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CHUẨN BỊ CHO KÌ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT & ĐGNL

NÂNG CAO VỐN TỪ VỰNG THEO

CHỦ ĐỀ TRỌNG ĐIỂM:

CHỦ ĐỀ : Family and relationships

Bridging the Gap: Intergenerational Conflict in a Changing World

In the modern era, younger generations are increasingly shaped by globalisation, digital technology, and **progressive** education. Through the internet, media, and multicultural exposure, they often adopt values that diverge significantly from those of their elders. This evolving worldview, while enriching, has also become a frequent source of intergenerational **conflict**, particularly within families. Tensions may surface around issues such as career choices, gender roles, relationships, and religious beliefs. If not addressed with understanding and **respect**, such disagreements can lead to deep and lasting divides.

One key area of conflict is career direction. Traditionally, older generations have favoured stable, **prestigious** professions—such as law, medicine, or government positions—viewing them as symbols of security and honour. In contrast, many young people today are drawn to creative or digital industries, entrepreneurship, or freelance work, valuing personal fulfilment and flexibility over status. Parents may see these paths as risky or irresponsible, while their children feel misunderstood or pressured to **conform**.

A second area of tension lies in gender expectations and family roles. While older family members might uphold more **rigid** definitions of masculinity and femininity, younger individuals often **advocate** for equality, fluid identity, and the rejection of stereotypes. For example, a young woman pursuing a leadership role or choosing to remain unmarried may face subtle or open disapproval from relatives who equate success with traditional domestic roles.

Moreover, attitudes toward dating and marriage are changing rapidly. Young people today may embrace intercultural relationships, cohabitation before marriage, or even opt out of marriage altogether—choices that can **alarm** elders who see such behaviours as morally or culturally inappropriate. Likewise, in matters of religion, younger generations may question or distance themselves from inherited beliefs, favouring a more individual or **secular** approach. For devout family members, this can be **perceived** as a rejection of shared identity.

These conflicts, while often born from love and concern, can escalate into long-term **resentment** if one side feels silenced or judged. The solution lies not in forcing conformity, but in building **mutual** respect. Open dialogue, active listening, and a willingness to understand different perspectives are essential. Younger individuals must communicate their choices with patience and clarity, while elders should strive to distinguish between **genuine** concern and control.

In conclusion, the **clash** between traditional values and modern worldviews is a natural by-product of rapid social change. Although such conflicts can be painful, they also offer an opportunity for deeper understanding and connection. Families that choose **dialogue** over division can grow stronger through diversity, not in spite of it.

Vocabulary Questions (based on the essay “Bridging the Gap”)

Question 1. The word “progressive” in paragraph 1 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.
A. forward-thinking B. old-fashioned C. balanced D. respectful

Question 2. The word “conflict” in paragraph 1 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to _____.
A. acceptance B. agreement C. argument D. silence

Question 3. The word “respect” in paragraph 1 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.
A. fairness B. cooperation C. disregard D. support

Question 4. The word “prestigious” in paragraph 2 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to _____.
A. respected B. unknown C. tiring D. traditional

Question 5. The word “conform” in paragraph 2 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.
A. challenge B. accept C. adjust D. match

Question 6. The word “rigid” in paragraph 3 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to _____.
A. unclear B. fixed C. weak D. modern

Question 7. The word “advocate” in paragraph 3 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to _____.
A. oppose B. suggest C. support D. remove

Question 8. The word “alarm” in paragraph 4 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to _____.
A. surprise B. excite C. worry D. tolerate

Question 9. The word “secular” in paragraph 4 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to _____.
A. spiritual B. non-religious C. cultural D. peaceful

Question 10. The word “perceived” in paragraph 4 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to _____.
A. ignored B. misunderstood C. seen D. questioned

Question 11. The word “resentment” in paragraph 5 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.
A. anger B. bitterness C. joy D. frustration

Question 12. The word “mutual” in the paragraph 5 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to _____.
A. intensive B. shared C. similar D. limited

Question 13. The word “genuine” in paragraph 5 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.
A. dissimilar B. unique C. complex D. insincere

Question 14. The word “clash” in the last paragraph is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.
A. spread B. agreement C. diversity D. preparation

Question 15. The word “dialogue” in the last paragraph is **CLOSEST** in meaning to _____.
A. silence B. speech C. argument D. conversation