Online shopping addiction is mental illness

B1-B2

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Paragraph 1

1.	advent	a.	An illness or other medical problem.
2.	allure	b.	A paid job, especially one that involves long training and a formal qualification.
3.	treat	c.	The arrival of a notable person, thing, or event.
4.	condition	d.	Gather together or acquire an increasing number or quantity of something.
5.	profession	e.	The quality of being powerfully and mysteriously attractive or fascinating.
6.	classed	f.	An activity, event or item that is out of the ordinary and gives great pleasure; a present or gift to yourself.
7.	accumulate	g.	Assigned or regarded as belonging to a particular category.

Paragraph 2

8.	colleague	h.	Pleasure, especially when gained from the satisfaction of a desire.
9.	compulsive	i.	A person with whom one works in a job or business.
10.	prone	j.	Resulting from or relating to an unstoppable desire or urge, especially one that is against one's conscious wishes.
11.	anxiety	k.	More than is necessary or normal; too, too, too, too much.
12.	excessive	l.	A feeling of worry, nervousness, or unease, typically about an imminent event or something with an uncertain ending.
13.	hoarding	m.	Likely to or liable to suffer from, do, or experience something - usually something that is unpleasant.
14.	gratification	n.	Gathering money or objects and hiding or storing them away.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. What did the article say the advent of the Internet brought?

2. What did the article say the allure of bargains and treats turn into?

3. In what country was this research conducted?

4. Who did a researcher say should recognize BSD as an illness?

5. What did a researcher say it was time to accumulate?

6. How many patients did researchers look at the data of?

7. What percentage of the population might have BSD?

8. Who is more prone to developing BSD?

9. What instant thing might online shopping addicts be seeking?

10. What did the article say BSD can destroy besides mental health?

LISTEN:

LIVEWORKSHEETS

GAP FILL

The (1) _____ of the Internet has brought with it the convenience of shopping at our leisure in the (2) _____ of our own home. However, for many, the allure of shopping for bargains and (3) _____ can turn into an (4) _____. Experts believe there is a danger that online shopping can develop into a mental illness. Researchers from the Hannover Medical School in Germany have (5) _____ it "Buying Shopping Disorder" (BSD). The researchers say this condition should be recognized by the medical (6) _____ as an illness and should not simply be classed as one of various "impulse control" (7) _____. Psychotherapist Dr Astrid Müller said: "It really is time to... (8) _____ further knowledge about BSD on the Internet."

treats

termed

accumulate

advent

addiction

disorders

comfort

profession

Dr Müller and her (9) _____ conducted research on data from earlier studies on compulsive shopping. Their research focused on 122 patients who (10) _____ treatment for BSD. Dr Müller reported that about five per cent of the population may be suffering from BSD. She added that younger people are more (11) _____ to developing it and experienced greater levels of (12) _____ and depression. People with BSD readily exhibit negative behaviors. These include spending (13) _____ amounts of money on things they don't need, (14) _____ and never using things they order, buying things for the (15) _____ of instant gratification, and ending up in (16) _____. BSD can destroy marriages, relationships and mental health.

anxiety

sought

excessive

sake

colleagues

debt

prone

hoarding

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS! :)

By Olga Romanovych

LIVEWORKSHEETS