English Mock Test 27 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	B	Lines 1–5 name **The five antagonists**: John Sullivan, Samuel Fallentin, Andrew Stuart, Gauthier Ralph and Thomas Flanagan.
2	D	An **eccentric** person behaves in an unusual, odd way. Betting a fortune on racing round the world is certainly that. Careless and forgetful is the opposite of Fogg, whose **punctuality is well known**.
3	A	Fogg is never early and never late, so if he comes at all, it will be at exactly the time agreed. That is just what happens: he walks in as the clock reaches the very last second.
4	E	Stuart claims he would not even believe it was Fogg, but he says it **nervously**. He has four thousand pounds riding on the bet, and part of him fears the punctual Fogg may yet appear.
5	C	Flanagan says Fogg **could not prevent the delays which were certain to occur; and a delay of only two or three days would be fatal to his tour** (lines 16–18).
6	B	Here **betray** means to let something be seen without meaning to. The men do not want to show their anxiety, so they start a game of cards. The word is used the same way in line 38: **a voice which betrayed his emotion**. Hide is the opposite.
7	E	Stuart's share of the bet is four thousand pounds. Refusing to give it up even for one pound less is a boast that winning is certain, although his nervousness a moment earlier suggests otherwise.
8	D	**Eagerly** tells us *how* each player counted, so it describes a verb: it is an adverb. Many adverbs end in -ly. The adjective would be eager.
9	A	The room is **perfectly quiet**, so the only sound inside is the pendulum. Each tick brings the deadline closer, which builds suspense. The men count the seconds **with mathematical regularity**.
10	C	Lines 40–41: they **suspended their game. They left their cards, and counted the seconds.**

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11	E	The sentences count down: **At the fortieth second, nothing. At the fiftieth, still nothing.** Then a cry at the fifty-fifth, the door at the fifty-seventh, and Fogg before the sixtieth. The short sentences slow time down and keep the reader waiting.
12	B	All of London had been betting on Fogg. Those who bet on him cheered, but the people who had bet against him were not pleased to see him arrive in time. The **growls** are their angry noises, not dogs.
13	D	Line 48: **in his calm voice, said, 'Here I am, gentlemen!'** It is Passepartout, not Fogg, who later gasps for breath.
14	A	We are in the saloon with the five men, so Fogg's arrival surprises us as much as them. Only then does the writer go back (**The reader will remember**…) to explain, which keeps us reading.
15	C	Lines 53–55: he was sent **to engage the services of the Reverend Samuel Wilson in a certain marriage ceremony, which was to take place the next day.**
16	A	Here **enchanted** means very pleased: his master is to be married. It can mean under a spell in a fairy tale, but nothing magical happens here.
17	B	Passepartout is compared to a waterspout, a whirling column of water, using the word **like**, so it is a simile. It shows how wildly and unstoppably he runs, knocking people over.
18	E	He **ran along the street as never man was seen to run before**, reached Saville Row **In three minutes** and **staggered** in (lines 60–64). He then **gasped** out his news.
19	D	The dashes break Passepartout's words into breathless pieces: **marriage—impossible—**. The lines are short because each man says only a word or two, as Fogg struggles to believe what he hears.
20	C	A servant would never normally seize his master, but Passepartout **seized his master by the collar** and dragged him **with irresistible force**. Calling it a kidnapping is a joke, and Fogg goes **without having time to think.**

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21	B	Lines 92–95: he **gained one day on his journey because he had travelled constantly eastward**. Passepartout's watch had not stopped: it kept London time, but it did not show the days.
22	E	A **fastidious** person pays close attention to every detail and likes things just right, which fits with **exact**. It has nothing to do with being fast. That is why the mistake of a whole day is so surprising.
23	A	**Pecuniary** means to do with money. Fogg won twenty thousand pounds but had spent nearly nineteen thousand, so in money he gained little. The next sentence says his object was **to be victorious, and not to win money**.
24	D	Fogg gives Passepartout half of the thousand pounds left, so he is not mean. But Passepartout left his gas burning for the whole trip (nineteen hundred and twenty hours is eighty days), and Fogg, exact as ever, takes the cost from his share. **Regularity** means keeping to rules and order.
25	B	'lisen' should be spelled 'listen'. It has a silent t, like glisten and fasten. The mistake is in group B.
26	D	'jurney' should be spelled 'journey'. The er sound is spelled our, as in journal. The mistake is in group D.
27	A	'marrige' should be spelled 'marriage'. It is marry with the y changed to i and -age added: marri-age, as in carriage. The mistake is in group A.
28	C	'mussle' should be spelled 'muscle'. It has a silent c after the s, like scissors and scene. (A mussel is a shellfish.) The mistake is in group C.
29	B	'passanger' should be spelled 'passenger'. The middle sounds like an and is spelled en, as in messenger. The mistake is in group B.
30	D	'persue' should be spelled 'pursue'. It begins pur-, as in purple and purpose. The mistake is in group D.
31	A	'anxiaty' should be spelled 'anxiety'. It ends in -iety, as in variety and society. The mistake is in group A.

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32	E	There is no mistake. Engineer ends in -eer, as in volunteer; praised ends in -ised; and punctuality has one l. So the answer is E.
33	C	‘aplause’ should be spelled ‘applause’. It has a double p, like applaud. The mistake is in group C.
34	C	‘nellie Bly had’ should be Nellie Bly had. Nellie is part of a person’s name, so it is a proper noun and needs a capital letter. The mistake is in group C.
35	D	‘in 75 days.’ should be in 75 days? The line asks a question, beginning Could anyone, so it must end with a question mark. The mistake is in group D.
36	B	‘this very minute”’ should be this very minute,” with a comma before the closing speech mark. When spoken words are followed by she told, a comma ends the speech, inside the speech marks. The mistake is in group B.
37	C	‘even more quicker’ should be even quicker. Quicker already means more quick, so adding more makes a double comparative, which is not correct English. The mistake is in group C.
38	A	‘The newspapers’ should be The newspaper’s. The readers belong to the newspaper, so an apostrophe is needed to show possession. The mistake is in group A.
39	A	‘Laying down’ should be Lying down. To lie down is to rest your body; to lay means to put something down, such as a table or an egg. The mistake is in group A.
40	D	‘were astonishing.’ should be was astonishing. The subject is the speed, which is singular; ships and trains only tell us whose speed it was. So the verb must be was. The mistake is in group D.
41	B	‘at sea or the’ should be at sea nor the. Neither is always paired with nor, just as either is paired with or. The mistake is in group B.
42	E	There is no mistake. Bly’s has an apostrophe because the record belonged to her; the semicolon joins two closely linked sentences; and the comma follows the opening words within months. So the answer is E.

43	B	An alarm **goes off** when it rings. Go out, up, on and over do not mean ring.
44	D	Clothes worn with the inside showing are **inside out**. We say upside down, not upside out, and outside out, beside out and aside out are not phrases.
45	A	**Which** introduces extra information about things: the tickets. Who is for people, whose shows belonging, what cannot follow a comma like this, and where is for places.
46	E	**Whenever** means every time: each time we reached the lights, they turned red. However, wherever, whatever and whoever do not fit with we reached them.
47	C	If something is **due** to happen, it is expected to happen then. Dew is water on grass in the morning, which sounds the same; dual means double; duty and doubt make no sense.
48	B	The past tense of slide is **slid**. Slided and slidden are not words, sledded is about riding a sledge, and slide is the present tense.
49	E	To be **gasping** for breath is to breathe in quickly after running. Grasping means holding tightly, gaping means staring with your mouth open, and grasped and gasped are past tense forms that do not fit after still.
50	A	To be **on the safe side** is a saying meaning to take extra care in case something goes wrong. Sure, secure, save and safety do not make the saying.

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