

English Mock Test 24 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	To do someone justice is to be fair to them. The writer has shown Midas's greed, so he stops to say, fairly, that Midas really loved his daughter . That love matters at the end of the passage.
2	A	A thimble is tiny and a twelvemonth is a year. The exaggeration means that Marygold was so cheerful she almost never cried, which is why her sobbing surprised Midas.
3	E	Lines 10-14: he determined to put little Marygold into better spirits, by an agreeable surprise, and touched his daughter's bowl ... and transmuted it to gleaming gold.
4	B	To transmute something is to change it into something else. The same word is used for the roses (line 22) and the trout (line 45): everything Midas touches is changed to gold.
5	D	Someone disconsolate is so sad that nothing can console, or comfort, them. Marygold comes in still sobbing as if her heart would break .
6	A	Lines 20-22: she held out her hand, in which was one of the roses which Midas had so recently transmuted , that is, turned to gold. Her apron was at her eyes.
7	E	Lines 30-33: the roses that smelled so sweetly have grown quite yellow and have no longer any fragrance . To Marygold, gold has spoilt them.
8	C	Lines 27-29: I ran into the garden to gather some roses for you; because I know you like them.
9	B	Only people blush, so describing the roses' pink colour as blushes gives them a human quality. That is personification . There is no like or as, so it is not a simile.
10	D	Wrought is an old word for made or caused. Midas caused the change himself, but instead of confessing he tells Marygold not to cry and to eat your bread and milk .

11	C	To treat something with contempt is to think it worthless. Marygold throws away a rose made of gold, which shows how little the gold means to her.
12	A	Midas argues that a golden rose will last hundreds of years . Marygold does not care: what she loved about a rose was its smell and its soft petals, which the gold has destroyed. She prizes what is real, and he prizes what is valuable.
13	B	Lines 44-49: it was immediately transmuted from an admirably fried brook-trout into a gold-fish of metal, not one of those gold-fishes which people often keep in glass globes .
14	E	The golden fish is valuable , yet Midas would much rather have had a real trout in his dish . Its value is exactly what makes it worthless to a hungry man.
15	D	A quandary is a state of not knowing what to do. Midas has such a costly breakfast , yet nothing that can be eaten .
16	B	Midas has the richest breakfast imaginable and Marygold has a bowl of bread and milk, yet he is the one who is jealous, because she is eating ... with great satisfaction and he cannot eat at all.
17	A	Midas began to doubt whether riches were the most desirable thing, but so fascinated was Midas with the glitter of the yellow metal that he would not give up the Golden Touch for a breakfast.
18	E	Paltry means trivial or hardly worth bothering about. To Midas a meal seems too small a thing to give up his gold for, though the writer goes on to show how absurd this is.
19	C	Dear can mean expensive. The writer has just said that trading the Golden Touch for a meal would be like paying millions and millions of money for fried trout and an egg, so Midas decides the price is too high.
20	D	Midas has groaned aloud, and very grievously too . Marygold is a very affectionate child and cannot bear to see him suffer, so she runs to comfort him.

21	B	Midas finally learns the lesson of the story, and in the very same moment the Golden Touch takes the thing he values most: The moment the lips of Midas touched Marygold's forehead, a change had taken place.
22	E	To congeal is to go from a liquid to a solid, as gravy does when it cools. Marygold's tears turn to solid gold on her face.
23	A	Insatiable means never satisfied, however much you have. Even with everything he touched turning to gold, Midas wanted more, and Marygold became the victim of that greed.
24	C	Everything Midas turns to gold becomes useless, and the gold finally costs him his daughter, just as he realises his little daughter's love was worth a thousand times more than all of it.
25	B	'busyer' should be spelled 'busier'. When a word ends in a consonant followed by y, the y changes to i before -er: busy, busier. The mistake is in group B.
26	C	'emptyed' should be spelled 'emptied'. The y changes to i before -ed: empty, emptied. The mistake is in group C.
27	A	'ferocius' should be spelled 'ferocious'. The ending is -ious, as in precious and delicious. The mistake is in group A.
28	D	'nutritous' should be spelled 'nutritious'. The ending is -itious, as in ambitious, with an i before the o. The mistake is in group D.
29	B	'croisant' should be spelled 'croissant'. The word comes from French and has a double s. The mistake is in group B.
30	C	'wholy' should be spelled 'wholly'. It is whole with -ly added, and the silent e drops but the l stays, so there are two: whol-ly. The mistake is in group C.
31	A	'Psuedonyms' should be spelled 'Pseudonyms'. After the silent p comes seu, not sue: pseu-do-nym. The mistake is in group A.
32	B	'debree' should be spelled 'debris'. The word comes from French, and it ends in a silent s. The mistake is in group B.

33	E	There is no mistake. Dialogue ends in -ogue, like catalogue; between has ee then ee; and characters begins with ch sounding like k. So the answer is E.
34	B	'howard carter' should be Howard Carter. A person's first name and surname both need capital letters. The mistake is in group B.
35	A	'Statues chariots' should be Statues, chariots. The items in a list are separated by commas, with and before the last one. The mistake is in group A.
36	D	'to small.' should be too small. Too means more than is wanted or needed; to is used before a verb or to show where something goes. The mistake is in group D.
37	A	'There was' should be There were. Over five thousand objects is plural, so the verb must be plural too. The mistake is in group A.
38	C	'past before' should be passed before. Passed is the verb, meaning went by; past is used for time gone by, as in the past, or for going beyond, as in walked past. The mistake is in group C.
39	B	'were bought' should be were brought. Brought comes from bring, meaning carried to a place; bought comes from buy. The mistake is in group B.
40	D	'his mask; made of gold.' should be his mask, made of gold. A semicolon joins two complete sentences, and made of gold is not a sentence on its own, so a comma is needed. The mistake is in group D.
41	B	'3,000 year old' should be 3,000-year-old. When several words together describe a noun that follows them, they are joined with hyphens: a 3,000-year-old treasure. The mistake is in group B.
42	E	There is no mistake. The comma after Today marks the opening word, and king's has an apostrophe because the mask belongs to the boy king. So the answer is E.
43	D	After decided to we need the plain verb sell . A cell is a small room, a sale is a noun, and sold and selling are the wrong forms after to.

44	A	Words ending in x add -es to make the plural: one box, three boxes . Boxs, boxies and boxen are not words, and box is singular.
45	C	To part with something is to let it go or give it up. We part from a person, but part with a thing; part of, for and to do not have this meaning.
46	E	Dad is talking about something that may really happen, so after If it starts we use will . Would goes with if it started, and had, were and did do not fit before have.
47	B	Hardly already means almost not, so it is followed by anything . Hardly nothing and hardly none are double negatives, and hardly something or everything make no sense.
48	C	To drive a hard bargain is a saying meaning to argue firmly for a good price. A barge is a boat and a burden a load, and bargaining and bargained are the wrong forms.
49	A	After became strangely we need an adjective: evasive , meaning avoiding giving a straight answer. Evasion is a noun, evade and evading are verb forms, and invasive means spreading into something.
50	D	To be dying to do something is a saying meaning to want to do it very much. Dyeing means colouring cloth, and dead, died and death do not fit the saying.