



SUMMIT 1.4
Q2- U8

Mark

Student's Name: _____

Date: _____

Teacher's Name: _____

Listening

Listen to the conversation. Then choose A, B, or C on the line

1. Elena says her parents were somewhat _____ when she was young because they were always worried about her.

- a) lenient
- b) disrespectful
- c) overprotective

2. Elena's parents have not been as _____ with her sister as they were with her.

- a) strict
- b) lenient
- c) rebellious

3. Elena's sister often arrives home later than the _____ that her parents have set.

- a) rules
- b) responsibility
- c) curfew

4. Mark thinks that if Elena's parents are too _____ with her sister, she may become a troublemaker.

- a) strict
- b) lenient
- c) independent

5. Elena says that her sister is never rude or _____ to her parents.

- a) disrespectful
- b) strict
- c) lenient

6. Elena says her sister is used to getting everything she wants, so she is a bit. _____

- a) lenient
- b) disrespectful
- c) spoiled

Grammar

Write A, B or C on the line that correctly completes each sentence.

1. _____ people are getting divorced. It is not as common as before.

- a) More and more
- b) Fewer and fewer
- c) The more

2. Health care is getting _____ these days. More people can get care at affordable prices.

- a) longer and longer
- b) better and better
- c) more and more

3. The longer people _____, the more health problems they develop.

- a) are living
- b) lived
- c) live

4. _____ adults live with their parents now. More of them lived with their parents before.

- a) Fewer
- b) Fewer and fewer
- c) The fewer

5. The stricter their parents are, _____ the children become.

- a) the more rebellious
- b) more and more rebellious
- c) more rebellious

6. The older I _____ the less I understand teenagers.

- a) am getting
- b) get
- c) got

Write A or B on the line that correctly completes each sentence.

1. When my father was young, there was much more emphasis on rules and _____ than there is today.

- a) obedient
- b) obedience

2. In the past, young adults were expected to be far more _____ than they are today.

- a) independent
- b) independence

3. Every _____ young man was expected to contribute part of his salary to the family.

- a) capable
- b) capability

4. Parents' rules for sons were often more _____ than their rules for daughters.

- a) lenient
- b) lenience

5. There were lower _____ for women in the workplace.

- a) expects
- b) expectations

6. Many women feel there is greater _____ toward women today than in past generations.

- a) fair
- b) fairness

Reading

Read the article. Then write A, B or C on the line

1. What is the main idea of the article? _____

- a. An aging EU population will result in an increase in taxes.
- b. The population in the EU is aging, which will result in a decrease in the overall number of citizens.
- c. People in the EU are having fewer children.

2. What is the most likely meaning of long-term health care? _____

- a. medical care that continues for an ill patient into their later years
- b. medical care for a specific length of time
- c. extended hospital stays for the seriously ill

3. What is the most likely meaning of demographic? _____

- a. related to population
- b. related to education
- c. related to economics

4. What is a result of people having children later? _____

- a. People are living longer and healthier lives.
- b. The population is aging more quickly.
- c. Family size is getting smaller.

5. Why will the demographic shift described in the article cause problems in society?

- a. There will not be enough food to feed the population.
- b. There will be too few healthy working people.
- c. Children will not be able to support their parents when they get older.

Demographic Trends in the European Union

Government statistics show that the population in the European Union is growing slowly but going through significant change. The European Commission predicts that by 2060, the population will be about 9.7 million. Both men and women are living longer and longer. In 2060, life expectancy for men in the EU will be 85, and for women, it will be 89. This rising life expectancy means that a larger and larger percentage of the population will be old. Only 5% of the population was over 80 in 2013, but the figure is projected to rise to over 11% by 2060. This shift means that the overall cost of health care, especially long-term health care, is likely to get higher and higher.

The age of women giving birth for the first time is also rising in the European Union. Residents of the EU are waiting longer and longer to have children. In 2015, the age of first-time mothers reached its highest point ever—almost 29—with the youngest first-time mothers in Bulgaria and the oldest in Italy. In Italy and Spain, more than 5% of these first births were to mothers over 40. In most European countries, women's age at the birth of their first child has climbed about five years since 1950.

Postponing the first birth means that there is less time to have large families, and indeed, fewer and fewer children are being born in EU countries. Finally, more and more women and couples are simply choosing not to have children. Once referred to as "childlessness," today many people consider this a lifestyle choice, calling themselves "childfree." More than 25% of EU households consist of couples without children.

The longer these trends continue, the more slowly the population will grow. This demographic shift is creating many challenges for governments across the EU. As the population ages, there are fewer taxpayers to support people who are sick, have a disability, and are retired. Governments and population experts are studying these issues, but they have no ready answers or easy solutions.

Writing

What are three ways in which your own childhood was different from that of either your mother or father? Write 1 paragraph.