

1 The World Health Organization (WHO) has officially listed 'gaming disorder' or gaming addiction as an illness. This was part of a big update to the International Classification of the diseases around the world. The WHO said that gaming disorder, especially among youths, brings about a harmful technology-related pattern of behaviour where priority is given to gaming over all other activities. A person is described as such when they are unable to stop playing, despite the negative effects this might be having on their health and life.



2 Gaming disorder doesn't just mean a youth might play video games a bit too much. It is classified as a more serious condition when it has a very negative impact on their life. It can be identified by such symptoms as ¹ impaired control over gaming, ² increased priority given to gaming to the extent that it takes precedence over other life interests and daily activities like eating, washing, going to the toilet or even leaving the house, ³ and the continuation of gaming and the inability to stop, despite its having a significant negative impact on their personal well-being, family, schoolwork or work life. In order for a person to be officially diagnosed with such a disorder, they must show all of the above symptoms, to a very extreme level, for at least 12 months.



3 Gaming is one of the most popular hobbies around the world, with millions of people, especially children and teenagers, playing video games every single day. However, when it becomes an addiction and a person loses control over their ability to stop and take care of themselves, it can become a real issue. Countries such as China and South Korea currently have a big problem with gaming disorder. They have set up special military-like camps where parents can send their children if they want to help them handle their gaming addictions; but these have been criticised for using extreme disciplinary measures and inflicting harsh punishment.

4 Video game organisations like the ESA, ISFE and UKIE have spoken out about the new definition. They said that more research needs to be done and that perhaps gaming disorder might be part of another mental health problem, such as depression or anxiety. But the WHO said that the decision to make gaming disorder an official illness was based on research by health professionals from all over the world, and that by labelling it, it means that doctors will be able to offer help and treatment to those who are suffering from this issue.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/48430320>

I COMPREHENSION (15 POINTS) {BASE ALL YOUR ANSWERS ON THE TEXT}

A Tick (☑) the most appropriate title for the text. (1 pt)

- 1 How can gaming disorder be resolved?
- 2 What is gaming disorder and why is it problematic?
- 3 Who is likely to suffer from gaming disorder?

B Are these sentences TRUE or FALSE? JUSTIFY your answers. (3 pts)

- 1 Gaming addiction has only recently been added to the list of illnesses.
.....
- 2 A person who has any one of the symptoms is considered as a gaming addict.
.....
- 3 According to some organizations, more research is needed to determine the causes of this disorder.
.....

C Answer these questions. (3 pts)

- 1 Which sign indicate that a person is suffering from gaming disorder?
.....
- 2 Where is gaming disorder being treated and how?
.....
- 3 How has the WHO decided on considering gaming disorder a disease?
.....

D Find in the text words or expressions that mean the same as the following. (3 pts)

- 1 leads to (para 1)
- 2 influence (para 2)
- 3 imposing (para 4)

E What do the underlined words in the text refer to? (3 pts)

- 1 their (para 1)
- 2 its (para 2)
- 3 this issue (para 4)

F Complete the following sentences. (2 pts)

- 1 Gaming can have a negative effect on a person's health and life, **but**
- 2 Parents can send their children to special military-like camps **in order to**

II LANGUAGE (15 POINTS)

A Fill in each blank with the correct auxiliary. (2 pts)

might shall had better needn't has to will ought

- 1 You go to the doctor about your cough.
- 2 Such things not to be allowed.
- 3 I think you leave now, but you soon regret it.

B Put the verbs between brackets into the correct tense. (2 pts)

- 1 Look at that kid over there! He (try) to cross the road on his own.
- 2 It (rain / never) in the summer here.

C Put the words between brackets into the correct form. (3 pts)

- 1 (Vigour) efforts are being made to find a solution to the problem.
- 2 He suffered from a lack of (invent) when he was young.
- 3 People (immaturity) a great deal over the years.

D Correct the mistakes in the following sentences. (2 pts)

- 1 Everyone has the right to good medical care regardless of their ability of paying.
- 2 We went along silently on tiptoe so as to not disturb anyone.

E —Cross out— the incorrect forms of the verbs. (2 pts)

- 1 Nothing will make me change / to change / changing my mind.
- 2 I'm not used eat / to eat / to eating so much at lunchtime.

F Rewrite the following sentences using the connectors between brackets. (2 pts)

- 1 She is a talented musician and also a photographer. (**as well as that**)
.....
- 2 You were out and so I left a message. (**because**)
.....

G Respond to the following situations. (2 pts)

- 1 "Youth has no age." [Pablo Picasso] (Express Agreement / Disagreement)
.....
.....
- 2 Express your opinion about living in a big city.
.....
.....

