

For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

**Example:**

A <u>currency</u>	B coins	C money	D banknotes
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## The Dollar Presidents

As most of us know, national 0 \_\_\_\_\_ of the US bears portraits of its presidents from various eras. However, 1 \_\_\_\_\_ people are aware that some of these historic figures, great as they were, had never been presidents! It is now time for us to go back 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the past and find out.

Alexander Hamilton, 3 \_\_\_\_\_ face we see on the \$10 bill, 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a number of important positions. At different periods of US history he had been a scholar of legal studies, a politician, a statesman, even a military commander. More importantly, he was one of the Founding Fathers of the US. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ to popular belief though he was not a president.

Benjamin Franklin, the gentleman adorning one-hundred dollar note, was a man gifted 6 \_\_\_\_\_ many different fields. Equally skilled in sciences, politics and social activism, he also 7 \_\_\_\_\_ birth to multiple inventions such as bifocals and lightning rod. 8 \_\_\_\_\_ to Hamilton, Franklin too was a Founding Father.

1	A a few	B few	C some	D many
2	A in	B for	C to	D into
3	A who	B that	C which	D whose
4	A took	B worked	C sat	D held
5	A According	B Contrastingly	C Contrary	D Due
6	A by	B with	C on	D in
7	A researched	B presented	C started	D gave
8	A Similarly	B Equally	C Comparably	D Likely

## Answers and explanations

1. **B – few.** The key here is to understand the difference between "a few" and "few". The first one means "some, a certain amount". The other one has the meaning "not enough, low number/amount of". "However" introduced contrast with the previous sentence here: many people know something, but only few have real information on it. Because we need contrast, we can't use anything but option B.
2. **C – to.** When we talk about movement, either in space or time, we use preposition "to".
3. **D – whose.** We are pointing out possession here – something belongs to or is associated with somebody.
4. **D – held.** "To hold a position" is the only collocation that works in this context. "To work in a position" is also possible, but there is no "in" in the given context.
5. **C – contrary.** "Contrary to popular belief" is a set expression, which means that the majority has the wrong idea about something. The idea of contrast is expressed through the word "though".
6. **D – in.** "To be gifted in something" means to have particular talents in it. "To be gifted by something" is to be given something by somebody ("I was gifted this watch by my grandfather"). "To be gifted with" is to have a particular talent, ("Jane was gifted with the perfect ear for music").
7. **D – gave.** "To give birth" is to create something. It does not have to literally mean biologically bringing something to life. Because the word "birth" is a part of the set phrase, other options do not fit.
8. **A – similarly.** The word is used here to express the idea of sameness. "Equally" is used to measure a degree of something, rather than a state ("She is equally smart"). One person can be smarter or as smart as the other, but one cannot be more of a Founding Father – you either are a Founding Father or you are not.