

English Mock Test 20 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	B	Lines 2-3: The day was as warm as midsummer, though it was only the middle of May. Midsummer is a trap: the day only felt as warm as midsummer.
2	E	Favoring the horses means going easy on them on a hot, hilly road. Never losing sight of the fact means always remembering, so he balanced being kind to the horses against his duty to the mail.
3	A	To loll is to lean or lie back lazily. Mr Cobb had the reins lying loosely in his hands and one leg stretched luxuriously over the dashboard, so he was very much at ease.
4	D	Lines 9-10: She was so slender and so stiffly starched that she slid from space to space on the leather cushions. Starch makes cloth stiff and slippery.
5	C	A chief responsibility is the most important thing someone has to look after. Even while being bounced about, she kept picking up or settling the sunshade more firmly. Later she calls it the dearest thing in life to me.
6	A	Mr Cobb guessed nothing of the girl's struggles, because in his view his job was only to get people where they were going. How they felt on the way was not his concern.
7	E	Something noteworthy deserves to be noticed, and un- means not. To Mr Cobb the small, quiet girl was so unremarkable that he had forgotten the very existence of her. The rest of the passage shows how wrong he was.
8	B	Lines 26-27: At first he thought it was a cricket, a tree toad, or a bird. The creaking of the harness was one of the noises the voice rose above.
9	D	Ineffectual means not having the effect you want. Hanging out of the window, she could not quite reach Mr Cobb with the sunshade to get his attention, so she called out instead.

10	C	Nothing you could hold in your hand is truly microscopic , too small to see without a microscope. The exaggeration is comic: a very small girl prodding a large driver with a very small sunshade.
11	B	Lines 35-41: she rattles round till I'm 'most black and blue , the windows are so small , she keeps stretching round to see whether my trunk has fallen off , and the stage is so much too big for me . She says nothing about the horses.
12	E	A flow is gentle, but a flood pours out all at once. Everything Rebecca says finds fault with the coach: too slippery, too big, windows too small. More properly speaking shows the author choosing the more accurate word.
13	A	Jocularly means jokingly, from the same root as joke. His reply, there ain't no extry charge to sit side o' me , is friendly teasing, and he helps her up at once.
14	D	In painstaking precision , the word describes the noun precision , telling us how careful it was. A word that describes a noun is an adjective , even though this one ends in -ing.
15	C	A hen shut up in a coop is kept in a small space and cannot get out. Inside the coach Rebecca could see only pieces of things through the small windows, but up front This is like traveling!
16	E	Just before, Rebecca says I hope we have a long, long ways to go? So Only two hours is a disappointed sigh from a girl who is loving her new seat beside the driver.
17	A	Lines 59-62: mother said it would be a bad beginning to get to the brick house hungry and have aunt Mirandy have to get me something to eat the first thing .
18	C	Mr Cobb has just asked Why don't you put up your parasol? The article in question is the thing being talked about, so it is the parasol, which she had tucked under the folds of her dress.

19	B	Lines 65-68: I never put it up when the sun shines; pink fades awfully. Protecting the parasol from the very sunshine it was made for is the joke, and she even has a dreadful time covering it up when the sun comes out.
20	D	Dearest here means most loved, not most expensive, and an awful care means a great worry. Rebecca loves the parasol so much that looking after it has become a constant anxiety.
21	E	To permeate is to soak or spread right through something, as water spreads through a sponge. The idea reached Mr Cobb gradually , since his mind was slow-moving .
22	B	The saying birds of a feather describes people who are alike. Calling Rebecca a bird of very different feather means she is a very different kind of person from the passengers he is used to. Perched keeps up the picture of a bird.
23	A	Rebecca hangs out of the window to call the driver, pours out her complaints, chatters about her family and her lunch, and is delightedly excited to be a real passenger . She is anything but shy or bored.
24	D	At the start he had forgotten the very existence of this unnoteworthy passenger. After listening to her he slowly realises she is a bird of very different feather from anyone he usually drives.
25	B	'grined' should be spelled 'grinned'. Grin has a short vowel and ends in one consonant, so the n is doubled before -ed. The mistake is in group B.
26	C	'hobbys' should be spelled 'hobbies'. 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	'Cauliflour' should be spelled 'Cauliflower'. The word ends in flower, like the flowers in a garden, not flour for baking. The mistake is in group A.
28	D	'sawcepan' should be spelled 'saucepan'. The or sound is spelled au, as in sauce, which a saucepan is used to make. The mistake is in group D.
29	A	'tamborine' should be spelled 'tambourine'. There is a u after the o: tam-bour-ine. The mistake is in group A.

30	B	'guilotine' should be spelled 'guillotine'. It is spelled with a silent u after the g and a double l. The mistake is in group B.
31	C	'exquizite' should be spelled 'exquisite'. The z sound in the middle is spelled with an s. The mistake is in group C.
32	D	'kaliedoscope' should be spelled 'kaleidoscope'. After kal- comes ei, not ie: ka-leid-o-scope. The mistake is in group D.
33	E	There is no mistake. Mountaineer ends in -eer; souvenir comes from French and ends in -ir; and antique ends in -ique. So the answer is E.
34	A	'in 1860, a' should be In 1860, a. Every sentence must begin with a capital letter. The mistake is in group A.
35	C	'a enormous' should be an enormous. We use an before a word that begins with a vowel sound, and enormous begins with an e sound. The mistake is in group C.
36	D	'stations was built.' should be stations were built. The subject, over a hundred stations, is plural, so the verb must be were. The mistake is in group D.
37	B	'learned new' should be taught new. You learn something yourself, but you teach someone else; the keepers were teaching the riders. The mistake is in group B.
38	B	'carried: a' should be carried a. A colon should not come between a verb and the words that complete it. It can introduce a list only after a complete sentence, such as Each rider carried three things: a pistol, a knife and a water bag. The mistake is in group B.
39	D	'the fastest.' should be the faster. When only two things are compared, we use the -er form; -est is for three or more. The mistake is in group D.
40	A	'It was fast, however,' needs a full stop or a semicolon before however: It was fast; however, it lost a great deal of money. However cannot join two sentences with only commas. The mistake is in group A.

41	C	'or expensive,' should be nor expensive. Neither is always paired with nor, just as either is paired with or. The mistake is in group C.
42	E	There is no mistake. The dash correctly adds extra information, only eighteen months after it began, and the line ends with a full stop. So the answer is E.
43	C	This happened last summer, so we need the past tense of fly, which is flew . Flown needs have or had before it, flied is not a word, and fly and flies are present tense.
44	A	While means at the same time as, and can join two parts of a sentence. During and throughout must be followed by a noun, such as during the walk, meanwhile starts a new sentence, and within means inside.
45	E	A moving belt carries bags through the scanner. Built, bolt, bell and bent look or sound similar but make no sense here.
46	B	After a mixture of excitement and we need a noun naming a feeling: apprehension , meaning worry about what is to come. Apprehend is a verb, apprehensive is an adjective, an apprentice is a trainee, and approach makes no sense.
47	E	Looked like compares the fields to a quilt. Alike needs two things being compared to each other, likely means probably, and liking and likes are the wrong forms.
48	A	To offer someone a choice is to hold it out for them to take. We cannot suggest, recommend, explain or propose someone a choice; those verbs would need to, as in explained to us.
49	D	To be engrossed in something is to be so interested that you notice nothing else. Engraved means carved, enclosed and encased mean shut inside something, and enrolled means signed up.
50	B	Again means once more. Against means in opposition to, gain and gained mean to get more of something, and agin is not standard English.