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UNIT 6 - TEST 3

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 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. women	B. follow	C. concentrate	D. project
2. A. address	B. allow	C. traffic	D. rural
3. A. minimum	B. influence	C. eliminate	D. bias
4. A. prevent	B. education	C. dependent	D. eliminate
5. A. encourage	B. contribute	C. delicious	D. college

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

6. A. career	B. gender	C. equal	D. bias
7. A. enrol	B. rural	C. allow	D. prefer
8. A. abandon	B. dependent	C. preference	D. exhausted
9. A. unequal	B. enrolment	C. encourage	D. minimum
10. A. physically	B. equality	C. remarkably	D. discriminate

Part II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 3. 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 questions.

11. This year, more girls enrolled on courses in art and design.
A. avoided B. inserted C. erased D. enlisted
12. Our government has done a lot to eliminate gender inequality.
A. cause B. remove C. add D. allow
13. Those people who have enough courage and will are likely to be successful.
A. energy B. motivation C. bravery D. desire
14. It's time we banned discrimination at work.
A. bias B. equity C. fairness D. similarity
15. Many people in our country still think married women shouldn't pursue a career.
A. attempt B. attach C. achieve D. want

Exercise 4. 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.

16. The gender gap in primary education has been eliminated.
A. variety B. inconsistency C. difference D. similarity
17. People have eliminated poverty and hunger in many parts of the world.
A. created B. eradicated C. phased out D. wiped out
18. Much has to be done to achieve gender equality in employment opportunities.
A. attain B. obtain C. reach D. abandon
19. The United Kingdom has made a remarkable progress in gender equality.
A. insignificant B. impressive C. notable D. famous
20. Both genders should be provided with equal rights to education, employment and healthcare.
A. deprived of B. furnished with C. equipped with D. supplied with

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Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

21. A lot of people think that marriage women shouldn't pursue a career.
A B C D

22. We must stop discrimination on people coming from the rural area.
A B C D

23. Women in rural areas might be forced to work both at home but on the fields.
A B C D

24. Both women and men should be given equal rights for education and employment.
A B C D

25. Some people think that girls shouldn't be allowed to going to university.
A B C D

26. This discrimination against women and girls must be abolishing.
A B C D

Exercise 6. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

27. Women are more hard-working than men although they are physically ____ weaker.
A. more B. as C. so D. Ø

28. Women are likely to become trouble-makers ____ they are too talkative.
A. in order B. so C. because D. thus

29. Not many people are aware ____ male preference in this company.
A. for B. on C. about D of

30. I don't think mothers should be discouraged ____ outside the home.
A. to work B. from working C. to working D. Working

31. More and more girls apply ____ males' jobs these days.
A. by B.for C. about D. to

32. Now I wish I could ____ a medical career to become a doctor.
A. pursuing B. be pursuing C. be pursued D. pursue

33. Educated women are becoming less dependent ____ their husbands' decisions.
A. about B.of C.on D. for

34. A lot of things need to be done ____ gender equality in education, employment and healthcare.
A. promoting B. in promoting C. for promoting D. to promote

35. Nowadays, a number of parents still have preference for boys ____ girls.
A. rather B. than C. over D. instead

36. Women's salaries are getting more important ____ their household income.
A. at B. to C. in D. within

37. I think everybody should be provided ____ equal access to health services.
A. with B. on C. for D. to

38. Gender discrimination must ____ in order to create a better society.
A. eliminate B. be eliminating C. be eliminated D. eliminated

39. Married women should be encouraged ____ a career of their preference.
A. pursued B. pursue C. to pursue D. from pursuing

40. Domestic violence ____ women and girls must be wiped out at any cost.

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A. on B.at C.for D. against

41. The women in this company have been demanding equal pay____ equal work.

A. against B. on C. for D. with

Part IV. SPEAKING

Exercise 7. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

Two friends Nam and Lan are talking about the topic of gender equality.

42. Nam: "Do you think that there are any jobs which only men or only women can or should do?"

Lan: "____"

A. Men are better at certain jobs than women.
B. I agree. This really depends on their physical strengths and preferences.
C. Women and men should cooperate with each other.
D. Men are often favoured in certain jobs.

43. Lan: "Would you rather work for a male or female boss?"

Nam: "____"

A. I've been self-employed for five years. B. I don't like working under time pressure.
C. I prefer a male boss. D. I can't stand the women gossips.

44. Nam: "Would you rather have a male or a female secretary?"

Lan: "____"

A. I want to have a female one.
B. The number of female secretaries is increasing.
C. The number of female secretaries is staying the same.
D. Female secretaries outnumber male ones.

45. Nam: "Which gender is most likely to ask strangers for directions?"

Lan: "____"

A. Men sometimes ask strangers for directions as well.
B. Women are because their sense of space and directions is worse.
C. Both men and women can use GPS these days.
D. GPS is very useful to help car drivers.
C. Physically, men are stronger than women. D. Certainly, men are better.

46. Lan: "Which gender do you think studies most?"

Nam: "____"

A. Studying is quite long lasting.
B. This depends more on individuals rather than genders.
C. Gender discrimination in education is a hot debate.
D. Female students should also be allowed to further their studies.

Part V. READING

Exercise 8. 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 bla

THE SUFFRAGETTES

England has had a democracy for a long time. Until 1918, however, women were not allowed (47) ____ in it. The right to vote is called 'suffrage' and the English women who fought (48) ____ and won that right were called "suffragettes".

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The suffragette movement was led by Emmiline Pankhurst. In 1903, she (49) ____ an organization called the Women's Social and Politica Union (WSPU). Members of the WSPU went to the Prime Minister to (50) ____ suffrage, but he told them to "be patient". The suffragettes were not (51) ____.They wanted change immediately.
The fight for the vote for women became (52) ____ and sometimes violent. In 1908, two suffragettes (53) ____ themselves to the fence outside the Prime Minister's front door! They were arrested and spent weeks in jail. In 1912, hundreds of women (54) ____ the streets of London. They broke shop windows and even threw Stones at the Prime Minister's house. Thousands of suffragettes were jailed for this and similar actions over the years

47. A. to vote	B. for vote	C. in voting	D. vote
48. A. with	B. for	C. against	D. to
49. A. did	B. made	C. founded	D. found
50. A. demand	B. ask	C. want	D. raise
51. A. satisfaction	B. satisfactory	C. satisfy	D. satisfied
52. A. intensive	B. intense	C. intend	D. intention
53. A. trained	B.changed	C. chained	D. charged
54. A. took to	B. took in	C. took up	D. took over

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

For Catherine Lumby, deciding to take on the role of breadwinner in her relationship was not a difficult choice. When she discovered she was pregnant with her first child, she had just been offered a demanding new role as Director of the Media and Communications department at the University of Sydney. But she didn't see this as an obstacle, and was prepared to use childcare when the children were old enough. It came, therefore, as a surprise to Lumby and her husband Derek that, after the birth of their son, they couldn't actually bear the thought of putting **him** into childcare tor nine hours a day. As she was the one with the secure job, the role of primary care-giver fell to Derek, who was writing scripts for television. This arrangement continued for the next four years, w ith Derek working from home and caring for both of their sons. He returned to full-time work earlier this year.

Whilst Lumby and her husband are by no means the only Australians making such a role **reversal**, research suggests that they are in the minority. In a government-funded survey in 2001, only 5.5 percent of couples in the 30-54 year age group saw the women working either part- or full-time while the men were unemployed.

The situation is likely to change, according to the CEO of Relationships Australia, Anne Hollonds. She suggests that this is due to several reasons, including the number of highly educated women in the workforce and changing social patterns and expectations. However, she warns that for couples involved in role-switching, there are many potential difficulties to be overcome. For men whose self-esteem is connected to their jobs and the income it provides to the family, a major change of thinking is required. It also requires women to reassess, particularly with regard to domestic or child-rearing decisions, and they may have to learn to deal with the guilt of not always being there at key times for their children. Being aware of these issues can make operating in non-traditional roles a lot easier.

55. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Men being the bread winners B. Traditional roles of women

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C. Women being the home makers D. Reversed roles between men and women

56. Catherine and her husband decided that Catherine would be the primary earner because ____.
A. she had a badly paid job B. she was not good at childcare
C. she had a reliable job D. she wanted her husband to stay at home

57. In paragraph 1, the word "**him**" refers to ____.
A. their son B. her husband C. Derek D. her colleague

58. They decided that Derek would look after their son because they ____.
A. couldn't afford to put their child in care for long periods each day
B. didn't want to put their child in care for long periods each day
C. thought childcare was not safe enough for their children
D. worried about their son's health problems

59. In paragraph 2, the word "**reversal**" is closest in meaning to ____.
A. stability B. modification C. rehearsal D. switch

60. One reason tor a change in the number of men staying home is ____.
A. the stability in the number of highly-educated women who are working
B. the fall in the number of highly-educated women who are working
C. the rise in the number of highly-educated women who are working
D. the fluctuation in the number of highly-educated women who are working

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 10. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

61. The government should create more job opportunities for women in rural areas.
A. Women in rural areas should create more jobs for the government.
B. More job opportunities should be created for the government by the women in rural areas.
C. More job opportunities should be created for women in rural areas by the government.
D. Rural areas should be created more job opportunities by women in the government.

62. We all object to wage discrimination.
A. We all support wage discrimination. B. We all protest against wage discrimination.
C. We all struggle for wage discrimination. D. Wage discrimination is what we fight for.

63. Health care insurance should be provided for everyone.
A. All people should have access to health care insurance.
B. Health care insurance should be free for everyone.
C. Everyone should have free access to health care insurance.
D. Only a limited number of people can access free health care insurance.

64. In some rural areas, parents still prefer their sons to their daughters.
A. Sons are not as favoured as daughters in some rural areas.
B. Parents in some rural areas like their daughters more than their sons.
C. Parents in some rural areas still favour their sons rather than daughters.
D. Daughters are more preferable than sons in some rural areas.

65. Single-sex schools should be abolished by the government.
A. Single-sex schools should be controlled by the government.
B. Single-sex schools should be allowed to multiply by the government.

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C. The government should promote single-sex schools.

D. The government should eradicate single-sex schools.

Exercise 11. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

66. Gender differences cannot prevent a person from pursuing a job. Success comes to those who have enough courage and will.

A. Unless success comes to those who have enough courage and will, gender differences cannot prevent a person from pursuing a job.

B. Gender differences cannot prevent a person from pursuing a job unless success comes to those who have enough courage and will.

C. Gender differences can prevent a person from pursuing a job because success comes to those who have enough courage and will.

D. Gender differences cannot prevent a person from pursuing a job because success comes to those who have enough courage and will.

67. Gender discrimination in education starts at home. Parents treat boys and girls differently.

A. If parents don't treat boys and girls differently, gender discrimination in education starts at home.

B. Gender discrimination in education starts at home unless parents treat boys and girls differently.

C. Gender discrimination in education starts at home if parents treat boys and girls differently.

D. If gender discrimination in education starts at home, patents treat boys and girls the same.

68. Wage discrimination attects women negatively. This should be abolished.

A. Wage discrimination should be abolished, so it affects women negatively.

B. Wage discrimination affects women negatively because this should be abolished.

C. Wage discrimination affects women negatively, so this should be abolished.

D. Wage discrimination should be abolished unless it affect women negatively.

69. Men should share household tasks with their wives. This helps to maintain gender equality at home.

A. Men should share household tasks with their wives unless this helps to maintain gender equality at home.

B. Men should share household tasks with their wives in order to maintain gender equality at home.

C. Men should share household tasks with their wives, but this helps to maintain gender equality at home.

D. Men shouldn't share household tasks with their wives because this helps to maintain gender equality at home.

70. Women have to do too much work. They will be exhausted.

A. If women have to do too much work, they will be exhausted.

B. Unless women have to do too much work, they will be exhausted.

C. As long as women don't I have to do too much work, they will be exhausted.

D. In case women have to do too much work, they won't be exhausted.

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