

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).

0 A circumstances      B background      C topic      D context

## Opposites don't attract after all

In the (0) D of interpersonal relationships, it is often claimed that opposites attract. Just as two magnets with opposite poles are (1) \_\_\_\_\_ together, so people are (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to be attracted to those who are poles apart.

However, all the evidence seems to point towards the opposite conclusion: that the more similar two people are, in (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of everything from their political views to the products they tend to buy, the better their relationship is likely to be. We (4) \_\_\_\_\_ not to be much like magnets after all.

One significant (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of surrounding ourselves with people who share our views, values and preferences is that we can easily end up with a distorted worldview, as we are rarely (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to different opinions. Comfortable as it is to spend time with people who agree with us on (7) \_\_\_\_\_ everything, it is also important to seek out opposing (8) \_\_\_\_\_ – people who will tell us, 'Actually, no, you're wrong.'

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|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 A thrown      | B sent        | C drawn       | D dragged      |
| 2 A assumed     | B realised    | C concluded   | D acknowledged |
| 3 A spite       | B sense       | C case        | D terms        |
| 4 A come across | B end up      | C go on       | D turn out     |
| 5 A oversight   | B downside    | C falsehood   | D omission     |
| 6 A uncovered   | B displayed   | C exposed     | D revealed     |
| 7 A virtually   | B somewhat    | C hardly      | D relatively   |
| 8 A aspects     | B impressions | C assumptions | D viewpoints   |