

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>around</u>	B close	C near	D over
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## Violence in videogames

Videogames have been **0** \_\_\_\_\_ for well over thirty years now. They have pretty much become an integral **1** \_\_\_\_\_ of our lives. Such games **2** \_\_\_\_\_ us entertained when we have nothing to do, and for some they even **3** \_\_\_\_\_ into a hobby. So what could possibly go **4** \_\_\_\_\_?

The problem is that videogames and violence go **5** \_\_\_\_\_. Many involve shooting, blood and other cruel aspects of gameplay. Some people are **6** \_\_\_\_\_ this might **7** \_\_\_\_\_ similar behaviour in real life. Worried parents **8** \_\_\_\_\_ concern for the well-being of their children who might get the wrong message from their favourite gaming titles. Some countries even went so far as to ban certain videogames.

<b>1</b>	A component	B part	C piece	D detail
<b>2</b>	A make	B have	C allow	D keep
<b>3</b>	A become	B switch	C turn	D move
<b>4</b>	A incorrect	B wrong	C mistaken	D bad
<b>5</b>	A arm and leg	B now and again	C hand in hand	D here and there
<b>6</b>	A convinced	B assured	C persuaded	D believed
<b>7</b>	A enforce	B encourage	C introduce	D include
<b>8</b>	A say	B tell	C pronounce	D express

## Answers and explanations

1. **B – part.** The word has to collocate with 'life'. While all four words convey the same idea, only 'part' works well in this context.
2. **D – keep.** This sentence expresses the idea of staying entertained at a certain period of time ('when we have nothing to do'), so the word 'keep' works best. 'Have' does not work here as it expresses the idea of somebody else doing something for you ('I have my car washed twice a week' - I do not do it myself). 'Make' and 'allow' do not collocate with 'entertain'.
3. **C – turn.** Preposition 'into' helps us to make the right choice - 'switch' and 'move' would normally take 'to' in this context. 'Become' requires no preposition.
4. **B – wrong.** Another strong collocation - 'to go wrong'. 'To go bad' means 'to expire' and is normally used to talk about food past its expiration date.
5. **C – hand in hand.** If two things go hand in hand, they are closely connected or dependent on one another. If something costs 'an arm and a leg', it is extremely expensive. Meanings of answers B and D should be clear.
6. **A – convinced.** The idea of the sentence is that a certain group of people has particular beliefs. 'To be convinced of/about something' is the phrase that most closely conveys this idea. 'Some people are believed' has a completely different meaning, indicating others having a certain belief of opinion about these people.
7. **B – encourage.** 'To upset balance' means to make one of the sides of the system more powerful or prevalent. 'Destroy' shouldn't be used here as it has a different, more dramatic meaning of ruining the system completely, which is not the case.
8. **D – express.** 'Without (much/any) success' is a strong collocation.