

English Mock Test 22 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	Lines 4-5: he hitched up my trousers, tying them with string below the knee . The red handkerchief held the roadman's lunch.
2	A	A blacksmith hammers iron all day, so his arms are strong. Hannay's arm was sunburnt and rough with old scars , so it already looked right for a roadman. It helped the disguise instead of giving it away.
3	E	Ablutions are the washing of your body. Hannay imagines the roadman giving himself a wash on Sundays, and doing only his face and neck.
4	B	A water-mark is the line left where washing stops. Lines 6-8 say it was the place where Mr Turnbull's Sunday ablutions might be expected to stop : clean above, dirty below, as a working man's neck would be.
5	D	By dint of means by using or by means of. Hannay made his eyes look bleary (red and watery) by rubbing them hard, because a roadman's eyes would no doubt be a little inflamed from the dust.
6	B	Lines 12-14: the roadman's lunch, tied up in a red handkerchief, was at my disposal . The newspaper was inside the handkerchief with it. Hannay's coat had gone off with his own sandwiches.
7	E	Something conspicuous stands out and is easy to notice. Hannay wanted anyone passing to see a local paper addressed to Mr Turnbull, as proof that he was the roadman.
8	A	Line 18: My boots did not satisfy me . A roadman who works among stones all day has scuffed boots, so Hannay kicked his among the stones until they looked the same. Later the spies do look closely at his boots.
9	C	To be matched against someone is to be up against them, as in a contest. Because these men noticed everything, Hannay even ruined his finger-nails. He is proved right when they study his newspaper and his boots.

10	D	The scout said you could never keep a part up unless you could manage to convince yourself that you were it . So Hannay thinks of the cottage as his home and remembers the years I had spent herding as if they were his own.
11	B	Lovingly tells us how Hannay made his mind dwell on the roadman's comforts, so it describes a verb. A word that describes a verb is an adverb ; many end in -ly.
12	A	A milestone is a stone at the side of a road, part of the scenery. Even a shy wild bird fished close by as if Hannay were no more than that, which shows how completely he now belonged there.
13	E	Line 37: Just about midday a big car stole down the hill .
14	C	As if shows that things are not what they seem. The men stroll up casually, but they then test Hannay with questions about his newspaper, his boots and the road. Their break was an excuse to inspect him.
15	D	This is a simile. A hen's eye is quick and keeps checking all around, and wary means watchful for danger. This is the man who picks up the newspaper to check it.
16	A	To speak sententiously is to speak as if making a wise remark, like a proverb: There's waur jobs and there's better (there are worse jobs and better ones). It is just the slow, knowing reply a countryman might give.
17	E	Hannay is thinking himself into the part, as the scout advised. A roadman mends the roads, so grumbling that big (muckle) cars wreck them is exactly what the men would expect of him, and so is speaking in Scots.
18	B	The paper is addressed to Mr Turnbull, and the man then checks the name on it. Hannay answers like a true countryman: a paper that cam' out last Setterday is just sax days late , which is nothing out in the hills.
19	C	Super- means above and script means writing: it is the writing on the outside, here the name and address. The paper was addressed to Mr Turnbull (line 15), so the man was checking that name.

20	D	However much Hannay had scuffed them, the boots were still good town boots. Hannay explains them away readily : he says a rich gentleman gave them to him.
21	E	Hannay has just asked What was his name now? A made-up story would come out smooth and ready, but an honest man might fumble for a name, so the pretend forgetting makes his story more believable.
22	A	Lines 67-68: I very nearly fell into the trap and told a story of a bicyclist hurrying past in the grey dawn.
23	C	Lines 76-77: ten minutes later the car returned, one of the occupants waving a hand to me. If Hannay had stopped work in relief, the returning men would have seen it. Those gentry left nothing to chance.
24	B	He plans every detail of the disguise, keeps to the part under questioning, has an answer readily about the boots, spots the trap in time and keeps on working when he is relieved. He is very nearly caught, but it is his skill, not luck, that saves him.
25	B	'calfs' should be spelled 'calves'. Many words ending in f change the f to v before adding -es: calf, calves, as in half, halves. The mistake is in group B.
26	D	'spyed' should be spelled 'spied'. When a word ends in a consonant followed by y, the y changes to i before -ed: spy, spied. The mistake is in group D.
27	C	'girafe' should be spelled 'giraffe'. It has a double f and ends in e. The mistake is in group C.
28	A	'sherif' should be spelled 'sheriff'. It has one r and a double f at the end. The mistake is in group A.
29	B	'crescent' should be spelled 'crescent'. There is a silent c after the s, as in scene and descend. The mistake is in group B.
30	C	'aparatus' should be spelled 'apparatus'. It begins app- with a double p, like apparent. The mistake is in group C.

31	B	'fatige' should be spelled 'fatigue'. The word comes from French and ends in -gue, which sounds like g, as in league and tongue. The mistake is in group B.
32	D	'hygeinic' should be spelled 'hygienic'. After the g comes ie, not ei: hy-gie-nic, as in hygiene. The mistake is in group D.
33	E	There is no mistake. A cygnet (a young swan) is spelled with a y and a silent g before the n; paddled doubles the d; and its, meaning belonging to it, has no apostrophe. So the answer is E.
34	D	'at bletchley park.' should be at Bletchley Park. It is the name of a place, so both words need capital letters. The mistake is in group D.
35	C	'message's sent' should be messages sent. The word is simply a plural, more than one message, and nothing belongs to it, so it needs no apostrophe. The mistake is in group C.
36	B	'were women, they' should be were women, and they, or were women. They. A comma alone cannot join two sentences. The mistake is in group B.
37	D	'a secret"' should be a secret?" The officer is asking a question, so a question mark is needed inside the closing speech marks. The mistake is in group D.
38	C	'could of guessed' should be could have guessed. Could've sounds like could of when spoken, but the word is have. The semicolon in group B correctly joins two linked sentences. The mistake is in group C.
39	D	'wardrobe sped up the work.' should be wardrobe, sped up the work. The words a machine the size of a wardrobe add extra information about the Bombe, so they need a pair of commas around them; the second comma is missing. The mistake is in group D.
40	B	'needed less' should be needed fewer. Hours can be counted, so we use fewer; less is for amounts that cannot be counted, such as less time. The mistake is in group B.

41	A	'The codebreakers' should be The codebreakers'. The hard work belongs to the codebreakers, a plural ending in s, so the apostrophe goes after the s. The mistake is in group A.
42	E	There is no mistake. The words kept secret for thirty years are extra information, correctly placed between a pair of commas, and the line ends with a full stop. So the answer is E.
43	B	We escape from a place. Escape off, by, at and over a room are not correct English.
44	D	Than tells us two things are being compared, so we need the comparative better . Best compares three or more, good and well are not comparing, and gooder is not a word.
45	E	The subject is each , which is singular, so the verb is singular: was given . Were given is plural, and have given, giving and gave would mean we handed the jobs out to someone else.
46	A	We are always interested in something, and the end of the line, than in the puzzles , repeats it. Interested on, at, by and of are not correct English.
47	C	Out of sight means unable to be seen. A site is a place such as a building site, cite means to quote, sighed is a verb, and out of side makes no sense.
48	D	Respectively means in the order just given: the red key opened the cupboard and the blue key opened the trapdoor. Respectfully means politely, respectably means in a decent way, respective is an adjective, and respecting makes no sense here.
49	A	To think on your feet is a saying meaning to think quickly while things are happening. The other parts of the body do not make the saying, however close they sound.
50	C	With seconds to spare is a saying meaning with a little time left over. A spear is a weapon and a spire is the point of a church tower, and sparing and spared are the wrong forms of the verb.