted'. Pat has a short vowel and ends in one consonant, so the t is doubled before -ed. The mistake is in group B.
26	A	'Fairys' should be spelled 'Fairies'. 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.
27	C	'neckless' should be spelled 'necklace'. It is made of neck and lace, not neck and -less, which would mean having no neck. The mistake is in group C.
28	D	'trofy' should be spelled 'trophy'. The f sound is spelled ph, and the word ends in y. The mistake is in group D.
29	A	'piramid' should be spelled 'pyramid'. The short i sound after the p is spelled with a y, as in myth. The mistake is in group A.
30	B	'mayonaise' should be spelled 'mayonnaise'. The word comes from French and has a double n. The mistake is in group B.
31	D	'moustach' should be spelled 'moustache'. It comes from French and ends in -ache, with a silent e. The mistake is in group D.
32	C	'symetry' should be spelled 'symmetry'. It begins sym- with a y and has a double m. The mistake is in group C.

33	E	There is no mistake. Haughty has the silent gh of caught; duchess ends in -ess; and sleigh is spelled with eigh, as in weigh. So the answer is E.
34	B	'king Louis XIII' should be King Louis XIII. When king is used as part of a name, it is a title and takes a capital letter. The mistake is in group B.
35	C	'wore wig's made' should be wore wigs made. Wigs is simply a plural, and nothing belongs to the wigs, so there should be no apostrophe. The mistake is in group C.
36	B	'heads, and there' should be heads, and their. The wigs belonged to the men, so the word is their. There is used for places, as in over there. The mistake is in group B.
37	A	'Some womens' should be Some women's. Women is already a plural, so to show that the wigs belong to them we add an apostrophe and s: women's. The mistake is in group A.
38	D	'been.' should be been! A sentence that begins What a and expresses surprise is an exclamation, so it ends with an exclamation mark. The mistake is in group D.
39	C	'affect on' should be effect on. An effect is a result and is a noun; affect is usually a verb, as in the powder affected their skin. The mistake is in group C.
40	A	'Wigs came lose' should be Wigs came loose. Loose means not tightly fixed; lose means to be unable to find something. The mistake is in group A.
41	E	There is no mistake. The nickname bigwigs is correctly placed inside inverted commas, and the line ends with a full stop. So the answer is E.
42	D	'went.' should be gone. After had we need the past participle gone, not the simple past went: the fashion for wigs had gone. The mistake is in group D.
43	D	The tournament was last Saturday, so the past tense arrived is needed. Arrive and arrives are present tense, arriving needs was or were, and arrival is a noun.

44	A	Wearing round glasses describes the boy, like with round glasses. Wore and wears would need a joining word such as who, worn needs was or had, and a tall boy wear is not correct English.
45	C	Scarcely means only just, or hardly, and describes how well I could keep up. Scarce and scarcer are adjectives, scarcity is a noun, and scared means frightened.
46	A	In spite of is followed by a noun or an -ing word, here losing my queen. In spite without of is not complete, Nevertheless and However must be followed by a comma and a sentence, and whereas compares two different things.
47	E	A game that nobody wins ends in a draw . A drawer is part of a chest, drew is a verb, drawn needs has or was, and a drawl is a slow way of speaking.
48	B	Far can make a comparison stronger: far more difficult. We cannot say very more, most more, too more or such more; very and too go before a plain adjective, as in very difficult.
49	E	To hold your own is a saying meaning to do as well as your opponents. One and won sound the same but do not fit the saying, owe means to be in debt, and held our home makes no sense.
50	B	After We are already we need the -ing form of the verb, preparing . Preparation is a noun, prepare and prepares cannot follow are, and preparatory is an adjective.