

TEST FOR UNIT 6 - GENDER EQUALITY – sheet 2

Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

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|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. w <u>o</u> men | B. f <u>o</u> llow | C. c <u>o</u> ncentrate | D. p <u>o</u> ject |
| 2. A. a <u>d</u> dress | B. a <u>l</u> low | C. t <u>r</u> affic | D. r <u>u</u> al |
| 3. A. m <u>i</u> nimum | B. i <u>n</u> fluence | C. e <u>l</u> iminate | D. b <u>i</u> as |
| 4. A. p <u>r</u> event | B. e <u>d</u> ucation | C. d <u>e</u> pendent | D. e <u>l</u> iminate |

Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

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|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 5. A. career | B. gender | C. equal | D. bias |
| 6. A. enrol | B. rural | C. allow | D. prefer |
| 7. A. abandon | B. dependent | C. preference | D. exhausted |
| 8. A. unequal | B. enrolment | C. encourage | D. minimum |

Choose the best answer

9. The ____ of women in the labour market in Iceland is one of the highest in the world.
- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| A. participate | B. participating | C. participation | D. participated |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
10. The gender ____ in education in Yemen is among the highest in the world.
- | | | | |
|--------|---------------|--------|---------|
| A. gap | B. generation | C. sex | D. male |
|--------|---------------|--------|---------|
11. UNICEF says that ____ to education is one of the biggest challenges facing children in Yemen today, especially girls.
- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|-----------|
| A. access | B. get | C. connect | D. search |
|-----------|--------|------------|-----------|
12. Through a joint project involving the World Bank, UNICEF ____ to help the government provide all children with textbooks at the beginning of each school year.
- | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|----------------|
| A. hopes | B. want | C. plans | D. investigate |
|----------|---------|----------|----------------|
13. More and more girls apply ____ males' jobs these days.
- | | | | |
|-------|--------|----------|-------|
| A. by | B. for | C. about | D. to |
|-------|--------|----------|-------|

14. Working mothers can inspire their kids ____ their hard work and devotion.
A. with B. about C. at D. for
15. The least equal country in the world for women, ranking 145th, was Yemen, where only 55% of women can read and only 6% ____ college.
A. attend B. enroll C. go D. tend
16. Moreover, a lack of female teachers contributes to low ____ of girls in schools.
A. enrolment B. application C. participation D. gender
17. UNICEF is now ____ schools and families with educational supplies to help lower costs.
A. providing B. improving C. contributing D. making
18. On October 24, 1975, more than 25 thousand women in Iceland took a day off to emphasize the importance of women's ____ to the economy, both in paid and unpaid work.
A. contribute B. contributed C. contributing D. contribution
19. Gender equality is also a part of the ____ to the challenges facing society.
A. solution B. solute C. solves D. solve
20. Until now, the high cost of schooling has discouraged or prevented poor parents from having their children, ____ girls, educated.
A. especially B. specially C. and D. With
21. Gender discrimination must ____ in order to create a better society.
A. eliminate B. be eliminating C. be eliminated D. eliminated
22. This company can ____ for wage discrimination among workers of different genders.
A. be sued B. be suing C. sue D. sued
23. Poor women in disadvantaged areas should ____ more help by governments.
A. offer B. be offered C. be offering D. offered

Choose *A, B, C or D* to indicate the word(s) **CLOSEST** in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions

24. This year, more girls **enrolled** on courses in art and design.

- A. avoided B. inserted C. erased D. enlisted

25. In some rural areas, women and girls are **forced** to do most of the housework.

- A. invited B. encouraged C. made D. contributed

26. Our government has done a lot to **eliminate** gender inequality.

- A. cause B. remove C. add D. allow

Choose 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.

27. The gender **gap** in primary education has been eliminated.

- A. variety B. inconsistency C. difference D. similarity

28. The United Kingdom has made a **remarkable** progress in gender equality.

- A. insignificant B. impressive C. notable D. famous

29. Men and women equally **gain** first class degrees.

- A. acquire B. lose C. achieve D. Obtain

Choose *A, B, C or D* to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

30. Gender discrimination should be eliminated for create equal opportunities in

- A B C

education for everyone.

D

31. More girls should being chosen to represent us in the School Youth Union.

- A B C D

Choose the letter *A, B, C or D* to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

32. Nam: "Which gender is better at team sports?"

Lan: " ____ "

- A. Women are better at individual sports. B. Both men and women can do sports.
C. Physically, men are stronger than women. D. Certainly, men are better.

33. 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.

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

34. 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, parents treat boys and girls the same.
35. Wage discrimination affects 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.

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 for 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, with 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.

36. What is the main idea of the passage?

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|--------------------------------|---|
| A. Men being the bread winners | B. Traditional roles of women |
| C. Women being the home makers | D. Reversed roles between men and women |

37. 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 |

38. In paragraph 1, the word "**him**" refers to ____.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------|------------------|
| A. their son | B. her husband | C. Derek | D. her colleague |
|--------------|----------------|----------|------------------|

39. In paragraph 2, the word "**reversal**" is closest in meaning to ____.

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|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
| A. stability | B. modification | C. rehearsal | D. switch |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|

40. One reason for 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 |