



Prepositions- Practice (12th October)

Special class

1. The mist ____ which the name of Emma Goldman has so long been enveloped is gradually beginning ____ dissipate. Her energy ____the furtherance of such an unpopular idea as Anarchism, her deep earnestness, her courage and abilities, find growing understanding and admiration.
 - a. With, to, for
 - b. With, to, in
 - c. In, to, in
 - d. None of the above

2. Emma Goldman was born ____ Jewish parentage ____ the 27th day ____ June, 1869, ____ the Russian province of Kovno.
 - a. with, on, in, in
 - b. of, on, of, in
 - c. of, on, in, in
 - d. with, on, of, in

3. ____ all conservative parents they, too, were quite convinced that their daughter would marry a respectable citizen, bear him children, and round ____ her allotted years surrounded by a flock of grandchildren, a good, religious woman.
 - a. Like, in
 - b. Unlike, in
 - c. Like, out
 - d. Unlike, out

4. As most parents, they had no inkling what a strange, impassioned spirit would take hold _____ the soul _____ their child, and carry it _____ the heights which separate generations _____ eternal struggle.
- Of, of, to, in
 - Of, of, in, in
 - Of, of, to, to
 - Of, in, to, in
5. They lived _____ a land and _____ a time when antagonism between parent and offspring was fated _____ find its most acute expression, irreconcilable hostility.
- In, with, to
 - At, for, to
 - On, for, to
 - In, at, to
6. _____ this tremendous struggle between fathers and sons—and especially between parents and daughters—there was no compromise, no weak yielding, no truce.
- For
 - In
 - With
 - None of the above
7. The spirit _____ liberty, of progress—an idealism which knew no considerations and recognized no obstacles—drove the young generation out _____ the parental house and away _____ the hearth _____ the home.
- Of, of, from, of
 - Of, to, from, of
 - Of, from, from, of
 - Of, of, to, of

8. Just as this same spirit once drove out the revolutionary breeder _____ discontent, Jesus, and alienated him _____ his native traditions.
- a. From, from
 - b. Of, from
 - c. Of, of
 - d. Of, to
9. Emma Goldman is one _____ the few who, while thoroughly preserving their individuality, have become an important factor _____ the social and intellectual atmosphere _____ America
- a. Of, in, of
 - b. Of, in, in
 - c. Of, of, of
 - d. Among, of, of
10. The life she leads is rich _____ colour, full _____ change and variety. She has risen _____ the topmost heights, and she has also tasted the bitter dregs _____ life.
- a. In, of, to, of
 - b. With, on, at, of
 - c. In, of, at, of
 - d. In, of, at, in

11. The book begins _____ a survey of all that led to the growth of heresy, and to the creation, _____ the thirteenth century, _____ exceptional tribunals _____ its suppression.
- a. With, in, of, for
 - b. With, in, for, of
 - c. With, in, of, of
 - d. With, in, for, for
12. There can be no doubt that this is the least satisfactory portion _____ the whole. It is followed by a singularly careful account _____ the steps, legislative and administrative, by which Church and State combined to organise the intermediate institution, and _____ the manner in which its methods were formed _____ practice.
- a. Of, of, of, through
 - b. Of, of, of, by
 - c. Of, of, of, in
 - d. Of, of, of, with
13. Nothing in European literature can compete _____ this, the centre and substance of Mr. Lea's great history. _____ the remaining volumes he summons his witnesses, calls _____ the nations to declare their experience, and tells how the new force acted _____ society to the end of the Middle Ages.
- a. With, with, to, upon
 - b. With, in, on, in
 - c. With, in, on, upon
 - d. With, in, to, in

14. History _____ this undefined and international cast, which shows the same wave breaking _____ many shores, is always difficult, from the want _____ visible unity and progression, and has seldom succeeded so well as _____ this rich but unequal and disjointed narrative.

- a. Of, upon, of, in
- b. Of, in, in, in
- c. In, in, in, through
- d. Of, upon, in, in

15. _____ the most significant of all the trials, those of the Templars and of Hus, the author spends his best research; and the strife between Avignon and the Franciscans, thanks _____ the propitious aid _____ Father Ehrle, is better still.

- a. In, to, of
- b. In, to, with
- c. On, to, with
- d. On, to , of

16. Joan of Arc prospers less than the disciples of Perfect Poverty; and after Joan of Arc many pages are allotted, rather profusely, _____ her companion in arms, who survives in the disguise of Bluebeard. The series _____ dissolving scenes ends, _____ order time, at Savonarola; and with that limit the work is complete.

- a. In, of, in, in
- b. To of, in, of
- c. With, of, in, of
- d. None of the above

(5)

interrupted
~~Joan of Arc~~ ~~many pages~~ ~~allotted~~ ~~rather profusely~~ ~~her companion in arms~~ ~~survives~~ ~~in the disguise of Bluebeard~~ ~~The series~~ ~~dissolving scenes~~ ~~ends~~ ~~in~~ ~~order~~ ~~time~~ ~~at Savonarola~~ ~~and with that limit the work is complete~~

allotted to

believe
believe

17. The later Inquisition, starting _____ the Spanish and developing _____ the Roman, is not so much a prolongation or a revival as a new creation. The medieval Inquisition strove _____ control states, and was an engine _____ government.

- a. With, in, to, of
- b. With, in, into, for
- c. With, into, to, of
- d. With, in, to, to

18. The modern strove to coerce the Protestants, and was an engine _____ war. One was subordinate, local, having a kind of headquarters _____ the house ~~of~~ Saint Dominic ~~at~~ Toulouse.

- a. In, in, in, in
- b. Of, in, of, at
- c. Of, at, of, for
- d. None of the above

Lawrence (at Asolo)

19. The other was sovereign, universal, centred _____ the Pope, and exercising its domination, not ~~against obscure men without a literature, but~~ bishop and archbishop, nuncio and legate, primate and professor; ~~the~~ general of the Capuchins and the imperial preacher; ~~the~~ first candidate ~~in~~ the conclave, and the president of the ecumenical council.

- a. In, for, for, for, in
- b. In, for, for, against, in
- c. In, against, against, against, in
- d. Against, against, against, against, in

~~against~~ ~~but~~ ~~against~~ ~~the~~ ~~Capuchins~~

20. ~~In~~ altered conditions, the rules varied and even principles were modified. Mr. Lea is slow to take counsel ~~of~~ the voluminous moderns, fearing the confusion of dates. When he says that the laws he is describing are technically still _____ force, he makes too little of a fundamental distinction. ~~In~~ the eye of the polemic, the modern Inquisition eclipses its predecessor, and stops the way.

1. If we are going to look _____ the most primitive and simple religion which we can observe, it is necessary to begin by defining what is meant _____ a religion; for without this, we would run the risk of giving the name to a system of ideas and practices which has nothing at all religious about it, or else _____ leaving to one side many religious facts, without perceiving their true nature.

- a. In, with, of
- b. For, by, of
- c. Of, by, for
- d. for, by , for

2. The necessities _____ existence force all of us, believers and non-believers, to represent in some way these things in the midst of which we live, which we must pass judgment constantly, and which we must take _____ account in all our conduct.

- a. On, upon, into, in
- b. Of, on, in, in
- c. Of, upon, unto, on
- d. For, upon, into, in

3. It is certain that the sentiment of mystery has not been without a considerable importance in certain religions, notably in Christianity. It must also be said that the importance of this sentiment has varied remarkably at different moments in the history of Christianity. There are periods when this notion passes to an inferior place, and is even effaced. For example, for the Christians of the seventeenth century, dogma had nothing disturbing for the reason; faith reconciled itself easily with science and philosophy, and the thinkers, such as Pascal, who really felt that there is something profoundly obscure in things, were so little in harmony _____ their age that they remained misunderstood by their contemporaries

- a. In, with, with, by
- b. To, to, with, by
- c. To, with, with by
- d. To, in, with, for

(reconcile with) rejoin to your fA
but

from you
your

reconcile with someone
patch up with someone

4. In all events, it is certain that this idea does not appear until late in the history of religions; it is completely foreign, not only to those peoples who are called primitive, but also to all others who have not attained a considerable degree ____ intellectual culture. When we see them attribute extraordinary virtues ____ insignificant objects, and people the universe with singular principles, made ____ the most diverse elements and endowed with a sort of ubiquity which is hardly representable, we are undoubtedly prone ____ find an air of mystery in these conceptions

- a. Of, to, up of, to
- b. In, for, up on, to
- c. In, for, up of, for
- d. Of, at, up for, to

5. The idea of the supernatural, as we understand it, dates only ____ to-day; in fact, it presupposes the contrary idea, of which it is the negation; but this idea is not at all primitive. In order to say that certain things are supernatural, it is necessary to have the sentiment that a *natural order of things* exists, that is to say, that the phenomena of the universe are bound together ____ necessary relations, called laws. When this principle has once been admitted, all that is contrary ____ these laws must necessarily appear to be outside of nature, and consequently, of reason; for what is natural in this sense of the word, is also rational, these necessary relations only expressing the manner in which things are logically related.

- a. From, to, to,
- b. From, by, of
- c. From, for, of
- d. From, by, to

6. It is far from being true, then, that the notion of the religious coincides with that of the extraordinary or the unforeseen. Jevons replies that this conception of religious forces is not primitive. Men commenced by imagining them to account for disorders and accidents, and it was only afterwards that they began to utilize them in explaining the uniformities of nature. But it is not clear what could have led men ____ attribute such manifestly contradictory functions ____ them.

- a. With, in, to, in
- b. With, at, to, in
- c. With for, to, to
- d. With, of, to, at

X coincides ____ y.

on account of
to account for
to explain

7. So the idea of mystery is not ____ primitive origin. It was not given to man; it is man who has forged it, with his own hands, along with the contrary idea. This is why it has a place only in a very small number of advanced religions. It is impossible to make it the characteristic mark ____ religious phenomena without excluding ____ the definition the majority of the facts to be defined.

- a. Of, of, from
- b. In, of, from
- c. Through, of, from
- d. About, of, from

The child ↗

United with

8. Another idea by which the attempt to define religion is often made, is that ____ divinity. "Religion," says M. Réville, "is the determination of human life by the sentiment of a bond uniting the human mind ____ that mysterious mind whose domination of the world and itself it recognizes, and to whom it delights in feeling itself united." It is certain that if the word divinity is taken ____ a precise and narrow sense, this definition leaves aside a multitude ____ obviously religious facts.

- a. Of, to, with, of
- b. Of, to, in, of
- c. Of, with, in, with
- ~~d. Of, with, on, of~~

with respect to

9. It is true that Buddha, at least in some divisions of the Buddhist Church, has sometimes been considered as a sort of god. He has his temples; he is the object ____ a cult, which, by the way, is a very simple one, for it is reduced essentially ____ the offering of flowers and the adoration of consecrated relics or images. It is scarcely more than a commemorative cult. But more than that, this ~~divinization~~ ~~of~~ Buddha, granting that the term is exact, is peculiar to the form known as Northern Buddhism. "The Buddhist of the South," says Kern, "and the less advanced of the Northern Buddhists can be said,

data known to-day, to speak of their founder as if he were a man."

- ~~a. Of, to, of, with respect to~~
- ~~b. Of, to, of, in accordance with~~
- c. Of, to, of, according to
- ~~d. Of, to, in, but for~~

rule/law

living (a)
to live

10. It is true that these rites are purely negative, but they do not cease being religious _____ that. Also there are others which demand active and positive services of the faithful, but which are nevertheless _____ the same nature. They work by themselves, and their efficacy depends upon no divine power; they mechanically produce the effects which are the reason for their existence. They do not consist either in prayers or offerings addressed _____ a being upon whose goodwill the expected result depends; this result is obtained by the automatic operation of the ritual. Such is notably the case with the sacrifice of the Vedic religion. "The sacrifice exercises a direct influence _____ the celestial phenomena," says Bergaigne; it is all-powerful of itself, and without any divine influence.
- a. For, in, to, upon
 - b. For, by, at, upon
 - c. For, with, at, upon
 - d. For, of, to, upon
11. *The Time Machine*, _____ certain obvious faults of imagination and style, is a brilliant fantasy; and it affords a valuable picture of the young Wells looking at the world, with his normal eyes, and finding it, more particularly, incomplete. At the age of twenty-seven or so, he has freed himself very completely _____ the bonds of conventional thought, and is prepared to examine, and to present life from the detached standpoint _____ one who views it all _____ a respectable distance; but who is able, nevertheless—an essential qualification—to enter life with all the passion and generosity of his own humanity.
- a. Despite, from, of, from
 - b. Although, from, of, from
 - c. Even, from, to, with
 - d. Despite, to, to, from
12. Man exists amid a universal ferment of being, and not only needs plasticity _____ his habits and pursuits but finds plasticity also in the surrounding world. Life is an equilibrium which is maintained now _____ accepting modification and now by imposing it. Since the organ for all activity is a body in mechanical relation _____ other material objects, objects which the creature's instincts often compel him to appropriate or transform, changes in his habits and pursuits leave their mark _____ whatever he touches.

- a. In, on, by, on
- b. In, by, to, on
- c. In, through, to, in
- d. In, on, to, in

13. His habitat must needs bear many a trace of his presence, _____ which intelligent observers might infer something about his life and action. These vestiges of action are for the most part imprinted unconsciously and aimlessly _____ the world. They are in themselves generally useless, _____ footprints; and yet almost any sign of man's passage might, under certain conditions, interest a man. A footprint could fill Robinson Crusoe _____ emotion, the devastation wrought by an army's march might prove many things to a historian, and even the disorder in which a room is casually left may express very vividly the owner's ways and character.

- a. From, in, with, with
- b. From, on, in, with
- c. From, on, like, with
- d. From, on, like, in

14. All art has an instinctive source and a material embodiment. If the birds in building nests felt the utility of what they do, they would be practising an art; and _____ the instinct to be called rational it would even suffice that their traditional purpose and method should become conscious occasionally. Thus weaving is an art, although the weaver may not be at every moment conscious _____ its purpose, but may be carried along, _____ any other workman, _____ the routine of his art; and language is a rational product, not because it always has a use or meaning, but because it is sometimes felt to have one.

- a. For, of, in, for
- b. In, of, like, by
- c. With, in, like, at
- d. For, of, like, by

15. Arts are no less automatic than instincts, and usually, as Aristotle observed, less thoroughly purposive; for instincts, being transmitted by inheritance and imbedded in congenital structure, have to be economically and deeply organised. If they go far wrong

they constitute a burden impossible to throw _____ and impossible to bear. The man harassed _____ inordinate instincts perishes _____ want, vice, disease, or madness. Arts, on the contrary, being transmitted only by imitation and teaching, hover more lightly _____ life. If ill-adjusted they make less havoc and cause less drain.

- a. Off, by, for, in
- b. Of, by, in, over
- c. Of, by, for, with
- d. Off, by, through, over

16. Arts are instincts bred and reared _____ the open, creative habits acquired _____ the light of reason. Consciousness accompanies their formation; a certain uneasiness or desire and a more or less definite conception of what is wanted often precedes their full organisation. That the need should be felt _____ the means for satisfying it have been found has led the unreflecting to imagine that in art the need produces the discovery and the idea the work. Causes at best are lightly assigned _____ mortals, and this particular superstition is no worse than any other

- a. In, in, before, by
- b. In, in, after, through
- c. In, on, after, by
- d. In, in, by, by

17. The data—the plan and its execution—as conjoined empirically in the few interesting cases which show successful achievement, are made _____ a law, in oblivion of the fact that in more numerous cases such conjunction fails wholly or _____ part, and that even in the successful cases other natural conditions are present, and must be present, to secure the result. In a matter where custom is so ingrained and supported _____ a constant apperceptive illusion, there is little hope of making thought suddenly exact, or exact language not paradoxical. We must observe, however, that only _____ virtue of a false perspective do ideas seem to govern action, or is a felt necessity the mother of invention.

- a. Into, into, through, through
- b. Into, in, by, by
- c. Into, at, at, at
- d. Through, by, at ,at

18. The propensity _____ attribute happy events to our own agency, little as we understand what we mean by it, and to attribute only untoward results to external forces, has its ground _____ the primitive nexus of experience. What we call ourselves is a certain cycle of vegetative processes, bringing a round of familiar impulses and ideas; this stream has a general direction, a conscious vital inertia, _____ harmony _____ which it moves. Many of the developments within it are dialectical; that is, they go forward by inner necessity, like an egg hatching within its shell, warmed but undisturbed by an environment of which they are wholly oblivious; and this sort of growth, when there is adequate consciousness of it, is felt to be both absolutely obvious and absolutely free.

- a. To, in, in, with
- b. For, in, on, with
- c. To, on, on, at
- d. Through, on, in, by

19. The emotion that accompanies it is pleasurable, but is too active and proud _____ call itself a pleasure; it has rather the quality _____ assurance and right. This part of life, however, is only its courageous core; about it play all sorts of incidental processes, allying themselves_____ it in more or less congruous movement. Whatever peripheral events fall _____ with the central impulse are accordingly lost in its energy and felt to be not so much peripheral and accidental as inwardly grounded, being, like the stages of a prosperous dialectic, spontaneously demanded and instantly justified when they come.

- a. To, of, in, on
- b. To, of, on, for
- c. To, of, to, in
- d. To, of, on, on

20. The sphere of the self's power is accordingly, _____ primitive consciousness, simply the sphere of what happens well; it is the entire unoffending and obedient part of the world. A man who has good luck _____ dice prides himself _____ it, and believes that to have it is his destiny and desert. If his luck were absolutely constant, he would say he had the *power* _____ throw high; and as the event would, by hypothesis, sustain his boast, there would be no practical error in that assumption.

- a. For, at, upon, to
- b. In, in, in, to

- c. With, in, on, to
- d. At, at, with, to

under two conditions

in these

a. Under, of, in, in

b. In, of, in, to

c. Under, in, on, to

d. Under, in, for, in

→

20-0

20-0

20-0

20-0

use of someone