English Mock Test 27

Name: _____ Date: _____

Time allowed: **50 minutes** **50 questions**, 1 mark each

Answer **every** question. Each question has five options, **A** to **E**, and exactly one is correct. Work out the answer and mark the letter you have chosen. Marks are not taken away for a wrong answer, so it is worth having a go at every question.

Read this passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow.

Here I Am, Gentlemen!

by Jules Verne

This extract comes from Around the World in Eighty Days by the French writer Jules Verne, first published in 1873; this English translation is by George Makepeace Towle. Phileas Fogg, a calm and very exact English gentleman, has bet five members of his London club, the Reform Club, twenty thousand pounds that he can travel round the world in eighty days and be back in the club's great saloon by a quarter to nine on the evening of Saturday the 21st of December. All over London, people have been betting on whether he will succeed. Fogg, his French servant Passepartout and Aouda, a young woman he rescued in India, have reached London, but Fogg believes he has arrived too late and lost. Fix is a detective who wrongly arrested Fogg on the way and cost him time. Before they set out, Passepartout left the gas lamp in his room burning. A rubber is a game of cards, Barings is a bank and a sidewalk is a pavement. The extract has been shortened.

The five antagonists of Phileas Fogg had met in the great saloon of the club. John Sullivan and Samuel Fallentin, the bankers, Andrew Stuart, the engineer, Gauthier Ralph, the director of the Bank of England, and Thomas Flanagan, the brewer, one and all waited anxiously.

When the clock indicated twenty minutes past eight, Andrew Stuart got up, saying, "Gentlemen, in twenty minutes the time agreed upon between Mr. Fogg and ourselves will have expired."

"Wait; don't let us be too hasty," replied Samuel Fallentin. "You know that Mr. Fogg is very eccentric. His punctuality is well known; he never arrives too soon, or too late; and I should not be surprised if he appeared before us at the last minute."

"Why," said Andrew Stuart nervously, "if I should see him, I should not believe it was he."

"The fact is," resumed Thomas Flanagan, "Mr. Fogg's project was absurdly foolish. Whatever his punctuality, he 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."

"It is clear," replied Gauthier Ralph; "and we have nothing to do but to present Mr. Fogg's cheque at Barings to-morrow."

At this moment, the hands of the club clock pointed to twenty minutes to nine.

"Five minutes more," said Andrew Stuart.

The five gentlemen looked at each other. Their anxiety was becoming intense; but, not wishing to betray it, they readily assented to Mr. Fallentin's proposal of a rubber.

"I wouldn't give up my four thousand of the bet," said Andrew Stuart, as he took his seat, "for three thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine."

The players took up their cards, but could not keep their eyes off the clock. Certainly, however secure they felt, minutes had never seemed so long to them!

Then there was a moment of silence. The great saloon was perfectly quiet; but the murmurs of the crowd outside were heard, with now and then a shrill cry. The pendulum beat the seconds, which each player eagerly counted, as he listened, with mathematical regularity.

"Sixteen minutes to nine!" said John Sullivan, in a voice which betrayed his emotion.

One minute more, and the wager would be won. Andrew Stuart and his partners suspended their game. They left their cards, and counted the seconds.

At the fortieth second, nothing. At the fiftieth, still nothing.

At the fifty-fifth, a loud cry was heard in the street, followed by applause, hurrahs, and some fierce growls.

At the fifty-seventh second the door of the saloon opened; and the pendulum had not beat the sixtieth second when Phileas Fogg

appeared, followed by an excited crowd who had forced their way through the club doors, and in his calm voice, said, “Here I am, gentlemen!”

Yes; Phileas Fogg in person.

The reader will remember that at five minutes past eight in the evening—about five and twenty hours after the arrival of the travellers in London—Passepartout had been sent by his master to engage the services of the Reverend Samuel Wilson in a certain marriage ceremony, which was to take place the next day.

Passepartout went on his errand enchanted. He soon reached the clergyman’s house, but found him not at home. Passepartout waited a good twenty minutes, and when he left the reverend gentleman, it was thirty-five minutes past eight. But in what a state he was! With his hair in disorder, and without his hat, he ran along the street as never man was seen to run before, overturning passers-by, rushing over the sidewalk like a waterspout.

In three minutes he was in Saville Row again, and staggered back into Mr. Fogg’s room.

He could not speak.

“What is the matter?” asked Mr. Fogg.

“My master!” gasped Passepartout—“marriage—impossible—”

“Impossible?”

“Impossible—for to-morrow.”

“Why so?”

“Because to-morrow—is Sunday!”

“Monday,” replied Mr. Fogg.

“No—to-day is Saturday.”

“Saturday? Impossible!”

“Yes, yes, yes, yes!” cried Passepartout. “You have made a mistake of one day! We arrived twenty-four hours ahead of time; but there are only ten minutes left!”

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Passepartout had seized his master by the collar, and was dragging him along with irresistible force.

Phileas Fogg, thus kidnapped, without having time to think, left his house, jumped into a cab, promised a hundred pounds to the cabman, and, having run over two dogs and overturned five carriages, reached the Reform Club.

The clock indicated a quarter before nine when he appeared in the great saloon.

Phileas Fogg had won his wager of twenty thousand pounds!

How was it that a man so exact and fastidious could have made this error of a day? How came he to think that he had arrived in London on Saturday, the twenty-first day of December, when it was really Friday, the twentieth, the seventy-ninth day only from his departure?

Phileas Fogg had, without suspecting it, gained one day on his journey, and this merely because he had travelled constantly *eastward;* he would, on the contrary, have lost a day had he gone in the opposite direction, that is, *westward*.

And Passepartout's famous family watch, which had always kept London time, would have betrayed this fact, if it had marked the days as well as the hours and the minutes!

Phileas Fogg, then, had won the twenty thousand pounds; but, as he had spent nearly nineteen thousand on the way, the pecuniary gain was small. His object was, however, to be victorious, and not to win money. He divided the one thousand pounds that remained between Passepartout and the unfortunate Fix, against whom he cherished no grudge. He deducted, however, from Passepartout's share the cost of the gas which had burned in his room for nineteen hundred and twenty hours, for the sake of regularity.

Please answer these questions. (Look at the passage again if you need to.) You should choose the best answer and mark its letter.

Q1. How many men were waiting for Phileas Fogg in the great saloon?

A. four

B. five

C. six

D. two

E. twenty

Q2. 'You know that Mr. Fogg is very eccentric.' (lines 9–10)

What does 'eccentric' mean?

A. rich and generous

B. careless and forgetful

C. quick-tempered

D. unusual and odd in his habits

E. famous and popular

Q3. 'he never arrives too soon, or too late' (line 11)

Why would Samuel Fallentin not be surprised if Fogg appeared at the last minute?

A. Fogg is so exact that he would arrive at precisely the agreed moment, not a second early.

B. Fogg is always late for everything.

C. Fogg has sent a telegram saying he will be late.

D. Fallentin has seen Fogg arriving at the station.

E. Fogg likes to keep his friends waiting to annoy them.

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Q4. ‘said Andrew Stuart nervously’ (line 13)

What does his nervousness suggest?

A. He is sure Fogg has lost and is happy about it.

B. He is feeling the cold.

C. He has never met Fogg.

D. He thinks Fogg is a criminal.

E. Although he says Fogg cannot win, he is afraid that he still might.

Q5. Why does Thomas Flanagan think that Fogg’s plan was ‘absurdly foolish’ (line 16)?

A. Fogg had never travelled before.

B. Fogg had not taken enough money.

C. Delays were bound to happen, and being even two or three days late would make him lose.

D. Ships and trains were too slow to go round the world at all.

E. Fogg had chosen the wrong direction.

Q6. ‘not wishing to betray it’ (line 25)

What does ‘betray’ mean here?

A. cheat

B. show

C. forget

D. explain

E. hide

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Q7. ‘for three thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine’ (lines 28–29)

What does Andrew Stuart mean?

A. He has bet exactly three thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine pounds.

B. He wants to sell his share of the bet.

C. He has already lost one pound.

D. He thinks Fogg will be one minute late.

E. He is so sure of winning that he would not swap his four-thousand-pound share for even one pound less.

Q8. ‘which each player eagerly counted’ (lines 35–36)

What type of word is ‘eagerly’?

A. a noun

B. a verb

C. an adjective

D. an adverb

E. a preposition

Q9. ‘The pendulum beat the seconds’ (line 35)

Why does the writer mention the pendulum?

A. Its steady ticking shows how silent the room is and makes every second feel important.

B. The clock in the saloon is broken.

C. To show that the club is old-fashioned.

D. The players use it to keep score in their game.

E. It tells the reader that Fogg has already arrived.

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Q10. When there was only one minute left, what did the players do?

A. They went outside to look for Fogg.

B. They called for the police.

C. They stopped their game and counted the seconds.

D. They shook hands and went home.

E. They wrote out Fogg's cheque.

Q11. How does the writer build up excitement in lines 42–49?

A. by describing the furniture of the saloon in detail

B. by telling us about Fogg's journey across America

C. by letting the five men argue loudly

D. by describing the weather outside

E. by counting the seconds one at a time, with nothing happening until the very last moment

Q12. 'followed by applause, hurrahs, and some fierce growls' (lines 43–44)

Why were some people in the crowd growling?

A. They were angry with the police.

B. They had bet against Fogg and would now lose their money.

C. There were dogs in the street.

D. Fogg had pushed past them rudely.

E. They could not get into the club.

Q13. How did Fogg speak when he appeared in the saloon?

A. shouting with joy

B. gasping for breath

C. in a whisper

D. in his calm voice

E. laughing loudly

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Q14. The writer shows Fogg arriving at the club (lines 45–49) before explaining how he got there. What is the effect of this?

A. The reader shares the surprise of the five men, and then wants to know how it happened.

B. The story has been told in the wrong order by mistake.

C. It makes the passage shorter.

D. It shows that Fogg arrived a day early.

E. It tells the reader that Passepartout has been lying.

Q15. Why had Passepartout been sent to the Reverend Samuel Wilson?

A. to borrow some money

B. to ask him what day it was

C. to arrange Fogg's marriage for the next day

D. to tell him that Fogg had lost his bet

E. to fetch his hat

Q16. 'Passepartout went on his errand enchanted' (line 56)

What does 'enchanted' mean here?

A. delighted

B. under a magic spell

C. confused

D. unwilling

E. exhausted

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Q17. ‘rushing over the sidewalk like a waterspout’ (lines 61–62)

This is an example of…

A. personification

B. a simile

C. onomatopoeia

D. alliteration

E. a rhetorical question

Q18. Why could Passepartout not speak when he reached Mr. Fogg’s room?

A. He was afraid of his master.

B. He had lost his voice in the cold.

C. He had promised the clergyman to keep a secret.

D. He was laughing too much.

E. He was out of breath from running all the way back.

Q19. In lines 67–74, why does the writer use so many dashes and such short lines?

A. to save space on the page

B. because Fogg does not like long speeches

C. to show that the two men are angry with each other

D. to show Passepartout gasping out the news in bursts, and the quick, confused exchange that follows

E. because the clergyman wrote the words down

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Q20. ‘Phileas Fogg, thus kidnapped’ (line 80)

Why does the writer use the word ‘kidnapped’?

A. Fogg had been arrested by the police.

B. Passepartout was secretly a criminal.

C. It is a funny exaggeration: Passepartout drags his master off by the collar before he can think.

D. The cabman had taken Fogg prisoner.

E. Fogg did not want to win the bet.

Q21. Why had Fogg made a mistake about which day it was?

A. Passepartout’s watch had stopped.

B. Travelling east all the way round the world, he had gained a day without noticing.

C. He had lost his diary.

D. The clergyman had told him the wrong date.

E. He had slept through a whole day.

Q22. ‘a man so exact and fastidious’ (line 87)

What does ‘fastidious’ mean?

A. fast-moving

B. forgetful

C. wealthy

D. bad-tempered

E. very careful about every detail

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Q23. ‘the pecuniary gain was small’ (lines 100–101)

What does ‘pecuniary’ mean?

A. to do with money

B. to do with fame

C. to do with travel

D. unexpected

E. unfair

Q24. ‘for the sake of regularity’ (line 106)

What does the ending of the passage show about Fogg?

A. He is mean and wants to keep all the money himself.

B. He is angry with Passepartout for dragging him by the collar.

C. He has forgotten that Passepartout saved the day.

D. Even after his great win, he stays exact and orderly, so Passepartout pays for the gas he left burning.

E. He does not understand how gas is paid for.

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Spelling

In these sentences there are some **spelling** mistakes. In each sentence there is either **one** mistake or **no** mistake. The words are split into four groups, **A** to **D**. Find the group of words with the mistake in it and mark its letter. **If there is no mistake, mark E.**

Q25.

Please lisen carefully to the instructions.

A **B** **C** **D**

A. Please

B. lisen carefully

C. to the

D. instructions.

E. No mistake

Q26.

We packed sandwiches for the long train jurney.

A **B** **C** **D**

A. We packed

B. sandwiches for

C. the long train

D. jurney.

E. No mistake

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Q27.

Their marrige took place in the village church.

A **B** **C** **D**

A. Their marrige

B. took place

C. in the village

D. church.

E. No mistake

Q28.

After the race, every mussle in my legs ached.

A **B** **C** **D**

A. After the race,

B. every

C. mussle in my

D. legs ached.

E. No mistake

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Q29.

Each passanger had a ticket and a seat.

A **B** **C** **D**

A. Each

B. passanger had

C. a ticket and

D. a seat.

E. No mistake

Q30.

The police decided to carefully persue the thief.

A **B** **C** **D**

A. The police

B. decided to

C. carefully

D. persue the thief.

E. No mistake

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Q31.

Her anxiaty grew as the clock ticked on.

A **B** **C** **D**

A. Her anxiaty

B. grew as

C. the clock

D. ticked on.

E. No mistake

Q32.

The engineer was praised for his punctuality.

A **B** **C** **D**

A. The engineer

B. was praised

C. for his

D. punctuality.

E. No mistake

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Q33.

The orchestra bowed to loud aplause from the crowd.

A **B** **C** **D**

A. The orchestra

B. bowed to

C. loud aplause

D. from the crowd.

E. No mistake

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Faster than Fogg

In these sentences there are some **punctuation and grammar** mistakes. The nine numbered lines follow on from one another and make one short passage. On each numbered line there is either **one** mistake or **no** mistake. The words are split into four groups, **A** to **D**. Find the group of words with the mistake in it and mark its letter. **If there is no mistake, mark E.**

Q34.

In 1889, a young reporter named nellie Bly had a bold idea.

A **B** **C** **D**

A. In 1889, a young

B. reporter named

C. nellie Bly had

D. a bold idea.

E. No mistake

Q35.

Could anyone really travel around the world in 75 days.

A **B** **C** **D**

A. Could anyone

B. really travel

C. around the world

D. in 75 days.

E. No mistake

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Q36.

"I can start this very minute" she told her editor.

A **B** **C** **D**

A. "I can start

B. this very minute"

C. she told

D. her editor.

E. No mistake

Q37.

She aimed to finish the trip even more quicker than Fogg did.

A **B** **C** **D**

A. She aimed to

B. finish the trip

C. even more quicker

D. than Fogg did.

E. No mistake

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Q38.

The newspapers readers followed every step of her journey.

A **B** **C** **D**

A. The newspapers

B. readers followed

C. every step of

D. her journey.

E. No mistake

Q39.

Laying down on her bunk, she slept through the stormy night.

A **B** **C** **D**

A. Laying down

B. on her bunk,

C. she slept through

D. the stormy night.

E. No mistake

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Q40.

The speed of her ships and trains were astonishing.

A **B** **C** **D**

A. The speed of

B. her ships

C. and trains

D. were astonishing.

E. No mistake

Q41.

Neither the storms at sea or the snow in America could stop her.

A **B** **C** **D**

A. Neither the storms

B. at sea or the

C. snow in America

D. could stop her.

E. No mistake

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Q42.

Bly’s record did not last long; within months, someone beat it.

A **B** **C** **D**

A. Bly’s record

B. did not last

C. long; within months,

D. someone beat it.

E. No mistake

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Racing the Clock

In this passage you have to choose the best word, or group of words, to complete each numbered line so that it makes sense and is written in correct English. The numbered lines follow on from one another and make one short passage, so read them in order. Choose the **best** answer and mark its letter.

Q43. Dad's alarm clock didn't go _____, so we woke up with only twenty minutes to catch our train.

A. out

B. off

C. up

D. on

E. over

Q44. In my rush I pulled my jumper on _____ out and ran downstairs.

A. outside

B. upside

C. beside

D. inside

E. aside

Q45. Dad grabbed the tickets, _____ were lying on the kitchen table, and we dashed out to the car.

A. which

B. who

C. whose

D. what

E. where

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Q46. The traffic lights seemed to turn red _____ we reached them.

A. however

B. wherever

C. whatever

D. whoever

E. whenever

Q47. By the time we had parked, the train was _____ to leave in two minutes.

A. dew

B. dual

C. due

D. duty

E. doubt

Q48. We leapt aboard and collapsed into our seats just as the doors _____ shut.

A. slided

B. slid

C. slidden

D. sledded

E. slide

Q49. 'Well,' said Dad, still _____ for breath, 'that was cutting it fine!'

A. grasping

B. gaping

C. grasped

D. gasped

E. gasping

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Q50. From now on, I am setting two alarms, just to be on the _____ side.

A. safe

B. sure

C. secure

D. save

E. safety

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