Unit 1. THE GENERATION GAP

TEST YOURSELF

A. PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

1. A. adopt	B. involve	C. stroll	D. follow
2. A. exist	B. mind	C. inspire	D. provide
3. A. refusal	B. music	C. student	D. studying
4. A. lecturer	B. medium	C. inventor	D. president
5. A. teach	B. cheer	C. characterize	D. watch

II. Pick out the words whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest.

1. A. actor	B. commit	C. fashion	D. motion
2. A. education	B. industrial	C. intelligent	D. traditional
3. A. industry	B. refugee	C. magazine	D. Japanese
4. A. freedom	B. contact	C. furnish	D. disturb
5. A. independence	B. impractical	C. education	D. entertainment

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Fill in each blank with the given word.

nuclear family *generation gap* *hairstyle*
school children *junk food*

1. Why is there a …… between parents and children?
2. Why are soft drinks and ……not good for our health?
3. Do you think ……should wear uniforms?
4. Is the ……the perfect type of family?
5. Have your parents ever complained about your ……?

II. Complete the following sentences. Use affirmative or negative of "must".

1. You …… study harder to get better marks.
2. The boy is only twelve years old. He ……ride a motorbike.
3. Jimmy, you ……bite nails.
4. My classmate is very ill. She ……see a doctor as soon as possible.
5. Your hands are dirty. You ……wash them before meal.
6. We ……brush our teeth at least once a day.
7. Children ……play with dangerous objects like knives and matches.
8. Students ……use mobile phones during the test.
9. Babies ……go to bed early.
10. You ……be impolite to elderly people.

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III. Complete the following sentences. Use affirmative or negative of "have to".

1. Secretaries .....answer the phone. That is a part of their job.
2. Jason and Linda are on holiday. They .....go to school today
3. He .....come if he doesn't want to join with us.
4. You .....worry about me! I am ok now.
5. Lam .....leave her house at 6.30 a.m. in order to get to her school at 7 a.m.
6. All the students .....obey the school rules.
7. Today she doesn't have the literature lesson, so she .....bring her literature book.
8. I .....take these books back to the school library on time or I will get a fine.
9. There is a lift in this building, so we .....climb the stairs.
10. Susan doesn't like her new job. Sometimes she .....work at weekends.

IV. Complete the following sentences. Use affirmative or negative of "ought to".

1. You .....study harder to get better marks.
2. They .....be angry. It isn't good for their health.
3. A: It's so cold.

   B: You .....put on your thick coat before going out.
4. If somebody steals your wallet, you .....tell the police.
5. You .....buy that meat. It doesn't look fresh enough.
6. She .....stay up too late at night as she may feel tired in the morning.
7. Candidates .....wear shorts and a T-shirt to a job interview.
8. It's raining. If you don't want your dress to get wet, you .....take an umbrella.
9. You are driving too fast. You .....slow down.
10. Lisa .....treat her younger sister badly. It makes her very unhappy.

V. Choose the incorrect underlined part in the following sentences.

1. You (A) have to (B) made sure that children (C) don't play outside alone.
2. You (A) mustn't (B) uses the motorbike without a driver's license. It's (C) against the law.
3. Drivers (A) haven't (B) to stop at (C) yellow traffic lights.
4. You (A) ought (B) to taking him (C) to the emergency room.
5. During the lesson, (A) does you (B) have (C) to listen to your teacher carefully and take notes quickly.
6. Students (A) don't have to (B) consume (C) food or drink in the class or in the library.
7. Get out of the grass! (A) You (B) must walk on the grass (C) here.
8. The baby (A) is sleeping. (B) You (C) don't have to shout.
9. Lien, we (A) must (B) are (C) quicker or we will miss the last train to Hai Phong city.
10. You (A) have to (B) feed the dog. (C) I've already fed it.

VI. Cross out the wrong part in the following sentences.

1. You **don't have to/ must** eat anything you don't like.

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2. If you don't want to have a sore throat, you **don't have to/ oughtn't** to drink too much iced water.

3. Flight attendants **have to/ mustn't** take care of passengers on the plane.

4. During the lesson, students **don't have to/ mustn't** leave class without the teacher's permission.

5. Her mother cooks for her, so she herself **doesn't have to/mustn't** cook.

6. Smokers **don't have to/ mustn't** smoke in public places. This is stated in a new law.

7. Drinks are free for today. It means that you **don't have to/mustn't** pay money for drinks today.

8. Kelvin won the lottery last year, so he **doesn't have to/mustn't** work now.

9. According to the company regulations, staff **have to/ must** finish their work with highest efficiency.

10. To be healthy, we **mustn't/ ought to** eat healthful food and do the exercise regularly.

C. READING

I. Read the text and do the following task.

Types of Families

A family is a group of people that have a common ancestor. They usually live together in the same house. Although it is a fact that not all families are the same, they can be categorized into different types.

A nuclear family consists of parents and their children living together. In many countries in Europe and North American this is the most common form of family. There are three types of nuclear families. In the first type the father works and the mother cares for the children. In the second type, the mother works and the father stays at home with the children. In the third type of family, both parents work. This last type of family is the most common in the USA and Canada.

In an extended family, different family members such as grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins live together. In many areas of the world, such as Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, and Southern Europe, this type of family is common.

Recently in some countries, couples are choosing to have only one child. These types of families are called single child families. Some people believe that children raised in these kinds of families are spoilt, selfish and lonely. But research doesn't support this.

Some families have no children at all. The couples that make up these families sometimes make the choice not to have children because they want to have more free time. Some couples choose not to have children for financial reasons.

Families with only one parent are called single parent families. There are several causes of these types of families. The first reason is divorce. Another reason is that the one of the parent dies, leaving the surviving parent widowed. Additionally, some parents never get married in the first place.

When the husband or wife in a marriage brings children with them from a past marriage, this is called a blended or reconstituted family. This type of family has become more common due to the increase in divorces. For some children this kind of family can be good because there are two parents, instead of just one. But there can also be some difficulties as the two new families try to become one.

As the basis of all societies, families of all types are very important. This is true now and will be true in the future as well.

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Match each description of a family on the left with a type of family on the right.

1. Two years ago Darrel and Tanya got married. Before they got married Darrel had three sons and Tanya had a daughter. Now they all live together.	Childless Family
2. Hiroshi's wife died several years ago of cancer. He now raises his two sons Tomo and Taiki by himself.	Blended Family
3. Jose and Maria live with their 3 children. They also live with their parents, an uncle and an aunt.	Single Child Family
4. Husband and wife Dalee and Meegung have been married for two years. They are both very successful business people and don't have any children.	Nuclear Family
5. Harry and his wife Jane have been married for six years. They have one daughter named Melissa.	Extended Family
6. Jack and Betty, who have been married for over 15 years, have two children named Daniel and Chirstine.	Single Parent Family

II. Read the text and answer the questions.

Teenagers today are undergoing lots of changes. They are between the ages of 13 to 19. Many of them are undergoing physical and emotional changes. These are the stages in the teenagers that are unavoidable.

The teenage life is full of happiness, sadness, enjoyment and it can be interesting too. This is because in the teenage life that a teenager is subjected to physical growth, hormonal changes and even dilemmas. They may be in a stage of conflict like undergoing puppy love. This is only a normal part of life.

Making friends is part and parcel of a teenager's life. The teenager should enjoy life by making friends with peers and participate in healthy activities such as camping, picnic, kayaking, swimming and so on. Through friends, a teenager learns to joke, laugh and play to release stress and tension. By making friends, the teenager learns to sweeten his or her joys and even eases the bitterness of life's downtime.

Many teenagers are very conscious of their physical outlook. It is at this part of their life that beauty strikes as the main self-image. They love to follow up with the latest trends for dressing, hairstyle and even look good with their physical image. Some girls and boys go on a crash diet to slim down in order to look attractive. Others may suffer from acne and pimples that may scar their external beauty.

Another stage in a teenager is the teenager's love life. There are chemical changes in the body and so the teenager tends to have a sense of feelings for the opposite sex. They will experience love and rejection. These

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sometimes will affect their studies.

Parents tend to play a role in a teenager's life. Parents today are overly concern over their children's well-being. They like to control their freedom and have a say what the teenagers do. Hence, we have cases of disagreements, disputes, quarrels and even runaways from homes among some teenage girls.

There are also negative problems that may pop out during a teenage life. A teenager is not well guided may fall into the wrong path. Some teenagers are involved in drugs trafflicking, smoking, drinking and smuggling of illegal products into the country. Others tend to vent their anger by vandalizing public property. We have those with no regard and respect for the elders.

The mass media has an influence over the lives of many teenagers. Violent action movies, obscene shows and pornography surfed from the Internet can bring a disastrous effect on a teenager's life. There will be more harm than good if nothing is done.

1. *From paragraph 1*

   (a) What is the age range of a teenager?

   =>.....

   (b) What are the changes that a teenager undergoes?

   =>.....

2. *From paragraph 2*

   (a) Why is it that a teenage life is full of ups and downs?

   =>.....

   (b) What kind of conflict does a teenage face?

   =>.....

3. *From paragraph 3*

   List activities that a teenager can get involved in.

   =>.....

4. *From paragraph 4*

   What are the things that a teenager likes to keep up to date with?

   =>.....

5. *From paragraph 8*

   State why parents are worried about their teenagers. Answer in your own words.

   =>.....

III. Read an article about how to make a list of family rules and answer reading comprehension questions.

Family Rules

Would you like to have a boss who didn't specify what the rules were in your work place but punished you if you broke these unknown rules? You would feel pretty frustrated, wouldn't you? That's how children feel when they are punished for breaking rules that have never been explained to them. Family rules are necessary to make clear what is expected of children and to outline punishments for misbehavior and rewards for good

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behavior.

When creating a list of family rules remember to be specific both in what is expected and the punishment or reward. Gather the family together when creating the list of family rules. Involve children in the creation of the rules and get their input as to appropriate rewards or punishments. Explain to children why youd like to include certain rules. They'll accept them more if they understand that they are for their own benefit and safety.

You can create the list of rules in the form of a contract which all family members sign. Before completing the contract make sure that all family members are in agreement as to the wording of the rules and the punishments or rewards for each rule.

Once the rules have been created, remember to be consistent with their enforcement. The list of rules doesn't mean anything unless it is consistently enforced.

1. Why do we need a list of family rules?

=>.....

2. Why should we explain to children the reason behind the rules?

=>.....

3. Who should sign the family rules contract?

=>.....

4. What could happen if you don't consistently enforce the rules?

=>.....

IV. Read and fill in the blanks.

recognize	*dangers*	*generation*	*acting*	*understand*
individuals	*according*	*along*	*control*	*teens*

(1. _____ *according* ____) to the results of a survey in USA WEEKEND Magazine, there isn't really a generation gap. The magazine's "Teens & Parents" survey shows that today's generation of young people generally get (2. ____ *along* _____) well with their parents and appreciate the way they're being raised. Most feel that their parents (3. ___ *understand* ___) them, and they believe their parents consider family as the No. 1 priority in their lives. Although more than a third of (4. ___ *teens* _____) have something in their rooms they would like to keep secret from their parents, it is usually nothing more harmful than a diary or a CD.

Such results may seem surprising in the context of the violent events that people hear about in the media. Maybe because of the things they hear, parents worry that their own kids might get out of (5. __ *control* __) once they reach the teenage years. However, the facts in the survey should make us feel better. The survey shows us that today's teens are loving and sensible. They are certainly happier than the angry people in the teenage stereotypes we all know about. True, some teenagers are very angry, and we need to (6. __ *recognize*__) their needs, but the great majority of teens are not like that at all.

In contrast to some stereotypes, most teens believe they must be understanding about differences among (7. ___ *individuals* ___). Many of them volunteer for community service with disadvantaged people. When they talk about themselves, their friends and their families, they sound positive and proud. Generally, these are very nice kids.

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Is this spirit of harmony a change from the past? Only a generation ago, parent child relations were described as the "(8. ___ *generation* ___) gap". Yet even then, things were not so bad. Most kids in the 1960s and 1970s shared their parents' basic values.

Perhaps, however, it is true that American families are growing closer at the beginning of this new millennium. Perhaps there is less to fight about, and the (9. ___ *dangers* ___) of drug abuse and other unacceptable behavior are now well known. Perhaps, compared to the impersonal world outside the home, a young person's family is like a friendly shelter, not a prison. And perhaps parents are (10. ___ *acting* ___) more like parents than they did 20 or 30 years ago.

D. WRITING

I. Rewrite the following sentences and add the available modal verbs to the appropriate position.

1. If you go swimming in the sea, you wear a life jacket. (ought to)

=>.....

2. I will tell you my secret, but you tell anyone. (mustn't)

=>.....

3. You spend too much time playing computer games. You stop that. (must)

=>.....

4. Phuong loves chocolate, but she eat too much, or she will gain weight. (oughtn't to)

=>.....

5. We wear helmets when we ride a motorbike. (have to)

=>.....

6. I book the tickets in advance. (don't have to)

=>.....

7. Alia, you say rude words like that. (mustn't)

=>.....

8. We play table tennis. We can play chess instead. (don't have to)

=>.....

9. Children put their hands into sockets. That is very dangerous. (mustn't)

=>.....

10. Doctors sometimes work at the weekends and on national holidays. (have to)

=>.....

II. Rewrite sentences with the same meaning as sentences given, using the given words and the correct form of modal verbs in parentheses.

1. I advise him to stop wasting money on lottery. (ought to)

=>.....

2. It's necessary for you to finish your homework before going to bed. (must)

=>.....

3. It isn't necessary for you to bring food and drink for lunch. (have to)

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=>.....

4. Fishing is not allowed in this park. (must)

=>.....

5. Every receptionist in our hotel is obliged to wear a uniform. (have to)

=>.....

6. It's forbidden to sell cigarettes to children. (must not)

=>.....

7. It's optional for waiters to wear a tie. (have to)

=>.....

8. His doctor advises him not to drink too much alcohol. (ought to)

=>.....

9. It's obligatory for every employee to keep the company's information secret. (have to)

=>.....

10. Teachers advise me to study English to get a good job. (ought to)

=>.....

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