

**DILKO
PRIME**

QUESTION BANK
GRAMMAR

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TIPS

Tip 1

Possessive adjectives (my, your, his, her, ...) are always followed by a noun.

- You should think about your career.

Tip 2

Possessive pronouns (mine, yours, his, hers, ...) are never followed by a noun.

- This is not my telephone, mine (not; mine telephone) is in my bag.

Tip 3

If the subject and object of the verb are the same, then we use a reflexive pronoun.

- My father was talking to himself when I entered the room.

Tip 4

In order to emphasize the subject or the object of the verb, we use a reflexive pronoun.

- John himself told me this story.

Tip 5

We cannot use an indefinite pronoun that starts with any- at the beginning of a negative sentence. Instead, we can use the ones that start with no-.

- Nobody was sure what to do next. (not; Anybody wasn't sure what to do next.)

Tip 6

We can use an indefinite pronoun that starts with any- at the beginning of a positive sentence.

- Anybody at the office can help you with that.

Tip 7

The indefinite pronouns that start with no- come before the indefinite pronouns that start with any-.

- Nobody said anything to the chairman. (not; Anybody said nothing to the chairman.)

Tip 8

When an indefinite pronoun is the subject of the verb, the verb is used in singular form.

- Nobody was (not; were) happy with the results.

Tip 9

Plural or masculine forms of pronouns are used in order to refer to an indefinite pronoun that ends with -body or -one.

- If somebody calls me while I am out, tell them / him that I will be back by noon.

Tip 10

A possessive pronoun (mine, yours, his, hers, ...) is used in structures similar to a friend of mine.

- Everybody likes those green eyes of hers.

Tip 11

Others is a pronoun and cannot be used before a noun. In such a case, other is used.

- I don't know whether the other students (not; the others students) in my class passed the test or not.

Tip 12

Another is followed by a singular noun except for structures like five minutes or two months.

- I have another question (not; another questions) for you.
- I need another ten minutes to finish my essay.

1. Jenny wanted to use my own dictionary because ---- is not as comprehensive as ----.

- A) her / my B) hers / me
C) hers / mine D) mine / her
E) my / hers

2. The students congratulated ---- after successfully completing ---- science projects.

- A) themselves / their
B) them / theirs
C) by themselves / them
D) theirs / they
E) they / themselves

3. This cup must be yours as mine was ---- without a grip.

- A) they B) those
C) ones D) the one
E) the others

4. Best students are ---- with strong creativity and desire to learn.

- A) ones B) another
C) other D) the other
E) one's

5. Since they had no weapon to defend ----, the villagers had to surrender to the invaders.

- A) by itself B) them
C) themselves D) their
E) they

6. According to the chart, cleaning the board is George's duty today and bringing the class notebook is ----.

- A) myself B) me
C) my D) mine
E) on my own

7. Jack is a good employee but ---- must tell him that bad manners will get him ----.

- A) someone / nowhere
B) anyone / someone
C) somebody / nobody
D) everybody / everywhere else
E) anyone / something else

8. If ---- wants to be a fire fighter, ---- must be brave and coolheaded.

- A) somebody / it B) everybody / them
C) anybody / she D) anyone / they
E) something / they

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17. Like ---- members of the cat family, the domestic cat has retractile claws, keen hearing and remarkable night vision.

- A) each other B) every other
C) the others D) others
E) other

18. Mandarin, like all Chinese dialects, is a tonal language, which means that tones, just like consonants and vowels, are used to distinguish words from ----.

- A) other's B) each other
C) every other D) its own
E) themselves

19. A relative of ---- has several cars, one of which is a Cadillac over forty years old.

- A) ours B) us
C) ourselves D) me
E) myself

20. We had to stay in a cheap hotel in the town because ---- was fully booked.

- A) somewhere
B) everywhere else
C) nothing
D) nowhere
E) the one

21. Jim's parents thought that there must be ---- wrong because they hadn't heard from ---- for a long time.

- A) something / him
B) anything / himself
C) everything / he
D) nothing / his
E) something / by himself

22. I eat Chinese food nearly ---- week although the nearest Chinese restaurant is five miles away.

- A) other B) others
C) the others D) every other
E) some other

23. Tommy was going to buy a bookcase but he later thought that he could make one ----.

- A) him B) himself
C) his D) them
E) it

24. Because heated water can hold more dissolved solids, warm and especially hot springs also often have a very high mineral content, containing ---- from simple calcium to lithium, and even radium.

- A) nothing B) everything
C) nobody D) someone
E) everywhere

25. Modern dog breeds show more variation in size, appearance and behaviour than ---- domestic animal.

- A) the one B) ones
C) the others D) others
E) any other

TIPS

Tip 1

A perfect tense (mostly the continuous form) is used in order to tell how long an action lasts until a certain time. (especially by using for or since)

- I had been reading (not; was reading) for two hours when the doorbell rang.

Tip 2

When we use before / after to tell the sequence of events, it is not necessary to put the first action in a perfect tense.

- Before I arrived home, all the guests left / had left.

Tip 3

In time clauses, will and would are not used.

- When I see (not; will see) her, I will tell her everything.

Tip 4

If we use a time expression that starts with by, the main clause is almost always in perfect tenses.

- By the end of the film, everyone had guessed (not usually; guessed) the ending.

Tip 5

Even when we use a time expression that starts with by, the main clause is not necessarily in perfect tenses if we are using verb to be.

- By the time I came home, dinner was / had been over.

Tip 6

When we use a time clause that starts with since / ever since, the main clause is in the Present Perfect Tense.

- Ever since I started working here, I have been earning more.

17. The management ---- to sign the new contract for the time being however I think they ---- it sooner or later.

- A) didn't want / accepted
- B) don't want / will accept
- C) haven't accepted / have accepted
- D) won't accept / had accepted
- E) hadn't accepted / are accepting

18. When you ----, your breathing rate ---- up because your body needs more oxygen as you work harder.

- A) had exercised / went
- B) have exercised / has gone
- C) will exercise / will go
- D) exercise / goes
- E) are exercising / would go

19. The game of chess as it ---- today ---- in southern Europe toward the end of the 15th century.

- A) existed / emerged
- B) will exist / had emerged
- C) exists / emerged
- D) has existed / has emerged
- E) exists / will emerge

20. The therapeutic effects of antidepressants typically ---- once the course of medication ----.

- A) don't continue / ends
- B) won't continue / ended
- C) have continued / has ended
- D) continue / was ending
- E) have continued / ends

21. The Migration Period, also called the Barbarian Invasions was a period of human migration that ---- roughly between the years 300 to 700 CE in Europe.

- A) had occurred
- B) occurred
- C) has occurred
- D) occurs
- E) will occur

22. I ---- a complaint right now about the way in which the shop owner ---- with the return of the faulty washing machine.

- A) was writing / deals
- B) wrote / will deal
- C) am writing / dealt
- D) have written / had dealt
- E) wrote / will deal

23. In the 16th century, perhaps 240,000 Europeans ---- American ports and in the 19th century over 50 million people ---- Europe for the Americas.

- A) were entering / are leaving
- B) have entered / have left
- C) had entered / have left
- D) entered / left
- E) had been entering / have left

24. Scientists ---- millions of new technological gadgets over the last fifty years.

- A) have developed
- B) had developed
- C) are developing
- D) will develop
- E) would develop

25. The girl was allowed to eat a piece of cake after she ---- her vegetables.

- A) has eaten
- B) had eaten
- C) will eat
- D) would eat
- E) was eating

TIPS

Tip 1

To give the meaning that somebody managed to do something, **was able to** is used. (not; could)

- After a long speech, I was able to (not; could) convince my boss.

Tip 2

To give the meaning that somebody didn't manage to do something, both **wasn't able to** and **couldn't** can be used.

- Though I tried a lot, I wasn't able to / couldn't convince my boss.

Tip 3

Needn't have + V₃ is used to say that something was done unnecessarily. On the other hand, **didn't need to** is used to say that something wasn't done as it was not necessary.

- You needn't have watered the flowers. I had already done it.
- I didn't need to go to work yesterday as it was holiday.

Tip 4

Be used to / get used to are followed by **V+ing** whereas **used to** is followed by bare infinitive.

- I got used to driving in London.
- I used to wake up early when I was a student.

Tip 5

Must have + V₃ is used to make a strong guess. However, **should have + V₃** is used to make a criticism.

- You must have seen somebody else this morning. John is out of town.
- You should have called your parents last night. They were really worried.

Tip 6

Don't need to, **don't have to** and **needn't have** similar meanings. Also, **didn't need to** and **didn't have to** are similar in meaning.

- You don't need to / don't have to / needn't tell me your intention. I totally trust you.
- I didn't need to / didn't have to say anything to John as he was aware of the situation.

17. Tim ---- a big office despite the fact that he could afford it but he preferred a small one.

- A) could have rented
- B) must have rented
- C) will rent
- D) shouldn't have rented
- E) may rent

18. I ---- the prices at that barbershop. They have charged me \$20 for a haircut.

- A) would believe
- B) may believe
- C) might believe
- D) had believed
- E) can't believe

19. Before I ---- to get the tickets, I ---- Jenny in charge of the suitcases but she had one of them stolen.

- A) had gone / have left
- B) have gone / left
- C) went / had left
- D) had gone / had left
- E) have gone / have left

20. Just as I ---- down on the sofa to eat my dinner, someone from the office ---- me to say that the boss wanted to see me immediately.

- A) have settled / has called
- B) had settled / called
- C) had settled / has called
- D) settled / calls
- E) would settle / will call

21. After he retired, my father took up golf to keep ---- occupied and he entered some competitions in the city.

- A) himself
- B) him
- C) by himself
- D) on his own
- E) his

22. While I ---- what ---- to the police officer, Jack broke in to say a very important detail that I skipped.

- A) am describing / happens
- B) had been describing / had happened
- C) was describing / had happened
- D) have been describing / would happen
- E) described / is happening

23. By the time the troops ---- at the town to put the riot down, the rebels ---- it.

- A) have arrived / left
- B) arrived / had left
- C) arrive / leave
- D) have arrived / have left
- E) had arrived / left

24. During the first quarter of September, the Wine Festival of Cyprus ---- place in the Municipal Garden of Limassol and during the festival the visitors ---- the chance to taste some of the best Cyprus wines, which are offered free of charge.

- A) takes / will have
- B) took / has
- C) had taken / is going to have
- D) is taking / had
- E) was taking / is having

25. If ---- wants to be an au-pair, ---- should have no criminal record.

- A) no one / they
- B) none / she
- C) anyone / they
- D) someone / she
- E) everyone / their

Tip 7

Face and encounter are used with with only when they are in the passive form:

- We faced many problems initially.
- We were faced with many problems initially.

Tip 8

Compose is used with of when it is in the passive form:

- Hydrogen and oxygen compose water.
- Water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen.

Tip 9

Following verbs are used with two objects so they have two possible passive formations: Tell, give, say etc.

- I was given a book at the reception.
- A book was given to me at the reception.

Tip 10

In the causative form, make and have are used with bare infinitive whereas get is used with to-infinitive.

- George made / had his brother take out the garbage.
- George got his brother to take out the garbage.

Tip 11

In the causative form, have and get are used with V₃ only when the action has a passive meaning.

- We need to have / get the car serviced soon.

Tip 12

In the causative form, the passive form of make is used with a to-infinitive.

- The teacher made us read the last chapter.
- We were made to read the last chapter.

17. Honey ---- as a disinfectant and also it has medicinal properties that ---- to heal minor blemishes.

- A) has been regarded / believed
- B) regards / have been believed
- C) was regarded / believed
- D) has been regarding / will be believed
- E) is regarded / are believed

18. The basic geography of the Antarctic coastline ---- until the mid-to-late 19th century.

- A) hasn't been understood
- B) didn't understand
- C) won't be understood
- D) hadn't understood
- E) wasn't understood

19. Many cactus species are night blooming, as they ---- by nocturnal insects or small animals.

- A) had been pollinated
- B) pollinated
- C) have been pollinating
- D) were pollinated
- E) are pollinated

20. A year ---- as the amount of time it ---- for the Earth to orbit the sun one time.

- A) is defined / takes
- B) has been defined / is taken
- C) was being defined / took
- D) defines / has taken
- E) may be defined / would be taken

21. The project ---- before the end of July but it seems that scientists ---- on it during August.

- A) was finalized / were going to work
- B) will have been finalized / would work
- C) has been finalized / are working
- D) might have been finalized / should be worked
- E) should have been finalized / will work

22. All time zones ---- from a starting point centered at England's Greenwich Observatory and this point ---- as the Greenwich Meridian or the Prime Meridian.

- A) are measured / is known
- B) measure / has been known
- C) were measured / knew
- D) will be measured / was known
- E) have been measured / has known

23. Cacti are believed ---- in the last 30 to 40 million years.

- A) have been evolved
- B) have evolved
- C) having been evolved
- D) having evolved
- E) to have evolved

24. The mist ---- poor visibility down to four metres in some parts of the town, that's why drivers ---- their cars today.

- A) caused / mustn't be used
- B) has been causing / hadn't used
- C) is causing / shouldn't use
- D) is caused / aren't using
- E) will cause / were going to be used

25. Since the 1960s, it ---- that severe glacial action during the Neoproterozoic period, ---- much of the planet in a sheet of ice.

- A) is hypothesized / covered
- B) was hypothesized / has covered
- C) hypothesizes / will cover
- D) had been hypothesized / would cover
- E) has been hypothesized / covered

TIPS

Tip 1

Following conjunctions are followed by a noun (or a noun-like structure): Despite, in spite of, because of, due to, owing to, on account of, thanks to, as a result of, in case of, in addition to, as well as, but for, contrary to, as opposed to.

- Despite some objections, we went on with the plan.

Tip 2

Following conjunctions are followed by a clause: Because, as, since, inasmuch as, seeing that, for (=because), now that, in that, if, only if, on condition that, providing that, provided that, as long as, unless, although, though, even though, much as, even if, while, whereas, so that, in order that, lest, in case.

- Although there were some objections, we went on with the plan.

Tip 3

Following conjunctions are followed by a verb: In order to, so as to.

- In order to improve my English, I went to England.

Tip 4

Following conjunctions are usually used between two sentences and between a full-stop and a comma or a semi-colon and a comma: As a result, so, therefore, consequently, that's why, hence, thus, as a consequence, for this reason, yet, still, however, nevertheless, nonetheless, even so, on the contrary, in contrast, moreover, besides, furthermore, in addition, also, indeed, in other words, that's to say.

- There were some objections. However, we went on with the plan. (or; There were some objections; however, we went on with the plan.)

Tip 5

However is used with an adjective or adverb. No matter is used with a question word. (When they are used to say that the amount / degree / person / thing etc. does not make a difference.)

- However old you are, you can always take up a hobby.
- No matter who comes, don't open the door.

Tip 6

When a sentence starts with only if and only when, the main clause is used in inversion. (Inversion: Using the verb in question form.)

- Only when / Only if it rains, will we cancel the picnic.

1. Eagles are found throughout the world ---- Antarctica and some remote ocean islands.

- A) in addition B) for all
C) though D) inasmuch as
E) apart from

2. Tibet is the highest region on earth, with an average elevation of 4,900 metres ---- it is sometimes referred to as the roof of the world.

- A) therefore
B) on the contrary
C) unlike
D) lest
E) whenever

3. Insects live in almost every habitat on land. ----, distant relatives of crickets called rock crawlers survive in the peaks of the Himalayas by producing a kind of antifreeze that prevents their body fluids from freezing solid.

- A) No matter how B) For all
C) For example D) Due to
E) However

4. Many people have organized local and international conservation organizations ---- prevent tigers from becoming extinct.

- A) not only B) in that
C) likewise D) so as to
E) in view of

5. ---- most commercial fishing vessels, recreational fishing boats are often not dedicated just to fishing.

- A) For
B) As a consequence of
C) Neither
D) Despite
E) Contrary to

6. ---- coordinating international efforts to monitor outbreaks of infectious diseases, such as SARS, malaria, swine flu, the WHO also sponsors programs to prevent and treat such diseases.

- A) Whether B) In spite of
C) As well as D) So that
E) Despite

7. Jenny was afraid to complain about the noise ---- he annoyed the neighbours because they were very rude.

- A) lest B) seeing as
C) though D) thereby
E) for fear of

8. I don't suppose that I will need much money tonight but I will bring some just ----.

- A) as a result of B) however
C) on the other hand D) in case
E) owing to

Tip 7

We use a comma and which in order to talk about a whole sentence.

- The man shouted at me, which made me angry.

Tip 8

V_{ing} starts a Adjective Clause active in meaning.

- The people living (or; who live) here are all nice.
- This is a map showing (or; which shows) all the rivers in the area.

Tip 9

V₃ starts a Adjective Clause passive in meaning.

- The students selected (or; who were selected) for the team were all happy.
- I will answer all the questions asked (or; which are asked) in the survey.

Tip 10

Having + V₃ starts a Adjective Clause active & perfect in meaning.

- Those students having attended (or; who had attended) all the classes easily passed the test.

Tip 11

Having been + V₃ starts a Adjective Clause passive & perfect in meaning.

- All the ideas having been put forward (or; which have been put forward) so far are being discussed.

Tip 12

If we use the first / the last / the only / the best etc. before a noun, the Adjective Clause usually starts with a to-infinitive.

- Who was the first man to land on the moon?
- Jane is the only one to understand me.

1. A mouse is a small device ---- to a computer commonly by a cord.
- A) to be connecting
B) to connect
C) having connected
D) connecting
E) connected
2. The structure and development of eggs of different species vary with the condition ---- the egg is produced and matures.
- A) under which
B) which
C) that
D) for whose
E) whom
3. The historical drama is a film genre ---- stories are based upon historical events and famous persons.
- A) that
B) which
C) for which
D) for whose
E) in which
4. In many parts the world, air pollution has reached a point ---- the natural cleaning processes can no longer cope.
- A) when
B) by which
C) where
D) whose
E) for whom
5. Dada is an early 20th century art movement ---- members sought to ridicule the culture of their time through deliberately absurd performances, poetry, and visual art.
- A) without which
B) whose
C) that
D) when
E) upon whom
6. Camels can live in places ---- some other animals can never survive.
- A) in which
B) which
C) that
D) whom
E) at whose
7. Acceleration is the rate ---- velocity changes. In other words, knowing the acceleration of an object tells you how fast the velocity of the object is changing.
- A) of which
B) at which
C) on whose
D) that
E) with whom
8. The purpose of the defence mechanisms is to protect the mind from anxiety and social sanctions or to provide a refuge from a situation ---- one can't currently cope.
- A) of which
B) into which
C) where
D) that
E) with which

TIPS**Tip 1**

Both gerund and infinitive forms are used in subject position of the sentence.

- To understand / Understanding your own strengths is important.

Tip 2

Following structures / verbs are used with bare infinitive: Would rather, let, help (also with to-infinitive), make, have, see (also with V_{ing}).

- I would rather be alone now.
- My father didn't let me drive until I was twenty.

Tip 3

Following structures / verbs are used with a gerund: Enjoy, deny, avoid, consider, can't help, keep, mind, miss, postpone, recall, recollect, resist.

- I enjoy watching horror films.

Tip 4

Following structures / verbs are used with an infinitive: Afford, agree, appear, arrange, ask, beg, care, claim, decide, demand, deserve, expect, fail, hesitate, hope, manage, offer, plan, prepare, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, struggle, wish.

- I cannot afford to buy that car.

Tip 5

The verb "need" is used with an infinitive but it can also take a gerund if the meaning is passive.

- We need to talk.
- The house needs to be painted (or; painting).

Tip 6

Structures such as "He is believed" is followed by an infinitive.

- He is believed to be richer than he seems.
- The man was thought to have no relatives.

Tip 7

Suggest is always used with a gerund whereas recommend and advise can take either a gerund or an infinitive.

- I suggest your leaving (not; you to leave) now.
- I recommend / advise your leaving (or; you to leave) now.

Tip 8

Remember and forget are used with an infinitive if they are used to talk about responsibilities. However, they are used with a gerund to talk about past experience.

- You must remember / mustn't forget to turn off the lights when you are leaving the room.
- I remember / can't forget spending all day with my dad when I was a kid.

Tip 9

Try is used with an infinitive when it means making an effort to do something. However, it is used with a gerund to mean testing something.

- I tried to persuade him but he did not change his mind.
- You should try taking an aspirin if you have a headache.

Tip 10

Help can be used with both an infinitive and a bare infinitive. Can't help is used with a gerund.

- He could have helped me do / to do my homework.
- I can't help worrying about my future.

Tip 11

We use a gerund after a preposition.

- I am interested in learning (not; ... interested in to learn ...) more about this subject.

Tip 12

We use a gerund after possessive structures.

- I can't understand his wanting (not; ... his to want ...) to come with us.

1. With rainfall occurring only two to four times a century, the Atacama Desert is one of ---- regions in the world.

- A) driest
 B) so dry that
 C) as dry as
 D) so dry as
 E) the driest

2. The life of a cactus is seldom longer than 300 years but may be ---- 2 years.

- A) shortest
 B) too short
 C) enough short
 D) so short
 E) as short as

3. It is a great advantage to have big hands for goal keepers as they can control the ball ----.

- A) as easily as
 B) as easy
 C) the easiest
 D) easiest
 E) more easily

4. ---- member of the insect world is the African goliath beetle, which weighs about 85 g, ---- the weight of some birds.

- A) The heaviest / more than
 B) Much heavier / as many as
 C) Heaviest / many more than
 D) The heavier / as much as
 E) As heavy / the most

5. Sound travels ---- in liquids and solids than it does in air.

- A) faster
 B) so fast
 C) fastest
 D) the fastest
 E) as fast as

6. The biggest anacondas can swallow prey ---- caimans or deer.

- A) the largest
 B) much larger
 C) larger
 D) as large as
 E) so large that

7. Since 1979, land temperatures have increased about twice ---- ocean temperatures.

- A) faster
 B) fastest
 C) as fast as
 D) so fast that
 E) the fastest

8. The Tibetan Plateau contains the world's third ---- store of ice.

- A) larger
 B) largest
 C) the larger
 D) as large as
 E) so large

1. The burning of fossil fuel releases greenhouse gasses, ---- carbon dioxide, into the atmosphere.

- A) as
B) such as
C) in that
D) thereby
E) for all

2. There are three common ways to ---- dogs ---- a behaviour: luring, shaping and catching.

- A) get / to perform
B) have / to be performed
C) get / to be performed
D) let / to perform
E) make / to perform

3. Many jobs have been lost due to the fact that computers can do a lot of tasks ---- humans.

- A) so efficiently as
B) so efficiently that
C) the most efficiently
D) as efficient as
E) more efficiently than

4. Whales resemble fish in many ways, ---- they are not fish.

- A) nor
B) in order that
C) but
D) in case of
E) despite

5. Majority of the students in this school know English as their mother tongue but ---- them know German as well.

- A) both
B) lots
C) much
D) most of
E) neither of

6. Although there is no cure for asthma yet, asthma ---- through medical treatment and management of environmental triggers.

- A) must have controlled
B) is able to control
C) can be controlled
D) could control
E) used to control

7. ---- Joe tells the truth about the accident, her mother will let him go without punishment.

- A) What if
B) On condition that
C) But for
D) In case of
E) In the event of

8. The terms socialism and communism were once used interchangeably. Communism, ----, came to designate those theories and movements that advocated the abolition of capitalism and all private profit by means of violent revolution if necessary.

- A) however
B) despite
C) in spite of
D) for the purpose that
E) aside from

17. If what you say is true, this will probably cause the company ---- bankrupt soon.

- A) go
B) having gone
C) going
D) to go
E) to going

18. A newspaper has an obligation to seek out and tell the truth nevertheless there are situations when the newspaper must determine ---- the public's safety is jeopardized by knowing the truth.

- A) where
B) the fact that
C) whether
D) whose
E) who

19. If Linda ---- little experience in management, she ---- to a senior position.

- A) didn't have / might have been promoted
B) had had / will be promoted
C) has had / could have promoted
D) hadn't had / can be promoted
E) doesn't have / would have been promoted

20. Probably we will take ---- train to go the shopping mall but if it rains, we will go by ---- car.

- A) the / the
B) a / the
C) the / --
D) -- / a
E) -- / the

21. The future ---- their country is one of the things that many citizens are worried ---- today.

- A) in / above
B) by / at
C) of / about
D) within / by
E) to / with

22. Jack is giving a party ---- the Fourth of July but I will be very busy ---- that day.

- A) in / during
B) on / on
C) after / inside
D) since / at
E) from / throughout

23. The liver is located ---- the top of the abdomen, on the right side of the body just ---- the diaphragm.

- A) in / towards
B) beside / of
C) at / below
D) against / without
E) over / until

24. All the students in the class seem clever ---- to pass the final exams easily.

- A) enough
B) more
C) so
D) such
E) most

25. Jack and I stood ---- line for half an hour at the ticket window ---- the movie theatre to get a ticket for the latest film of Stephen Spielberg.

- A) beyond / from
B) in / in
C) towards / upon
D) above / in
E) at / of