

For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: (0) **ALL**

How hamburgers took over the world

It's juicy, it's dripping with sauce, but above **0**_____ it is absolutely delicious! We are talking about the hamburger, of course. Although it comes from the US, some might wonder **9**_____ its name has anything to do with the city of Hamburg, which is in Germany. There is no conclusive answer to that, but apparently there is no direct connection.

The burger itself is far **10**_____ complicated – two buns, a ground beef patty between them, and some onion rings with salad. Perhaps it was **11**_____ simplicity that made it so popular. Major fast food chain restaurants came **12**_____ with their own variations of the burger, and so **13**_____ many countries outside of the USA.

The appeal of the burger transcended even its original purpose of being a quick and affordable way to satiate your hunger. High-end restaurants all over the world now offer their own vision of the burger, made by chefs and offered **14**_____ the price of a three-meal course.

The cultural impact of the burger is just as impressive. The Economist, a popular finance magazine, came up with the Big Mac index. What it does **15**_____ it tries to measure the purchasing power of people in different countries by calculating how many Big Macs they can buy with their country's median salary. It is a very interesting piece of data, but don't take my word for it – just look it **16**_____!

Answers and explanations

9. **If/whether.** To wonder if/whether something is true means to have a question about it.
10. **From.** If something is far from complicated, then it is the opposite of that. In this case, it is quite simple.
11. **Its.** We use a possessive pronoun to refer to the simplicity itself. Be careful not to give (It's) as the answer – first of all, it is two words (It is), and secondly, the answer itself would be wrong.
12. **Up.** To come up with something means to invent something, to make something new. More often than not it is used to show the originality of the idea, to talk about something new.
13. **Have/did.** We have no clear limitation in terms of the tenses here – both past simple and present perfect work well. Remember that the use of the present perfect does not always require a marker like 'since' or 'already' - it works just as well without them.
14. **At.** To offer something at a certain price. Note that 'offered for the price of' would be more close in the meaning that you get this expensive burger in exchange for a three-meal course – naturally, this is not the message of the sentence. Instead, the idea is that the burger is as expensive as a complete meal.
15. **Is.** We see a case of a cleft sentence here – the bit that comes after 'it' gets more focus and importance. In this particular case, the cleft sentence also makes the explanation of the idea of the index easier to understand.
16. **Up.** To look something up means to consult something like a book, a website, or any other source of information in order to confirm a fact or a piece of data.