English Mock Test 28 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	The passage opens by saying that **the wind had blown away all the clouds**, which is why the sky was dark blue and the sun could shine.
2	B	To be **enchanted** is to be charmed and delighted, as though a spell had been cast. That is why Heidi forgets even Peter and the goats. Surrounded describes where the flowers are, not how she feels about them.
3	D	She wanted to **stick them in the hay**, the bed she sleeps on, so that her bedroom would **look just like the meadows outside**.
4	C	A mountain cannot frown, so the writer is giving it a human action, which is **personification**. It is not a simile, because nothing is said to be **like** or **as** anything else.
5	E	**Frowningly** tells us how the peak looked, so it describes a verb. A word doing that job is an **adverb**, and many adverbs end in -ly.
6	A	Nobody can really drink sunlight or a smell. The words are used as a metaphor, showing that Heidi is taking in everything around her with great pleasure. She has not really been drinking anything here.
7	E	Old friends are people we feel comfortable with. Heidi has just been **so happy** and wishes to stay for ever, so the comparison shows that the mountains feel welcoming. Being watched and judged would fit an unfriendly look, but friends are not unfriendly.
8	A	**Perpendicularly** means at a right angle, so the rock face drops **straight down**, like a wall. That is what makes this side of the mountain so dangerous. The rocks are not actually falling: the word fell describes the shape of the cliff.
9	C	He **had caught sight of the inquisitive Greenfinch taking leaps in that direction**, towards the side of the mountain where the rocks drop away. Heidi did not call him: she followed him to find out what had happened.

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10	A	An **abyss** is a hole or drop so deep that it seems to have no bottom. It fits the rocks falling **to a great depth below**, described just before.
11	C	A voyage of discovery is what a great explorer makes. Using those words for a goat hopping towards a cliff is gently funny, and it matches her being called **inquisitive**. No sea is involved, and she has no idea of the danger.
12	D	To **endeavour** is to try hard, and someone **obstinate** is stubborn and will not give way. (This translation uses the American spelling, endeavored.) Together they show the goat fighting to get away.
13	E	He had thrown himself down to seize her hind leg, and **he could not get up** without letting go. He feared **pulling out the goat's leg**: it was the goat's leg that was in danger, not his own.
14	B	Heidi sees the danger **at once**, and instead of pulling, she tempts the goat away with food and speaks to her **coaxingly**. It works where Peter's strength has not. She is not afraid, since she takes hold of the goat's neck band soon afterwards.
15	C	Peter and Heidi have each taken hold of **Greenfinch** by the band round her neck, and are leading her back. She is the wanderer because she strayed from the flock.
16	C	The adjectives are **commanding** and **little**, which describe the figure, and **dark**, which describes the eyes. **Flashing** is part of the verb were flashing: it tells us what the eyes were doing.
17	D	The goat had given Peter a bad fright, and he wanted something in return for letting go of his anger. The words **make up to him** mean make amends. He is not sorry, as he says **She deserves it**.
18	A	Peter has just been offered a great deal of food, yet he only mutters **I don't care**. The writer tells us that the words really **meant** yes, so Peter is hiding how much the bargain suits him. Nothing here says that he will break it.

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19	B	Her condition is that Peter **must promise never to beat Greenfinch, or Snowflake, or any of the goats**. She says she does not want the food, but what she is buying is the goats' protection. She has shown that she is not afraid of Peter by flinging herself against him.
20	A	Something **imperceptible** is too slight to be noticed. The word **crept** supports this: the day has slipped by quietly, without Heidi seeing it go.
21	B	The passage says that **the sun was on the point of sinking** just before she cries out, and the grandfather later explains that **it was the sun that did it**. Peter says too that it is not really fire.
22	D	**Composedly** means calmly. Peter carries on with his stick and says **It is always like that**, because he sees it most days. Beside him Heidi is springing up and shouting, so the difference makes her wonder stand out.
23	E	The flowers she carried off so happily now look **like dry bits of hay**, and her grandfather explains that they need to stay in the sun. Heidi decides that it is better to leave them growing. Nobody has forbidden it: the choice is her own.
24	D	The passage follows the whole day, from the morning flowers through the rescue of Greenfinch to the sunset and the talk with her grandfather. A Rescue on the Rocks fits only the middle, and the other titles fit even less of it.
25	B	'mountin' should be spelled 'mountain'. It ends in -ain, as fountain and captain do. The mistake is in group B.
26	C	'laffed' should be spelled 'laughed'. The f sound is spelled gh, as in cough and rough. The mistake is in group C.
27	A	'langauge' should be spelled 'language'. The u comes before the a: lang-u-age. The mistake is in group A.
28	D	'gorgous' should be spelled 'gorgeous'. The e keeps the g soft, as it does in courageous. The mistake is in group D.

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29	B	‘plesant’ should be spelled ‘pleasant’. The short e sound is spelled ea, as in pleasure and measure. The mistake is in group B.
30	C	‘lieutenent’ should be spelled ‘lieutenant’. It starts with the unusual lieu and ends in -ant. The mistake is in group C.
31	A	‘harrass’ should be spelled ‘harass’. It has one r and a double s, unlike embarrass, which has both doubled. The mistake is in group A.
32	D	‘playwrite’ should be spelled ‘playwright’. A wright is a maker, as in wheelwright, so a playwright is a maker of plays, even though plays are written. The mistake is in group D.
33	E	There is no mistake. Manoeuvre has the unusual oeu in the middle and ends in -re; daring drops the e of dare; and avoided has one d before the -ed. So the answer is E.
34	B	‘swiss Alps, a’ should be Swiss Alps, a. Swiss comes from the name of a country, so it needs a capital letter. The mistake is in group B.
35	D	‘their way’ should be their way. The sentence ends here, so it needs a full stop. The mistake is in group D.
36	A	‘The monks dogs’ should be The monks’ dogs. The dogs belonged to the monks, and because monks is plural and already ends in s, the apostrophe goes after the s. The mistake is in group A.
37	C	‘blew in the’ should be blew in, the. An opening part beginning When needs a comma after it. Without one it seems that the storm blew in the dogs. The mistake is in group C.
38	B	‘finest dog,’ should be finest dog,” because the monk’s words stop there and the speech marks have to close. The mistake is in group B.
39	C	‘more people then’ should be more people than. Than is used to compare two things; then is about time. The mistake is in group C.
40	A	‘The bond between he’ should be The bond between him. After a word such as between, we use him, not he. The mistake is in group A.

41	E	There is no mistake. The pair of commas closes off the extra detail who lived until 1814; Barry and Bern have capitals because they are names; and the line ends with a full stop. So the answer is E.
42	D	'round his neck?' should be round his neck. This line reports a question rather than asking it, so it takes a full stop and not a question mark. The mistake is in group D.
43	B	The passage tells of last Friday, so the plain past tense **wore** is needed. Wear is the present, worn needs a helper such as had, wearing needs were, and weared is not a word.
44	D	A baby goat is a **kid**. A lamb is a young sheep, a calf a young cow, a foal a young horse and a cub a young bear or fox.
45	A	Only **ought** is followed by to. We say should shut, must shut, can shut and may shut, with no to after them.
46	E	After had we need the past participle, **slipped**, which doubles the p before -ed. Slip, slips and slipping do not follow had, and slipt is a misspelling.
47	C	To **take no notice** of someone is the saying for ignoring them. We do not say took no listening, hearing, ears or attend.
48	B	To **make a beeline** for something is to go straight to it, the way a bee is said to fly home. A bypass, walkway, roadside and footprint make no sense here.
49	E	**Morale** is the spirit or confidence of a group. A moral is the lesson of a story, morals are ideas about right and wrong, a mural is a wall painting and a mortal is a being that must die.
50	A	**All things considered** is a saying meaning after thinking about everything. Considerate means thoughtful, considerable means large, and neither consider nor considering makes the saying.

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