English Mock Test 26 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	Every floor had to be **spotless** and the orphans were told to say **'Yes, sir,' 'No, sir,' whenever a Trustee spoke** (lines 3–7). It was the day of the Trustees' visit, and far from a day off, it meant extra work.
2	A	**Dread** is fear of something that is coming, to **endure** something is to put up with it, and **haste** means speed. **Courage** is a joke here: the day is not dangerous, only full of scrubbing and good manners.
3	E	To **bear the brunt** of something is to suffer the worst of it. Jerusha is **the oldest orphan**, so most of the work and the scolding falls on her.
4	B	The day is described as if it were a person or creature too tired to walk, **dragging itself** along. Giving a thing human actions is **personification**. It shows how slowly the long day seemed to pass. There is no *like* or *as*, so it is not a simile.
5	D	Lines 12–13: **She had been on her feet since five that morning, doing everybody's bidding.**
6	B	To do something **nonchalantly** is to do it in a relaxed, unbothered way. In her daydream Jerusha is a rich lady in a fur coat, for whom being driven **Home** is perfectly ordinary.
7	E	The next lines explain it: Jerusha **had never stepped inside an ordinary house; she could not picture the daily routine** of family life (lines 25–26). The **picture** is the one in her imagination, not something she can see through the glass.
8	A	To **discommode** someone is to trouble or inconvenience them, so **undiscommoded** means not troubled at all. Families in the big houses went about their lives as if orphans did not exist.
9	C	Line 33 calls the message **Tommy's chant**. He sings it like a hymn, which is why it ends **Ah-a-men!**, and the hyphens show each syllable getting a note of its own.

10	D	Line 33: **she cut into Tommy's chant**. Tommy sang the message: **You are wan-ted / In the of-fice.**
11	A	Lines on the **brow** (forehead) are the creases of a frown. Straight after, Jerusha wonders **What could have gone wrong,** and later her **anxious frown** turns to laughter (line 55).
12	B	Lines 39–43 list her fears: sandwiches **not thin enough, shells in the nut cakes, the hole in Susie Hawthorn's stocking** and a child who had **'sauced' a Trustee**. Cold tea is never mentioned.
13	E	A **cherub** is a chubby child angel, so **cherubic** means angelic-looking. The joke is that these angelic little children might have **'sauced'** (been cheeky to) a Trustee.
14	C	The man was very tall, and the **glaring headlights** of the car **threw his shadow** so that it showed **grotesquely elongated legs and arms** (lines 50–52). The hall lamps cannot be the cause: **The long lower hall had not been lighted** (line 44).
15	D	A **sunny** person is bright and cheerful. Jerusha **had always snatched the tiniest excuse to be amused,** which is why a funny shadow turns her frown into laughter.
16	A	**Affable** means friendly and easy to talk to. The same sentence says Mrs. Lippett wore **an expression almost as pleasant as the one she donned for visitors**, which surprises Jerusha.
17	B	The Trustee is both rich (**has given large sums of money**) and important, so Mrs. Lippett blends **affluent** and **influential**. Using a grand word that does not exist makes her seem pompous, and the writer is gently making fun of her.
18	C	**Philanthropies** (acts of giving money to help others) is a plural noun, coming after **his**. Heretofore (until now) and solely are adverbs, directed is part of the verb, and towards is a preposition.
19	E	Mrs. Lippett has **never been able to interest him** in any of the girls, and until now he has helped only boys. Yet he **has offered to send you to college** (line 88), choosing Jerusha, a girl.

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20	D	The **dock** is where the accused person stands in a court. Mrs. Lippett's **accusing eyes** make the office feel like a trial, although Jerusha cannot think of anything she has done wrong.
21	B	Here **assumed** means put on or pretended. Earlier she **looked guilty because it seemed to be expected** (lines 75–76). Now she hears that her essay **Blue Wednesday**, which mocked the Home's worst day, has been read aloud, and her guilt is real.
22	A	He has **an immoderate sense of humour**, and **On the strength of that impertinent paper** he made his offer (lines 87–88). He **believes that you have originality** and wants her **to become a writer** (lines 90–91). Mrs. Lippett, by contrast, thought the essay ungrateful.
23	D	Jerusha **wished only to escape from Mrs. Lippett's platitudes and think** (lines 95–96). Mending trousers is an ordinary excuse, and it is funny after such life-changing news. Mrs. Lippett is left **with dropped jaw**, cut off in the middle of her speech.
24	C	The passage builds up to the surprise: Jerusha expects to be scolded but is offered a place at college. She is never punished, the **spider** is only a shadow, and she has never been inside a big house.
25	C	'scrubed' should be spelled 'scrubbed'. Scrub has one short vowel before a single final consonant, so the b is doubled before -ed, as in rubbed. The mistake is in group C.
26	D	'orfan' should be spelled 'orphan'. The f sound is spelled ph, as in elephant and photo. The mistake is in group D.
27	B	'nervus' should be spelled 'nervous'. The ending is -ous, as in famous and dangerous. The mistake is in group B.
28	A	'corridoor' should be spelled 'corridor'. It has nothing to do with a door: it ends in -or, as in doctor. The mistake is in group A.
29	D	'awkard' should be spelled 'awkward'. It ends in -ward, as in backward and forward, so there is a w after the k. The mistake is in group D.

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30	C	‘humourous’ should be spelled ‘humorous’. Humour keeps its u, but the u is dropped before -ous, just as glamour becomes glamorous. The mistake is in group C.
31	A	‘acknowlegement’ should be spelled ‘acknowledgement’. It is built on knowledge, so it keeps the d before the g. The mistake is in group A.
32	B	‘curiosly’ should be spelled ‘curiously’. It is curious with -ly added, and curious keeps all its letters: curi-ous-ly. The mistake is in group B.
33	E	There is no mistake. Originality is original with -ity added; imagination drops the e of imagine before -ation; impressed has a double s; and committee has double m, double t and double e. So the answer is E.
34	A	‘In britain, a’ should be In Britain, a. Britain is the name of a country, so it is a proper noun and needs a capital letter. The mistake is in group A.
35	D	‘it cant fly well.’ should be it can’t fly well. Can’t is short for cannot, and an apostrophe shows where letters have been left out. The mistake is in group D.
36	A	‘It’s long legs’ should be Its long legs. Its, with no apostrophe, means belonging to it; it’s always means it is or it has, and ‘it is long legs’ makes no sense. The mistake is in group A.
37	B	‘say daddy-long-legs’ should be say daddy-long-legs, with a comma. The sentence opens with a clause beginning When, and a comma is needed where that opening clause ends and the main part of the sentence begins. The mistake is in group B.
38	C	‘of the spider’ should be of the spider, with a comma. The words a cousin of the spider are extra information dropped into the sentence, so they need a comma at each end, like a pair of brackets. The first comma is there after harvestman; the second is missing. The mistake is in group C.

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39	B	‘don’t have no’ should be don’t have any. Don’t and no are both negatives, and two negatives together make a double negative, which is not correct English. The mistake is in group B.
40	C	‘anything insects,’ should be anything: insects, with a colon. The first part of the sentence says they eat almost anything, and a colon is needed to introduce the list that explains it. The mistake is in group C.
41	E	There is no mistake. The comma before and is right, because it joins two complete sentences: adult crane flies live only a few days, and most eat nothing at all. There is no capital, apostrophe or double negative to correct. So the answer is E.
42	D	‘are dangerous to us.’ should be is dangerous to us. With neither … nor, the two creatures are taken one at a time, and each one is singular, so the verb must be is. The mistake is in group D.
43	C	We are keen **on** something we like. Keen at, in, by or to anything does not make sense.
44	E	The story is told in the past, so we need **wrote**, the past tense of write. Written needs has or had in front of it, writed is not a word, and writes and write are present tense.
45	A	We say **since** with the moment something began: since September. For goes with a length of time (for six weeks), until marks when something stops, after September would mean the writing had not started yet, and ago comes after a length of time.
46	D	**By contrast** is a phrase used to show a difference: his English is good, but my Japanese is not. We say on the contrary, never by contrary, and control, contract and content make no sense here.
47	B	To **recognise** something is to know what it is because you have seen it before. The drawings let me tell his letters apart from all the others. Recite, reconcile, recommend and recover do not make sense with at once.

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48	E	**Vivid** writing is so clear and lively that you can see it in your mind. Livid means furious, valid means acceptable, vacant means empty, and vague letters would make the places hard to picture, not easy.
49	C	To **treasure** something is to value it greatly. Trespass, measure and treat do not make sense with more than any of my toys, and pleasure is not used as a verb in this way.
50	A	To **keep in touch** is a saying that means to go on writing or speaking to someone. Keep at, on, by or with touch is not the saying.

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