

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>dish</u>	B meal	C course	D feast
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Hot dogs

The famous hot dog. No matter where you come from, you must have heard of this **0** _____. Some people **1** _____ that it was invented in the United States, but that is not quite accurate. Most sources **2** _____ to Germany as the source country. This is where many emigrants came from at the time, **3** _____ with them many new things, including some of their own cuisine.

The reason for hot dogs unparalleled popularity is probably the simplicity of making and eating it. New York, the original hot dog city, is known to have a very fast **4** _____ of life. They can be bought at the nearest hot dog stand and are easy to eat, even as you go about your business.

As for the name itself, this is where it gets a bit confusing. The name of the sausage is Frankfurter, **5** _____ at its place of origin. Because of the elongated **6** _____, it is called dachshund, a dog breed whose body is unusually long. This is what gave **7** _____ to the name 'hot dog'.

The annual hot dog eating contest, which is said to have contributed to its popularity, is a **8** _____ that is preserved to this day.

1	A quarrel	B struggle	C argue	D fight
2	A show	B say	C claim	D point
3	A bringing	B carrying	C hauling	D transporting
4	A pace	B speed	C velocity	D activity
5	A looking	B showing	C guessing	D hinting
6	A size	B shape	C figure	D look
7	A life	B idea	C birth	D thought
8	A practice	B tradition	C habit	D routine

Answers and explanations

1. **C – argue.** ‘To argue something’ means to express your opinion or point of view. This verb can be counterintuitive to some learners, so pay extra attention here. The remaining three options express actual ideas of fighting or having an argument.
2. **D – point.** The only verb that works well with ‘to’ following it. To point to something means to indicate, e.g. ‘his careful approach to the project points to his professionalism’.
3. **A – bringing.** This is the best verb to show the idea of bringing knowledge, skills, or anything else that is figurative rather than physical. The other three options are better suited for more literal ideas of transporting things like goods or cargo.
4. **A – pace.** ‘Pace of life’ is a very common set expression. However, ‘speed of life’ can be occasionally seen as well, but we do not usually say ‘fast speed’, but rather go with ‘high speed’. ‘Velocity’ is a more technical term, not commonly found in set expressions. ‘Activity’ does not fit here.
5. **D – hinting.** ‘To hint at’ means to indicate that something might be true. ‘At’ is the preposition that dictates the choice here. The idea is that the name of the ingredient directly points to the place it comes from. ‘Show’ normally needs to preposition.
6. **B – shape.** Shape is the physical form of some object. ‘Size’ is wrong here, as we do not normally say ‘long size’. ‘Look’ mostly refers to the visual appearance of something. ‘Figure’ can often be used to describe a person’s body, but it is not generally used to describe food.
7. **C – birth.** Another common set expression, ‘to give birth’ means to create something. ‘To give life’ is not as common and usually refers to helping something or someone. ‘To give an idea’ refers to inspiring somebody. ‘To give a thought’ is to consider something.
8. **B – tradition.** ‘Habit’, ‘practice’ and ‘routine’ do not convey the idea of an event that involves many people.