UNIT 6: GENDER EQUALITY

I: VOCABULARY

STT	Từ vựng	Loại từ	Nghĩa tiếng Việt
1		noun	sự bình đẳng
2		noun	giới tính
3		noun	sự phân biệt đối xử
4		noun	định kiến, khuôn mẫu xã hội
5		noun	cơ hội
6		noun	quyền lợi
7		verb	trao quyền, trao quyền lực
8		noun	thành kiến, thiên vị
9		noun	sự quấy rối
10		verb / noun	ủng hộ, người ủng hộ
11		noun	nơi làm việc
12		noun	tiền lương
13		noun	sự không bình đẳng
14		noun	sự phân biệt đối xử về giới
15		noun	chiến dịch
16		noun / verb	sự tôn trọng; tôn trọng
17		adj	bình đẳng
18		noun	thử thách, thách thức
19		noun	sự tiến bộ
20		noun	công lý
21		noun	pháp luật, luật pháp
22		noun / verb	quyền tiếp cận; tiếp cận
23		noun / verb	sự ủng hộ; ủng hộ
24		verb	tham gia
25		noun	rào cản
26		noun	khuôn mẫu xã hội, định kiến
27		noun phrase	hình mẫu vai trò
28		noun	trách nhiệm

LIVEWORKSHEETS

STT	Từ vựng	Loại từ	Nghĩa tiếng Việt
29		adj	truyền thống
30		adj	thuộc văn hóa
31		noun	chủ nghĩa nữ quyền
32		noun	sự bất bình đẳng
33		noun	sự bao gồm, sự hòa nhập
34		noun	thành kiến, định kiến
35		noun	sự trao quyền, sự làm cho có quyền
36		noun	sự phân biệt đối xử
37		noun	sự đại diện
38		noun	định kiến xã hội
39		noun	sự thiên vị
40		noun	sự khoan dung, sự chịu đựng
41		noun	nạn nhân
42		noun phrase	luật bình đẳng
43		noun phrase	nghỉ thai sản
44		noun phrase	nghỉ phép cha
45		noun	phân biệt giới tính
46		noun phrase	khoảng cách tiền lương
47		noun	sự quấy rối
48		noun	hạn ngạch
49		noun	đặc quyền, đặc lợi
50		noun phrase	trả lương công bằng

II: Collocation

STT	Collocation	Nghĩa tiếng Việt
1		bình đẳng giới
2		quyền bình đẳng
3		chống lại sự phân biệt đối xử
4		phá bỏ định kiến
5		định kiến giới
6		cơ hội bình đẳng

LIVEWORKSHEETS

STT	Collocation	Nghĩa tiếng Việt
7		khoảng cách giới
8		khoảng cách tiền lương
9		quấy rối tình dục
10		vai trò giới
11		thúc đẩy sự bình đẳng
12		trao quyền cho phụ nữ
13		phân biệt đối xử về giới
14		nghỉ thai sản
15		nghỉ phép cha
16		trả lương công bằng
17		thách thức các chuẩn mực
18		công bằng xã hội
19		xã hội bao gồm mọi người
20		nâng cao nhận thức

III. GRAMMAR

- **I. Động từ khuyết thiếu là gì?**

Động từ khuyết thiếu (modal verbs) là những động từ được dùng để thể hiện khả năng, sự cho phép, nghĩa vụ, lời khuyên, khả năng xảy ra,…

✓ **Một số động từ khuyết thiếu thường gặp:**

Modal Verb	Ý nghĩa (khi dùng thường)
	có thể
	có thể (quá khứ/giả định)
	có thể, cho phép
	có thể (khả năng thấp)
	phải (bắt buộc)
	nên (lời khuyên)
	sẽ
	sẽ (giả định)
	sẽ (trang trọng hơn "will")

- **II. Câu bị động là gì?**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Câu bị động là câu mà chủ ngữ là người hoặc vật nhận hành động, không phải là người thực hiện hành động.

✓ **Cấu trúc chung của câu bị động:**

Passive Voice**:** ,,,

(trong đó V3 là quá khứ phân từ của động từ chính)

- **III. Dạng bị động của động từ khuyết thiếu**

(Passive Voice with Modal Verbs)

Cấu trúc: ……………………………

Giải thích: Khi muốn chuyển câu có động từ khuyết thiếu sang dạng bị động, ta thêm từ "be" sau modal verb và giữ nguyên dạng V3/ed của động từ chính.

✧ **Ví dụ:**

Câu chủ động (Active)	Câu bị động (Passive)
People **must respect** gender equality.	……………………………
We **should teach** boys to share chores.	……………………………
They **can give** her a scholarship.	……………………………
The teacher **might punish** the students.	……………………………

- **IV. Một số lưu ý quan trọng:**

Modal verbs không chia ……. (không đổi theo …………).

Sau modal verb luôn là **…………………..**
Khi chuyển sang bị động, chỉ cần thêm **"be"** và động từ chính chia ở **V3/ed**.

- **V. Một số modal verbs + bị động ở các dạng khác:**

1. Modal + have been + V3/ed

(Diễn tả hành động bị động đã xảy ra ……………)

She **should have been given** more support.
(Cô ấy lẽ ra nên được hỗ trợ nhiều hơn.)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. Modal + be + being + V3/ed

(Diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra ở thì ……)

The house **must be being painted** now.

(Ngôi nhà chắc chắn đang được sơn.)

(Ít dùng hơn trong giao tiếp hàng ngày)

❖ **Tổng kết bảng cấu trúc:**

Câu gốc (Active)	**Câu bị động (Passive)**
Modal + V	Modal + **be** + V3
Modal + have + V3	-> Modal + ……+ ……
Modal + be + V-ing	-> Modal + ……+ ……

IV. PRACTICE EXERCISES

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that best fits the blank in each sentence.

1. Although our society has made progress toward _____, we still have many challenges to overcome in the coming years.

A. harmony B. equality C. balance D. uniformity

2. Students should learn that _____ does not determine what careers they can pursue, despite what they might see on television.

A. identity B. mindset C. gender D. upbringing

3. When companies practice _____ against qualified women, they lose valuable talent and creative thinking.

A. exclusion B. nepotism C. favoritism D. discrimination

4. The harmful _____ that girls cannot excel in science prevents many young women from pursuing their true interests.

A. stereotype B. assumption C. generalization D. myth

5. Every child deserves an equal _____ to develop their talents, regardless of whether they are born male or female.

A. platform B. setting C. opportunity D. circumstance

6. Throughout history, women have fought bravely for their _____, often facing harsh punishment for speaking out.

A. rights B. freedoms C. entitlements D. protections

LIVEWORKSHEETS

7. Good education systems should _____ all students to reach their full potential, not just those from privileged backgrounds.

A. inspire B. equip C. empower D. prepare

8. Unconscious _____ can influence our decisions without us realizing it, which is why we must examine our thoughts carefully.

A. leaning B. inclination C. bias D. partiality

9. When _____ occurs in schools, it creates an unsafe environment where students cannot focus on learning.

A. intimidation B. harassment C. aggression D. hostility

10. My mother works as an _____ for domestic violence survivors, helping them rebuild their lives after trauma.

A. campaigner B. spokesperson C. advocate D. champion

11. Companies with diverse _____ cultures tend to be more innovative and successful in the global market.

A. atmosphere B. environment C. workplace D. community

12. Despite having the same qualifications, women often receive lower _____ offers than men for identical positions.

A. wage B. salary C. payment D. compensation

13. Economic _____ between genders becomes even more pronounced when factors like race and disability are considered.

A. imbalance B. inequality C. disparity D. division

14. Subtle forms of _____ , such as interrupting women more frequently in meetings, can damage professional confidence.

A. bias B. prejudice C. sexism D. disrespect

15. Our student council launched a _____ to encourage more girls to participate in competitive sports and leadership roles.

A. initiative B. campaign C. program D. movement

16. Mutual _____ forms the foundation of healthy relationships, whether between friends, colleagues, or romantic partners.

A. trust B. understanding C. consideration D. respect

17. Though the law states men and women should be treated as _____ , everyday practices sometimes tell a different story.

A. equal B. equivalent C. identical D. fair

18. Overcoming societal expectations presents a significant _____ for young people who wish to pursue non-traditional paths.

A. difficulty B. challenge C. obstacle D. hurdle

LIVEWORKSHEETS

19. Measuring _____ in gender equality requires looking beyond simple statistics to examine real-life experiences.

A. advancement B. improvement C. progress D. growth

20. Social _____ movements have transformed our understanding of fairness and equality over the past century.

A. reform B. justice C. activism D. advocacy

21. Recent _____ has made it illegal for employers to ask about salary history, which helps reduce ongoing pay gaps.

A. legislation B. regulation C. policy D. law

22. Limited _____ to technology and the internet affects girls' education more severely in many developing countries.

A. exposure B. availability C. access D. connection

23. Without strong _____ networks, young women often abandon their professional goals when facing discrimination.

A. guidance B. assistance C. advocacy D. support

24. When all voices _____ in discussions about the future, the solutions we create work better for everyone.

A. dominate B. participate C. contribute D. dictate

25. Language differences can create an unexpected _____ between people who are working toward common goals.

A. obstacle B. division C. limitation D. barrier

26. Breaking the stereotype that men shouldn't express emotions can improve mental health _____ for boys and men.

A. outcomes B. results C. benefits D. indicators

27. Diverse _____ in textbooks and learning materials help students envision broader possibilities for their futures.

A. examples B. figures C. role models D. representations

28. Environmental _____ connects closely with gender equality, as climate change often affects women more severely.

A. awareness B. responsibility C. stewardship D. accountability

29. _____ gender roles are changing as more families embrace flexible arrangements for work and childcare.

A. Traditional B. Conventional C. Established D. Customary

30. Cultural attitudes toward gender equality vary _____ around the world, which can create challenges for international organizations.

A. substantially B. dramatically C. significantly D. considerably

31. Modern _____ focuses on creating equal opportunities for people of all genders, not just women.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. activism B. advocacy C. feminism D. equality

32. Addressing inequality requires examining how different forms of discrimination can _____ and reinforce each other.

A. overlap B. intersect C. combine D. interact

33. True _____ means not just inviting diverse people to participate but valuing their unique perspectives.

A. diversity B. inclusion C. integration D. acceptance

34. Childhood _____ often stems from messages children absorb from adults, media, and their surroundings.

A. bias B. discrimination C. prejudice D. stereotyping

35. Economic _____ of women strengthens entire communities by improving health, education, and stability.

A. independence B. advancement C. empowerment D. development

36. Workplace discrimination sometimes takes subtle forms that are difficult to prove but still _____ to careers.

A. detrimental B. harmful C. damaging D. destructive

37. Improving representation in government helps ensure _____ address the needs of the entire population.

A. legislation B. decisions C. initiatives D. policies

38. Challenging one stereotype often requires examining related _____ about how people should behave.

A. beliefs B. expectations C. assumptions D. preconceptions

39. Teachers must examine their own bias when _____ student performance to ensure fair evaluation for everyone.

A. evaluating B. assessing C. judging D. measuring

40. Practicing _____ means respecting differences even when we don't fully understand other people's experiences.

A. acceptance B. empathy C. tolerance D. understanding

41. Being a _____ of gender-based discrimination can affect a person's confidence and career choices for years.

A. target B. recipient C. victim D. subject

42. Understanding _____ helps students recognize when their rights have been violated and how to seek help.

A. equality law B. civil rights C. legal protection D. human rights

43. Generous _____ policies benefit not only mothers and babies but also companies through improved retention.

A. family benefits B. maternity leave C. parental support D. childcare assistance

LIVEWORKSHEETS

44. When fathers take _____, they develop stronger bonds with their children and set important examples.

A. paternity leave B. family time C. parental leave D. child-bonding breaks

45. _____ sexism can cause women to doubt their abilities despite having excellent qualifications and skills.

A. Unconscious B. Systemic C. Internalized D. Implicit

46. The _____ begins to appear shortly after graduation and widens throughout women's careers, especially after having children.

A. income disparity B. wage gap C. earnings difference D. salary inequality

47. Online harassment _____ targets women and minorities, sometimes forcing them to withdraw from digital spaces.

A. predominantly B. increasingly C. frequently D. disproportionately

48. While gender _____ systems remain controversial, they have successfully increased women's representation in many parliaments.

A. parity B. allocation C. quota D. reservation

49. Recognizing _____ doesn't mean feeling guilty but rather using advantages to help create more equal systems.

A. opportunity B. privilege C. advantage D. benefit

50. The principle of equal pay for equal work represents a _____ aspect of fairness in modern economies.

A. critical B. fundamental C. essential D. core

V: GRAMMAR PRACTICE EXERCISES

1. Equal pay for the same work _____ by all companies, regardless of gender.

A. can be guaranteed B. might be guaranteed

C. must be guaranteed D. should be guaranteed

2. More opportunities for leadership positions _____ for women in traditional male industries.

A. must be created B. should be created

C. might be created D. will be created

3. Stereotypical gender roles _____ through education and open discussions at school.

A. should be challenged B. must be challenged

C. can be challenged D. would be challenged

4. Women's contributions to science and technology _____ more frequently in textbooks.

A. could be highlighted B. must be highlighted

C. will be highlighted D. should be highlighted

5. The wage gap between men and women _____ by governments through stronger legislation.

A. can be addressed B. might be addressed

C. must be addressed D. should be addressed

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6. Parental leave policies _____ to encourage both parents to share childcare responsibilities.

A. might be designed B. will be designed

C. should be designed D. must be designed

7. Gender-based violence _____ if better education about respect was provided in schools.

A. should be reduced B. could be reduced

C. must be reduced D. would be reduced

8. Traditional beliefs about "women's work" _____ in modern society.

A. can be questioned B. might be questioned

C. should be questioned D. must be questioned

9. Young girls _____ to pursue careers in STEM subjects where women are underrepresented.

A. could be encouraged B. should be encouraged

C. might be encouraged D. must be encouraged

10. Men's participation in household duties _____ as normal, not as "helping out."

A. must be seen B. could be seen

C. should be seen D. might be seen

11. Women's voices in political debates _____ through equal speaking time rules.

A. must be amplified B. should be amplified

C. could be amplified D. might be amplified

12. Gender stereotypes in advertising _____ by media companies.

A. should be eliminated B. will be eliminated

C. can be eliminated D. might be eliminated

13. Equal access to sports facilities _____ for both boys and girls at school.

A. should be provided B. could be provided

C. may be provided D. must be provided

14. The unpaid care work done mostly by women _____ as valuable economic contribution.

A. must be recognized B. should be recognized

C. could be recognized D. would be recognized

15. Workplace harassment policies _____ strictly to protect all employees.

A. can be enforced B. must be enforced

C. should be enforced D. might be enforced

16. Gender-neutral language _____ in official documents and educational materials.

A. should be used B. must be used

C. might be used D. will be used

17. Men who choose careers in nursing or teaching _____ unfairly by society.

A. should be judged B. must be judged

C. might be judged D. are to be judged

18. Gender equality education _____ into school curricula from an early age.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. must be integrated
B. can be integrated
C. would be integrated
D. should be integrated

19. Women's health research _____ equally to men's health studies.
A. could be funded
B. must be funded
C. might be funded
D. should be funded

20. Toxic masculinity in boys _____ through emotional intelligence education.
A. would be addressed
B. should be addressed
C. could be addressed
D. must be addressed

21. Representation of diverse female characters _____ in children's media.
A. must be included
B. should be included
C. might be included
D. would be included

22. Equal pay legislation _____ in countries where the gap persists.
A. might be strengthened
B. should be strengthened
C. must be strengthened
D. could be strengthened

23. Gender-based discrimination in hiring practices _____ through anonymous applications.
A. could be eliminated
B. would be eliminated
C. must be eliminated
D. should be eliminated

24. Women's sports achievements _____ equally alongside men's in national media.
A. must be celebrated
B. can be celebrated
C. should be celebrated
D. might be celebrated

25. Traditional expectations about marriage and family _____ by younger generations.
A. would be questioned
B. might be questioned
C. should be questioned
D. must be questioned

26. Women's safety in public spaces _____ through better urban planning and lighting.
A. must be ensured
B. could be ensured
C. should be ensured
D. might be ensured

27. Gender quotas in political positions _____ until natural balance is achieved.
A. must be implemented
B. should be implemented
C. could be implemented
D. might be implemented

28. The burden of family planning _____ equally between partners.
A. should be shared
B. must be shared
C. might be shared
D. can be shared

29. Gender biases in artificial intelligence systems _____ and corrected.
A. should be identified
B. might be identified
C. could be identified
D. must be identified

30. Equal representation in government _____ through electoral reforms.
A. could be achieved
B. must be achieved

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. should be achieved D. would be achieved

31. Boys _____ about consent and respect from an early age.

A. could be taught B. might be taught

C. should be taught D. must be taught

32. The extra household labor during the pandemic _____ more equally between family members.

A. would be shared B. must be shared

C. should be shared D. could be shared

33. Gender diversity in corporate boards _____ through progressive policies.

A. might be encouraged B. could be encouraged

C. must be encouraged D. would be encouraged

34. Family-friendly workplace policies _____ to employees of all genders.

A. can be offered B. should be offered

C. must be offered D. might be offered

35. The pink tax on women's products _____ through consumer awareness.

A. should be eliminated B. must be eliminated

C. would be eliminated D. could be eliminated

36. Women's achievements throughout history _____ alongside men's in school.

A. should be taught B. must be taught

C. could be taught D. might be taught

37. Men's mental health concerns _____ without stigma or judgment.

A. should be addressed B. might be addressed

C. must be addressed D. could be addressed

38. Pay transparency policies _____ to reveal gender-based wage differences.

A. must be implemented B. could be implemented

C. should be implemented D. would be implemented

39. Paternity leave _____ and encouraged in workplace culture.

A. must be normalized B. might be normalized

C. could be normalized D. should be normalized

40. Gender-based marketing of toys and clothes _____ by manufacturers.

A. could be reduced B. should be reduced

C. must be reduced D. might be reduced

41. Women's participation in peace negotiations _____ for lasting solutions.

A. should be increased B. could be increased

C. must be increased D. might be increased

42. Gender barriers in traditionally male jobs _____ through inclusive policies.

A. should be removed B. must be removed

C. could be removed D. might be removed

LIVEWORKSHEETS

43. The distribution of household chores _____ fairly between all family members.

A. should be arranged
B. can be arranged
C. must be arranged
D. would be arranged

44. Women's reproductive rights _____ by comprehensive healthcare policies.

A. could be protected
B. should be protected
C. might be protected
D. must be protected

45. Leadership skills _____ equally in boys and girls from primary school.

A. must be fostered
B. should be fostered
C. might be fostered
D. can be fostered

46. Stereotypes about emotional expression _____ for both genders.

A. might be challenged
B. must be challenged
C. should be challenged
D. could be challenged

47. Equal inheritance rights _____ by law in all countries.

A. must be guaranteed
B. should be guaranteed
C. could be guaranteed
D. might be guaranteed

48. Women's economic independence _____ through microfinance programs.

A. should be supported
B. must be supported
C. might be supported
D. could be supported

49. Gender-neutral facilities _____ in public buildings and schools.

A. must be provided
B. should be provided
C. might be provided
D. can be provided

50. Empathy and respect toward all genders _____ daily by everyone in society.

A. should be practiced
B. could be practiced
C. must be practiced
D. might be practiced

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LISTENING 1

1. Emma is a member of the computer club at school.
2. David's parents share household chores like cooking and cleaning.
3. Mei's grandmother encourages her interest in computers.
4. The school started a girls' soccer team last year.
5. David thinks boys should never show their emotions.
6. Mei suggests that in group projects, everyone should have important roles.

LISTENING 2

1. In the past, professions were often categorized according to _____, which restricted individuals' career aspirations.
2. Traditional academic environments tended to direct boys toward _____ subjects, while girls were encouraged to pursue arts and literature.
3. The transcript suggests that contemporary _____ are helping challenge stereotypes by featuring diverse characters who break traditional gender roles.
4. In modern households, there is an increasing trend of parents _____ responsibilities, demonstrating to children that household work belongs to everyone.
5. Despite progress in challenging gender norms, individuals who deviate from traditional expectations may still face _____ in many communities.
6. According to the transcript, _____ are at the forefront of challenging traditional gender expectations by questioning established ideas and sharing their personal experiences.

LISTENING 3

1. According to the transcript, women have achieved equal representation in parliamentary positions worldwide, with approximately 50% of seats held by women.
2. The transcript suggests that technology has a negative impact on gender equality by reinforcing traditional gender roles.
3. According to the transcript, the gender pay gap refers to women being paid less than men for performing the same work.
4. The transcript argues that gender equality primarily benefits women and has few advantages for men.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. According to the transcript, organizations with gender-balanced leadership tend to perform better financially and make improved decisions.
6. The transcript compares the resistance to gender equality to the turbulence experienced by pilots breaking the sound barrier.

LIVEWORKSHEETS