

## English Mock Test 25 Answers

| Q# | Answer | Explanation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | C      | To <b>retort</b> is to answer back quickly and sharply. Nancy is half teasing Pollyanna for being glad about everything.                                                                                                                             |
| 2  | A      | <b>Choking a little</b> means her voice catches with emotion. Nancy knows the attic room is bare, and Pollyanna's <b>brave attempts</b> to like it touch her. The same thing happens later when she tries to <b>swallow the lump in her throat</b> . |
| 3  | E      | Line 9: <b>Father told it to me</b> . Pollyanna later taught it to the Ladies' Aid, and some of them played it.                                                                                                                                      |
| 4  | B      | A <b>wistful</b> look is a sad, longing one. Pollyanna has just mentioned her father, and she <b>sighed, too</b> : talking about the game reminds her of him.                                                                                        |
| 5  | D      | Line 18: <b>I'd wanted a doll, and father had written them so</b> . The crutches came instead.                                                                                                                                                       |
| 6  | B      | <b>Come in handy</b> means be useful. There were no dolls, so the lady sent what she had, thinking the crutches might help some child <b>sometime</b> , not Pollyanna now.                                                                           |
| 7  | E      | The game is to find something good in <b>everything ... no matter what 'twas</b> . It is not pretending the bad thing did not happen: Pollyanna still wanted the doll.                                                                               |
| 8  | A      | Pollyanna could have pretended the game came easily, but she owns up straight away: <b>But I couldn't see it, either, Nancy, at first. Father had to tell it to me</b> .                                                                             |
| 9  | C      | To <b>snap</b> is to speak sharply and suddenly. Nancy cannot see anything to be glad about in crutches and wants to be told at once. Earlier she spoke <b>almost irritably</b> .                                                                    |
| 10 | D      | Lines 35-36: <b>just be glad because you don't-need-'em!</b> Pollyanna could walk perfectly well.                                                                                                                                                    |

|    |   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11 | A | Nancy has just said <b>of all the queer doin's!</b> Queer means strange. Finding a reason to be glad about crutches is so unexpected that Nancy looks at Pollyanna almost as if she were not quite natural.                                                       |
| 12 | C | 'Em here means the glad things. Like a difficult puzzle, a bad situation is a bigger challenge, so finding something good in it is more rewarding.                                                                                                                |
| 13 | B | <b>Goes to Heaven</b> is a gentle way of saying died. Pollyanna admits the game is <b>sometimes ... almost too hard</b> , and her father's death is her example. It shows that her cheerfulness takes courage.                                                    |
| 14 | E | Nancy <b>growled</b> this: she is cross on Pollyanna's behalf. She describes the room as <b>'way at the top of the house with nothin' in it.</b>                                                                                                                  |
| 15 | D | The room has <b>nothin' in it</b> , so there is no looking-glass (mirror). Pollyanna turns that into something good: she will not have to look at the freckles she <b>hated</b> to see. She is also glad of the <b>lovely picture</b> , the view from the window. |
| 16 | A | The next words tell us <b>she faltered</b> , meaning her voice shook. She also says the game will be <b>a little harder now, as long as I haven't anybody to play it with.</b> She misses her father.                                                             |
| 17 | E | Nancy exclaims <b>My stars and stockings!</b> and says <b>her! behind her teeth</b> , so that Pollyanna will not hear. She cannot imagine strict Aunt Polly, who <b>looked up coldly</b> , playing at being glad.                                                 |
| 18 | C | To do something <b>doggedly</b> is to stick at it with determination, as a dog will not let go of a bone. Nancy is not sure she can play well, but she is determined to try.                                                                                      |
| 19 | B | Lines 71-72: Aunt Polly is <b>sorry ... to send you into the kitchen to eat bread and milk.</b> Pollyanna ate it there with Nancy.                                                                                                                                |
| 20 | D | Aunt Polly expected Pollyanna to be sorry, but the child says she was <b>real glad</b> and tells her aunt <b>You mustn't feel bad.</b> Sitting up straighter shows her surprise and her stiff pride.                                                              |
| 21 | B | Miss Polly repeats <b>glad, mustn't feel bad one bit</b> and <b>love to live</b> exactly as Pollyanna said them. She is amazed and puzzled, calling her <b>a most extraordinary child.</b>                                                                        |

|    |   |                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 22 | C | Downstairs Pollyanna called <b>Good-night cheerfully</b> , but alone in the attic she breaks down. Her gladness takes courage; it does not mean she feels no sadness.           |
| 23 | A | She tells her father that even he <b>could find nothing to be glad about sleeping all alone 'way off up here in the dark</b> . Without anyone near, the game fails her.         |
| 24 | E | Pollyanna finds gladness in bread and milk, crutches and a bare room, but she sighs over her father and sobs alone in the attic. Her cheerfulness is a choice she keeps making. |
| 25 | B | 'freckels' should be spelled 'freckles'. The ending sounds like -uls but is spelled -les, as in pickles and tickles. The mistake is in group B.                                 |
| 26 | A | 'Cheerfull' should be spelled 'Cheerful'. The suffix -ful always has one l, as in hopeful and careful. The mistake is in group A.                                               |
| 27 | C | 'onesty' should be spelled 'honesty'. It begins with a silent h, like honest and hour. The mistake is in group C.                                                               |
| 28 | D | 'twilight' should be spelled 'twilight'. It is twi- and light, with no gh after the first i. The mistake is in group D.                                                         |
| 29 | B | 'furius' should be spelled 'furious'. It comes from fury, and the y changes to i before -ous: fur-i-ous. The mistake is in group B.                                             |
| 30 | D | 'advantagous' should be spelled 'advantageous'. The e of advantage is kept before -ous so that the g stays soft, as in courageous. The mistake is in group D.                   |
| 31 | C | 'afectionate' should be spelled 'affectionate'. It has a double f, like affection. The mistake is in group C.                                                                   |
| 32 | A | 'missionery' should be spelled 'missionary'. It ends in -ary, as in dictionary. The mistake is in group A.                                                                      |
| 33 | E | There is no mistake. Luscious has sc in the middle; extraordinary is extra joined to ordinary; and peaches adds -es after ch. So the answer is E.                               |

|    |   |                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 34 | C | 'bears but dont' should be bears but don't. Don't is short for do not, and an apostrophe shows where the letter o has been left out. The mistake is in group C. |
| 35 | D | 'teddy bears.' should end with a question mark: teddy bears? The line asks the reader a question, beginning Have you ever. The mistake is in group D.           |
| 36 | A | 'Roosevelt went of' should be Roosevelt went off. Off means away; of shows belonging, as in a cup of tea. The mistake is in group A.                            |
| 37 | B | 'up a bear were' should be up a bear where. Where is about a place; were is a past form of the verb to be. The mistake is in group B.                           |
| 38 | C | 'was soon wrote' should be was soon written. After was we need the form written, not the simple past wrote. The mistake is in group C.                          |
| 39 | D | 'weeks work.' should be week's work. It means the work of a week, so an apostrophe is needed, just as in a day's journey. The mistake is in group D.            |
| 40 | B | 'toy," Said one' should be toy," said one. The sentence carries on after the speech, so said does not need a capital letter. The mistake is in group B.         |
| 41 | B | 'early 1900's,' should be early 1900s. A decade or a group of years is simply a plural, so it takes an s with no apostrophe. The mistake is in group B.         |
| 42 | E | There is no mistake. The comma follows the opening word Today, and the pair of dashes correctly sets apart the extra words and adults. So the answer is E.      |
| 43 | B | <b>Whole</b> means all of it: the whole school. A hole is a gap, holy means sacred, and wholly is an adverb.                                                    |
| 44 | E | The story is in the past, so we need <b>knew</b> , the past tense of know. New means not old, and know, known and knows are the wrong forms here.               |
| 45 | A | We walk <b>along</b> a river, following its length. Among and between need more than one thing, within means inside, and upon would put us on the water.        |

|    |   |                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 46 | C | <b>Yet</b> joins two ideas that contrast: the legs ached, but I carried on. So and because give a reason, and unless and if set a condition, none of which makes sense.               |
| 47 | D | <b>From head to toe</b> is a saying meaning all over the body, from the top to the bottom. At, by, with and under do not make the saying.                                             |
| 48 | A | A <b>considerable</b> sum is a large one. Considerate means thoughtful towards others, which money cannot be; considering and considered are verb forms, and consideration is a noun. |
| 49 | E | We need an adverb to describe <b>proud: immensely</b> , meaning hugely. Immense is an adjective, immensity a noun, immerse a verb, and imminently means about to happen.              |
| 50 | C | Money is not counted one by one here, so we say <b>twice as much</b> . Many is for things we count, and twice as more, most or lot are not correct English.                           |