

TEST YOURSELF (Units 1-3)

Circle the word (A, B, C, or D) that is stressed differently from the others.

Question 1: A. impose B. value C. behave D. accept

Question 2: A. romantic B. cultural C. potential D. decisive

Circle the word (A, B, C, or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

Question 3: A. generation B. ignore C. agree D. grade

Question 4: A. dating B. chatting C. grandpa D. matchmaking

Choose the best response (A, B, C or D).

Question 5: 'You look so sad. What's the matter?' '_____'

A. I suppose not. My grandparents are really understanding.

B. Dancing club together? You're kidding! They always argue with each other.

C. You know, my grandparents never understand me. They didn't let me join the dancing club.

D. Yes, I know. They are really cool wherever they turn up.

Question 6: 'How many people came?' '_____'

A. 50 sounds good. When was the party? B. For 50 guests? Oh, no!

C. In about 50 minutes, I guess. D. Over 50, I think.

Circle the answer (A, B, C, or D) which best indicates the word opposite in meaning to the word in *italics* in each sentence.

Question 7: My grandmother always loves *extended* families. She says, being part of a close-knit family with many relatives and generations has been her best experience.

A. rich B. close C. nuclear D. comfortable

Question 8: By allowing your child to be *independent*, we have to learn to trust them as young people. Don't worry too much about safety and responsibilities.

A. unconfident B. ashamed C. dependent D. passive

Circle the answer (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

Question 9: A good strategy for parents is 'LET GO'. Allow your child _____ independent and have trust in them.

A. to become B. becoming C. become D. became

Question 10: My sister has recently begun to refuse _____ clothes my mother buys for her. She wants to decide her own style.

A. wearing B. worn C. to wear D. wear

Question 11: When children become more independent, _____ may arise in the family, and it takes understanding and patience to resolve them and maintain positive relationships.

A. dangers B. agreements C. conflicts D. dialogues

Question 12: Family get-togethers are good opportunities for us to develop understanding that helps bridge the generation _____ in families.

A. gap B. space C. width D. length

Question 13: It's on Saturday night _____ we'll go out with Michael to a concert.

A. what B. which C. that D. it

Question 14: Hoang always thinks carefully before going out with us because _____ failure his family rules will get him in trouble.

A. obeying B. obey C. to obey D. obeyed.

Question 15: Jane doesn't know how to _____ tasks, which one to do first and which next, so she's always behind schedule.

A. priority B. prior C. priorly D. prioritise

Question 16: _____ Layla's excellent time-management skills that made her a success story.

A. She was B. Here were C. It was D. There were

Question 17: It's essential _____ good interpersonal communication skills to undertake this job.

A. to have B. having C. had D. have

Question 18: We enjoyed the party so much. The people were nice and the foods tasted _____.

A. delicious B. deliciously C. deliciousness D. A or B

Question 19: Minh is a _____ student. He'll do whatever he possibly can in order to achieve what he sets out to achieve.

A. reliable B. determined C. hard-working D. kind

Question 20: 'Does your brother study at a medical school?' No, it's my sister _____ is a student there.

A. whom B. who C. he D. that he

Question 21: You _____ park your bike here. If you do so, you'll get a fine.

A. needn't B. couldn't C. mustn't D. wouldn't

Question 22: It's advisable that you discuss your issues with an adult. I think you _____ do this because it helps one way or another.

A. should B. must C. can D. have to

Question 23: I am lucky to have my father as a close friend. He always _____ an ear to me when I have things to share.

A. has B. puts C. shows D. lends

Question 24: These girls told us that they found it constraining to have to follow social _____ in their country.

A. qualities B. norms C. brand names D. means

Choose the one word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that is not appropriate.

Question 25: Andrew looked stressedly out when I met him yesterday.

A B C D

Question 26: We were surprised hearing that Laura and Jack had just got married.

A

B

C

D

Question 27: I must always get my parents' permission go out at night with some friends, and I never fail to do this.

A

B

C

D

Read the text and choose the word (A, B, C or D) which best fits each space.

Different kinds of independence

While some teenagers are craving freedom and independence from a young age, others need a little push to become confident and self-motivated. No matter which end of the spectrum your child sits at, there are a whole range of skills that teenagers need to learn in order to become (28) _____. Some things to consider are:

- being independent on the domestic front - cooking, cleaning and processing laundry
- managing their time, study and responsibilities themselves
- being confident (29) _____ the outside world with different types of people and situations
- looking out for themselves and their friends when out and about.

Young people mature at different rates, so what their friends are (30) _____ may not necessarily be right for your child at the same time. It's important to have on going discussions with your child about their developing independence, and to (31) _____ a common ground (32) _____ there is a balance between independence and safety.

Question 28: A. independent B. involved C. interested D. important

Question 29: A. at B. in C. for D. on

Question 30: A. doing B. going C. making D. taking

Question 31: A. look B. hold C. find D. figure.

Question 32: A. where B. that C. which D. why

Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to each of the questions.

As the parent of three boys (high school, middle school and pre-school), I can say without reservation that I love them equally. Each can be a pain in his own special way, and each is very different from the other. So my relationships with each of them are different, but they all receive love, support and direction.

Our two oldest will occasionally complain that we are treating **them** differently, and we always say that we are: different time, different place and different child. And then we ask if they feel we are treating them **unfairly**.

If the answer to that is yes, then we talk about it.

We make no claims to perfection and are willing to admit mistakes to our kids. This is more important as they get older, but it's important when they're young, too. It is also true that each parent has a different relationship with each child, and it takes communication to make sure that there's no resentment between parents as well. Families thrive on communication, even when it's loud.

Question 33: It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that the youngest boy of the family is in _____.

A. high school B. middle school C. primary school D. pre-school

Question 34: The word 'them' in paragraph 2 refers to which of the following?

A. The three boys B. The two oldest boys C. Relationships D. Parents

Question 35: The word 'unfairly' in paragraph 2 most closely means _____.

A. carelessly B. unlimitedly C. generously D. unequally

Question 36: What do the parents do when their children say they are being treated unfairly?

A. They go out together. B. They give more love and support.
C. They talk about it with their children. D. They usually don't respond.

Question 37: Which of the following is TRUE about the parents in the passage?

A. They are willing to admit mistakes only when the kids are young.
B. Each parent has the same relationship with all the children.
C. They are ready to admit mistakes both when their kids get older and when they are young.
D. They don't think their three children are different.

Question 38: What does the sentence 'Families thrive on communication, even when it's loud.' in the last paragraph mean?

A. Communication is necessary for families to develop even there are arguments or conflicts.
B. Communication is important when parents talk louder than children.
C. It's important for parents to talk as loud as they can when communicating ideas.
D. Families can't develop without arguments or conflicts.

Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to each of the questions.

Dating and experience with romance are relatively common - but far from universal - among teens aged 13 to 17. Some 35% of teens have some type of experience in a romantic relationship, a figure that includes current and former daters, as well as those in serious and less-serious relationships. The survey asked about three different categories of romantic relationships and found:

♣ 4% of teens are currently in a relationship they consider to be serious with a boyfriend, girlfriend, or significant other.

♣ 5% of teens are in a current romantic relationship, but do not consider it to be serious.

♣ 16% of teens are not currently dating, but have had some sort of romantic relationship (whether serious or otherwise) in the past.

Some 64% of teens indicate that they have never been in a romantic relationship of any kind (and 1% declined to provide their relationship status). The 35% of teens who say they are either currently involved with a romantic partner or have ever dated, hooked up with or had a romantic relationship with someone will serve as the focus of the remainder of this report. When we refer to "teen daters," "teens with relationship experience" or "teens with dating experience", we are referring to this roughly one-third of teenagers who are currently in some type of relationship or have been at some point in the past.

Age is the **primary** demographic dividing line when it comes to dating and romance. Teens aged 15

to 17 are around twice as likely as those aged 13 to 14 to have ever had some type of romantic relationship experience (44% vs. 20%). These older teens also are significantly more likely to say they are currently in an active relationship, serious or otherwise (18% vs. 6% of younger teens).

Question 39: Who are the participants in the survey?

- A. Teens aged 15 onwards B. Teens aged 15-17 C. Teens aged from 17 D. Teens aged 13-17

Question 40: The figure 35% in the passage refers to the percentage of teens who _____.

- A. experienced a romantic relationship in the past
B. are currently in some type of relationship
C. are in a current romantic relationship, but do not consider it to be serious
D. are currently or have been in a romantic relationship of some kind

Question 41: The word 'daters' in the first paragraph means teens who _____.

- A. date B. are romantic C. celebrate their birthdays D. are active in their relationships

Question 42: What percentage of younger teens say they are currently in an active relationship, serious or otherwise?

- A. 18% B. 6% C. 20% D. 44%

Question 43: According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a category of romantic relationships the study looked at?

- A. Teens currently in a romantic relationship they consider to be serious
B. Teens currently in a romantic relationship they do not consider to be serious
C. Teens currently in a romantic relationship they consider to last the longest
D. Teens not currently dating, but have had some sort of previous romantic relationship

Question 44: What percentage of teens say they have never been in a romantic relationship of any kind?

- A. 35% B. 4% C. 64% D. 16%

Question 45: What percentage of teens refused to provide their relationship status?

- A. 14% B. 35% C. 18% D. 1%

Question 46: The word 'primary' is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. important B. wide C. accurate D. reliable

Question 47: What could be concluded from the last paragraph?

- A. Age is not, in any way, linked to dating and relationships.
B. Younger teens are more likely to have experience with dating and relationships.
C. Older teens are more likely to have experience with dating and relationships.
D. Older teens are less likely to have experience with dating and relationships.

Choose the sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best combines the two sentences given.

1. My parents never let me forget to do my homework. (remind)

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2. They always refuse to allow me to stay overnight at my friend's house. (never let)

3. Every staff isn't allowed to smoke or eat in the office. (must)

4. I can go out with my friends at the weekend. (allow)

5. Ms. Ly is in charge of cleaning the floor every day. (has to)

6. **My recent computer** helps me a lots in preparing tasks for my students.

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7. **My students' bad behavior** made me sad yesterday morning.

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