

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 currency	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 the 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

Answer Keys

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 the popular belief` is a set expression and it 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 of the word `birth` being 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.