

English Mock Test 21 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	B	Line 1: Jacob was ushered up by Agatha into Miss Judith Villiers's apartment. To be ushered is to be shown the way in.
2	D	Prim means very proper and formal. Starch makes cloth stiff, so starched describes a stiff, upright manner as well as neat clothes. Her high-backed chair and hands crossed before her give the same picture.
3	A	An obeisance is a bow or other movement showing respect to someone more important. Jacob, a servant of the family, greets the lady of the house before speaking. He gives his news only after she tells him you may proceed.
4	E	Jacob has important business, and Miss Judith sends Agatha right away from the door so she cannot overhear it. She is cross about the slammed door only after giving the order, and nobody knows about the troopers yet.
5	C	Bouncing out and slamming the door hard enough to make Miss Judith start from her seat shows temper: Agatha resents being sent out. She cannot yet be frightened of the troopers or be warning the servants, because she has not heard the news at this point.
6	A	Lines 15-17: he told her what he had overheard, concluding with the information that the mansion would be burnt down that very night.
7	D	Most people would panic at the news that their house is to be burnt, but Miss Judith simply asks where she is to go, and then refuses to go anywhere. Her calm shows how hard she is to frighten; nothing suggests she knew already or was glad to leave.
8	B	To ill befit something is to be unsuitable for it, and dignity is a person's pride and standing. Miss Judith feels that fleeing from a party of rude soldiers would shame her family name.

9	E	She has just said I shall not stir from this , meaning this house. Adding not even from this chair makes the refusal even stronger: she will not move an inch. Nothing in the passage says she cannot walk.
10	C	A dash at the end of someone's speech shows that they are cut off. Miss Judith breaks in at once with Will the children be in more danger than I shall be? The colonel was the children's father.
11	E	To presume is to take something for granted without being told. Jacob usually brings venison (deer meat), so Miss Judith supposes he has brought some this time as well.
12	A	She says They dare not ill-treat me . She expects the soldiers might steal the ale and the venison, but believes her rank will keep her safe. Jacob, who has heard the troopers, fears otherwise.
13	B	Jacob picks up Miss Judith's own word: she said they would hardly venture to insult her. To venture something is to dare to do it, so Jacob means that nothing, not even her rank, will hold the soldiers back.
14	D	Lines 38-39: take them to your cottage, and take Martha to attend upon the Miss Beverleys . Agatha was the servant sent out of the room.
15	C	Things that are immovable cannot be moved, but here it describes her mind: once she had said what she would do, no argument could shift her. That is why Jacob knew that it was useless to argue .
16	A	To acquaint someone with something is to tell them about it. Jacob was wondering whether to tell the servants, but Agatha had done it for him.
17	E	Lines 9-10: Miss Judith told her to go downstairs, and do not remain outside the door . Agatha stayed and listened anyway, and Miss Judith's suspicion turns out to have been right.
18	B	The servants have just heard that the house is to be burnt. Jacob guesses they will save themselves and desert their mistress, which is why he says my duty is plain : he must look after the children himself.
19	C	Lines 51-52: Jacob then went in search of them, and found them playing in the garden .

20	D	Edward is the eldest, so Jacob asks him to act like his father, the colonel, by taking charge and keeping his family safe. Jacob does not want him to fight: he says a defence is impossible .
21	A	Edward is the colonel's eldest son and heir, so the house belongs to him. His question is not a real one: he follows it with Who dares to burn down this house? and then wants to fight.
22	E	Edward is ashamed that his old aunt will stand her ground while he, a boy who can fire a gun, and hit too , runs away. His pride makes him say I will not go .
23	C	Jacob does not argue with Edward's pride; he says you must do as you please . Instead he says it would be cruel to leave your sisters , that they need Edward to reach the cottage, and that you can return in a very short time . Then Edward consented .
24	B	Miss Judith will not stir because fleeing would ill befit the dignity of a Villiers , and Edward will not run while an old woman like her remains to face the enemy . Only Edward is persuaded to leave, and only Edward talks of guns.
25	B	'tidyed' should be spelled 'tidied'. When a word ends in a consonant followed by y, the y changes to i before -ed is added: tidy, tidied. The mistake is in group B.
26	D	'skided' should be spelled 'skidded'. Skid has a short vowel and ends in one consonant, so the d is doubled before -ed. The mistake is in group D.
27	A	'Sausige' should be spelled 'Sausage'. The ending sounds like -ij but is spelled -age, as in cabbage and village. The mistake is in group A.
28	C	'scenary' should be spelled 'scenery'. It comes from scene, so it keeps the e: scen-er-y. The mistake is in group C.
29	B	'moskito' should be spelled 'mosquito'. The word comes from Spanish, and the k sound is spelled qu, as in mosque and bouquet. The mistake is in group B.
30	C	'sythe' should be spelled 'scythe'. There is a silent c after the s, as in scissors. The mistake is in group C.

31	A	'Paralised' should be spelled 'Paralysed'. The middle sound is spelled with a y, as in paralysis. The mistake is in group A.
32	D	'chandeleir' should be spelled 'chandelier'. The word comes from French and ends in -ier: chan-de-lier. The mistake is in group D.
33	E	There is no mistake. Dungeon keeps an e after the g to keep it soft (as in pigeon); beneath is spelled with ea; and eerie becomes eerily when -ly is added. So the answer is E.
34	B	'young king charles' should be young King Charles. A person's name always takes a capital letter, and so does a title such as King when it is used in front of the name. The mistake is in group B.
35	C	'farmers barn' should be farmer's barn. The barn belongs to the farmer, so an apostrophe is needed to show possession. The mistake is in group C.
36	B	'old oak, and it's' should be old oak, and its. It's means it is, and it is thick leaves makes no sense; its (with no apostrophe) means belonging to it. The mistake is in group B.
37	A	'"Keep still"' should be "Keep still,". When the spoken words are followed by who said them, a comma goes inside the closing speech marks. The mistake is in group A.
38	D	'never saw nobody.' should be never saw anybody. Never and nobody are both negatives, so together they cancel out; standard English uses only one. The mistake is in group D.
39	C	'a loyal farmer' should be a loyal farmer, with a comma after it. The words a loyal farmer add extra information about Richard Penderel, so they need a pair of commas around them; the first comma is there, but the second is missing. The mistake is in group C.
40	D	'ever reach France?' should end with a full stop: ever reach France. This line reports what Charles wondered rather than asking a question directly, so it does not take a question mark. The mistake is in group D.

41	E	There is no mistake. The comma marks the end of the opening clause, When he returned as king; the colon correctly introduces the name of the holiday; and Oak Apple Day is a name, so each word takes a capital. So the answer is E.
42	B	'escape are still' should be escape is still. The subject is the story, which is singular; of his escape only describes it. So the verb must be is. The mistake is in group B.
43	C	Their means belonging to them: the costumes belong to the actors. There is a place, they're means they are, theirs cannot come before a noun, and them costumes is not standard English.
44	A	The story is in the past, so we need the past tense: marched . Marching would need were before it, marcher and marchers are nouns, and marches is not a word.
45	E	Horses can be counted, so we use fewer . Less is for things that cannot be counted, such as less mud; little, lesser and least do not fit before than.
46	B	We say armed with a weapon. Armed by, of, from and at are not used this way.
47	D	The captain is the person my uncle has known, so we need whom , used for a person who has something done to them. Which is for things, whose shows belonging, and what and where make no sense here.
48	A	After as if describing something imagined, correct English uses were , even after I: as if I were. Am is present tense, and be, being and been cannot follow I on their own here.
49	C	With neither ... nor , the verb agrees with the nearer subject. The Cavaliers is plural, and the story is in the past, so the verb is were . Was is singular, is is present tense, and has and being make no sense.
50	B	Despite can be followed by an -ing word: despite being tired. Although and however would need a full clause such as although we were tired, and because and unless give the wrong meaning: we enjoyed it even though we were tired, not because of it.