

Unit 1: THE GENERATION GAP – PRACTICE 1

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. focus B. open C. chore D. impose
2. A. generation B. advice C. typical D. elegant
3. A. manners B. conflicts C. objects D. viewpoints

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

4. A. nuclear B. childcare C. respect D. parent
5. A. financial B. different C. preference D. history

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following sentences.

6. According to the results of a survey which conducted by a USA magazine, there isn't really a generation gap.

A B C D

7. The survey shows that today's generation of young people generally get along well with their

A B

parents and appreciate the way they're being risen.

C D

8. His parents asked him to buy books which he found them useful and necessary for his study.

A B C D

9. The number of articles published on the generation gap are really amazing.

A B C D

10. With the discovery of the new material, the equipment are greatly improved.

A B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following sentences.

11. Most parents expect their children to help them with the _____ chores.

A. domestic B. housework C. extended D. homework

12. There are both advantages and disadvantages of living in families with three or four generations, also known as _____ families.

A. single-parent B. extended C. nuclear D. crowded

13. Many teenagers do not like it when their parents impose their decision _____ them.

A. in B. on C. at D. to

14. The advantages of the new method really _____ the disadvantages.

A. outperform B. outdo C. outweigh D. outgrow

15. I have a 10 p.m. _____. I would be in trouble if I returned home after that time.

A. homestay B. conflict C. curfew D. banning

16. Students _____ cheat in the exams; it is against the rules.
 A. must B. have to C. don't have to D. mustn't
17. Students _____ go to school on Sundays; there is no class then.
 A. must B. have to C. don't have to D. mustn't
18. This is a closed-book exam, so you _____ use any reference books in the examination room.
 A. must B. have to C. don't have to D. mustn't
19. The project work in this semester is optional, so students _____ do it.
 A. must B. have to C. don't have to D. mustn't
20. Conflicts may _____ when parents and children do not share the same interests in music or arts.
 A. rise B. raise C. arise D. climb
21. To many children, playing computer games is a form of _____.
 A. relax B. relaxingly C. relaxation D. relaxed
22. An important rule in Tim's family is that they have to pay _____ visits to their grandparents in the countryside.
 A. customary B. normal C. usual D. regular

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

23. It is believed that conflicts between parents and children can be resolved by means of heart-to-heart talks.
 A. agreements B. disagreements C. differences D. similarities
24. Domestic problems such as arguments with parents may distract children from schoolwork and lead to poor academic results.
 A. relating to money B. within the family
 C. involving violence D. within the country

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

25. Domestic violence is strictly permitted forbidden all over the world.
 A. permitted B. limited C. restricted D. Prohibited
26. I can't concentrate on my work because of the noise caused by my children.
 A. focus B. abandon C. neglect D. allow

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following sentences.

27. It is not necessary for Alice to do all the housework.
 A. Alice must not do all the housework.
 B. Alice should not do all the housework.

- C. Alice doesn't have to do all the housework.
- D. Alice doesn't have to do the unnecessary housework.

28. It was wrong of you to scare your brother like that.

- A. You must not scare your brother like that.
- B. You ought not to have scared your brother like that.
- C. You should have scared your brother like that.
- D. You should not scare your brother like that.

29. It is against the school rules to cheat in the test.

- A. You don't have to cheat in the test.
- B. You must cheat in the test.
- C. You must not cheat in the test.
- D. You have to cheat in the test.

30. Youngsters should confide their problems to their parents for sound solutions.

- A. It is advisable for youngsters to confide their problems to their parents for sound solutions.
- B. It is obligatory for youngsters to confide their problems to their parents for sound solutions.
- C. It is illegal for youngsters to confide their problems to their parents for sound solutions.
- D. It is optional for youngsters to confide their problems to their parents for sound solutions.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences given.

31. You shouldn't be worried. You have prepared carefully for the test.

- A. You shouldn't be worried, and you have prepared carefully for the test.
- B. You shouldn't be worried, or you have prepared carefully for the test.
- C. You shouldn't be worried, for you have prepared carefully for the test.
- D. You shouldn't be worried, but you have prepared carefully for the test.

32. The kids like Sundays. They don't have to get up early then.

- A. The kids like Sundays if they don't have to get up early then.
- B. The kids like Sundays although they don't have to get up early then.
- C. The kids like Sundays so that they don't have to get up early then.
- D. The kids like Sundays since they don't have to get up early then.

33. Sue does not help her parents with the housework. She is so irresponsible.

- A. Sue is so irresponsible that she cannot help her parents with the housework.
- B. Sue is not responsible enough to help her parents with the housework.
- C. Sue is so responsible a girl that she cannot help her parents with the housework.
- D. It is irresponsible of Sue not to help her parents with the housework.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Generation gap refers to a vast difference in cultural norms between a younger generation and their elders. It's a distressing thing for the phenomenon (34) _____ occurs around the world. The (35) _____ of communication, different views on certain problems and different attitudes towards life may cause the generation gap or even widen it. One of the major factors for this misunderstanding between two generations is that parents and children lack communication. Young people (36) _____ reveal their feelings to their parents, and often complain that their parents are out of (37) _____ and that they talk too much about certain problems. So when young people meet some problems, they would rather (38) _____ to their classmates or their friends for help. The lack of communication widens the generation gap.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|
| 34. A. which | B. who | C. whom | D. what |
| 35. A. deficiency | B. shortage | C. lack | D. inadequacy |
| 36. A. sometimes | B. always | C. often | D. seldom |
| 37. A. mind | B. reach | C. depth | D. touch |
| 38. A. turn | B. turning | C. to turn | D. to have turned |

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

It is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to blame them for most of the misunderstandings between them. They have always complained, more or less justly, that their parents are old-fashioned, possessive and dominant; that they do not trust their children to deal with obstacles; that they talk too much about certain problems and that they have no sense of humor, at least in parent-child relationships. I think it is true that parents often underestimate their teenage children and also forget how they themselves felt when young.

Young people often irritate their parents with their choices in clothes and hairstyles, in entertainers and music. This is not their motive. They feel cut off from the adult world into which they have not yet been accepted. So they create a culture and society of their own. Then, if it turns out that their music or entertainers or vocabulary or clothes or hairstyles irritate their parents, this gives them additional enjoyment. They feel they are **superior**, at least in a small way, and that they are leaders in style and taste.

Sometimes you are resistant and proud because you do not want your parents to approve of what you do. If they did approve, it looks as if you are betraying your own age group. But in that case, you are assuming that you are the underdog: you can't win but at least you can keep your honor. This is a passive way of looking at things. It is natural enough after long years of childhood, when you were completely under your parents' control. But it ignores the fact that you are now beginning to be responsible for yourself.

If you plan to control your life, co-operation can be part of that plan. You can charm others, especially parents, into doing things the ways you want. You can impress others with your sense of responsibility and initiative, so that they will give you the authority to do what you want to do.

39. What is paragraph 1 mainly about?

- A. The teenagers' criticism of their parents
- B. Misunderstandings between teenagers and their parents
- C. The dominance of the parents over their children
- D. The teenagers' ability to deal with difficulty

40. According to paragraph 2, teenagers tend to have strange clothes and hairstyles because they _____.

- A. want to show their existence by creating a culture of their own
- B. have a strong desire to be leaders in style and taste
- C. have no other way to enjoy themselves better
- D. want to irritate their parents

41. The word "**superior**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. passive
- B. dominant
- C. advantageous
- D. updated

42. Teenagers do not want their parents to approve of whatever they do because they _____.

- A. have already been accepted into the adult world
- B. are not likely to win over the adults
- C. have a desire to be independent
- D. feel that they are superior in a small way to the adults

43. To improve parent-child relationships, teenagers are advised to be _____.

- A. obedient
- B. responsible
- C. co-operative
- D. independent

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

There are many types of family systems around the world. In North America and northern Europe, the nuclear family (with two generations - a father, a mother and one or more children) is often seen as the most typical. In contrast, in most other parts of the world, extended families, which include other family members such as grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins, are seen as the **norm**.

The common view is that the nuclear family has become the norm in many Western societies as a result of industrialization and urbanization. This trend began in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, when people were forced to move to cities to find work in the factories that sprang up during the Industrial Revolution. In the twentieth century, greater industrialization resulted in even more people leaving their large extended families. Urbanization also meant that people lived in much smaller houses, which were not big enough for an extended family.

The trend towards nuclear families meant that many of the duties and responsibilities of a family, such as providing food and shelter, cleaning the home, preparing the food, caring for children and their education, and caring for the sick and elderly are no longer shared among the members of the extended family. The parents (or parent) now have to do this, with some help from the state. However, this is the price that people pay for the higher standard of living that may come from living in a city.

We may think we know what we mean by a 'nuclear' family and an 'extended' family, but reality is more complicated than most people believe. Most nuclear families are part of extended families: children have grandparents and, in many cases, aunts, uncles and cousins as well. Part of what makes them 'nuclear' is that they live in their own separate household, but it is not the whole story. In Greece or Italy, for example, a nuclear family may live in its own flat, but the extended family may live in the same apartment block or in the same street and family members see each other and even eat together every day.

There is at least one more factor to consider. Family members may be separated from each other by geographical distance, but they may have close emotional ties. Even in North America and northern Europe, grandparents usually have close bonds with their grandchildren, and families often travel long distances so that they can see each other. Grandparents often help their adult children, for example, by cooking and looking after their children in emergencies. In the same way, when their parents become too old to live on their own, adult children may take them into their own homes. As a result, they turn their nuclear family into an extended family.

The structure of families changes over time. The effects of urbanization and industrialization are enormous, but they are not the only reasons for the changes. People marry, have children, become widowed, divorce and die. Children grow up and adults grow old. Nuclear families become extended families and extended families become nuclear families. Family ties stay strong or become weak. One thing is certain: in a changing world, the family will continue to change, but ultimately, it is likely to continue to be the basic unit of society.

44. According to paragraph 1, the nuclear family is seen as the most common in _____.

- A. all parts of the world
- B. most places except North America
- C. most places except northern Europe
- D. north America and northern Europe

45. The word "**norm**" in the passage mostly means _____.

- A. standard
- B. exception
- C. law
- D. story

46. What made the nuclear family become the norm?

- A. Higher living standard
- B. Reduction of land
- C. Higher prices of food and shelter
- D. Industrialization and urbanization

47. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true about nuclear families?

- A. They are isolated from their extended families.
- B. They often live in their separate household.
- C. They often live in smaller houses.
- D. They have fewer members to share family duties.

48. The word "**their**" in the passage refers to _____.

- A. grandparents'
- B. adult children's
- C. emergencies'
- D. distances'

49. Which of the following is **NOT** stated in the passage?

- A. Members of extended families may have strong emotional bonds.
- B. Changes to family structure will become increasingly fast in the future.
- C. Urbanization and Industrialization are not the only reason for changes in the family structure.
- D. However the changes may be, families are likely to be the fundamentals of the society.

50. Which of the following best serves as the title for the passage?

- A. Types of family system in the world
- B. The popularity of extended families
- C. Changes in family structure
- D. Similarities of nuclear and extended families