

LESSON 22 - HOMEWORK

VOCABULARY IN CONTRAST

- My starting salary as a newly qualified teacher wasn't enough to _____ a family.
A. assist B. help C. aid D. support
- As a consequence of expansionism by some European countries, many _____ cultures have suffered.
A. ancient B. old C. modern D. mature
- The director took a calculated risk in giving the film's main role to an _____ actor.
A. famous B. well-known C. unknown D. infamous
- Her doctor was at _____ for not sending her straight to a specialist.
A. fault B. error C. mistake D. blame

ERROR IDENTIFICATION

- The uprising forced the government being less authoritarian.
A. The B. forced C. being D. less

WORD PATTERNS

- She was banned _____ the road for ten months for drinking and driving.
A. for B. from C. on D. about
- You'll need to _____ them of your enthusiasm for the job.
A. accuse B. convince C. deny D. offer
- The software also lets users _____ personalized data views.
A. to create B. created C. create D. creating
- Governments and ruling parties which _____ to be warm and friendly turned out to be ruthless and destructive.
A. pretended B. expected C. promised D. obtained
- Two teenagers carried out a frenzied attack _____ a local shopkeeper.
A. for B. in C. off D. on

PHRASES AND COLLOCATIONS

- He had a prophetic dream _____ a train crash the night before the disaster.
A. of B. on C. into D. about
- Oh, just stop it Alex, I'm really not in the mood _____ your jokes.
A. for B. with C. on D. about

PHRASAL VERBS

- Cleese, 52, _____ her after his divorce two years ago from his second wife, film director Barbara Trentham.
A. brought up B. grew up C. fell for D. got on
- We were all _____ by the news of the Chairman's resignation.
A. settled down B. made up C. brought up D. taken aback
- For all the men and women who serve our country, you are the real heroes that I will _____.
A. look up to B. make up for C. run out of D. drop out of

WORD FORMATIONS

- The team has performed very badly this season due to petty _____ among the players.
A. jealousies B. jealous C. jealously D. jealousy
- He has a permanent _____ which prevents him from working as a labourer.
A. disabled B. disability C. ability D. able

READING PASSAGE

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1–13, which are based on the Reading Passage below.

The return of the multi-generational family household

A The multi-generational American family household is staging a comeback – driven, in part, by the job losses of recent years but more so by demographic changes that have been gathering steam for decades. As of 2012, a record 57 million Americans, or 18.1% of the total U.S. population, lived in a family household that contained at least two adult generations or a grandparent and at least one other generation, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of census data. This represents a



significant trend reversal. Starting right after World War II, the extended family household fell out of favour with the American public. In 1940, about a quarter of the population lived in one; by 1980, just 12% did. Since bottoming out around 1980, however, the multi-generational family household has mounted a comeback. The reversal has taken place among all major demographic groups, and it appears to be the result of a mix of social and economic forces.

- B** One is the change in the median age of first marriage. The typical man now marries for the first time at age 28 and the typical woman at age 26. For both genders, this is about five years older than it was in 1970. One by-product of this cultural shift is that there are more unmarried 20-somethings in the population, many of whom consider their childhood home to be an attractive living situation, especially when a bad economy makes it difficult for them to find jobs or launch careers. The move into multi-generational family households has accelerated during the Great Recession that began at the end of 2007.
- C** Older adults were once by far the likeliest of any age group to live in a multi-generational family household. Back in 1900, fully 57% of adults aged 65 and older did so. But over the course of the 20th century, older adults grew steadily healthier and more prosperous as a result of a range of factors, including the enactment of social safety net programs such as Social Security (financial support for poor families) and improvements in medical care. With these changes came what amounted to a new intergenerational social contract within most families – namely, that older adults who had the health and resources to live independently should do so. By 1980 and 1990, just 17% of those aged 65 and older lived in a multi-generational family household. Since then, however, the trend has reversed course and the share has risen slightly – to 20%.
- D** One possible explanation for the recent trend reversal is an increase in what demographers refer to as ‘kin availability’. The outsized Baby Boom generation is now passing through late middle age. Compared with earlier generations, it offers its elderly parents about 50% more grown children with whom they can share a household if and when their life circumstances (such as widowhood, declining health or poverty) take them in that direction. Another possible explanation is that cuts to Medicare (government health insurance for people over 65) enacted in 1997 have increased the financial incentives for those who are elderly and infirm to move in with a grown child who is able to take on the role of informal caregiver.
- E** Older adults are not the age group most responsible for the overall trend reversal since 1980. That distinction belongs instead to young adults – especially those aged 25 to 34. In 1980, just 11% of adults in this age group lived in a multi-generational family household. By 2012, 23.6% did. The increase in the share of young adults living with their parents is notable for another reason: its gender profile. The 25–34 age group is the only one in which significantly more men than women are living in a multi-generational family household. Among older age groups, this living arrangement is much more common among women than men. At the later stages of the life cycle, this disparity is partly explained by the fact that women are more likely than men to outlive a spouse, at which point they become more likely candidates to live with a grown child.

F The multi-generational household isn't the only growth sector in the national landscape of living arrangements. There's also been a steady long-term rise over the past century in the polar opposite kind of household – the one made up of just a single person. In 1900, just 1.1% of Americans lived in such a household. By 2012, that share had risen to 27.4%. According to a Pew Research Center survey, adults aged 65 and older who live alone report they are not in as good health and are more likely to feel sad, depressed or lonely than are older adults who live with another person (be it a spouse or some other family member). Also, a separate Pew Research survey taken in 2014 found that 40% of 18–29 year olds consider it a 'family responsibility' for adult children to take care of the elderly. However, only 19% of people aged over 65 felt that this was the case.

Questions 1–4 Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

- 1 An increase in and changes in the population structure are increasing multi-generational families.
- 2 At the end of more and more people stopped living in multi-generational families.
- 3 The change is happening because of and financial pressures.
- 4 People now about 5 years later.

Questions 5–8

The Reading Passage has six paragraphs, **A–F**. Which paragraph contains the following information?

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 5 It's often economically beneficial to live with your extended family.
- 6 As older generations became better off they wanted to live alone.
- 7 Older people living alone do not feel as positive.
- 8 The patterns for men and women moving home are different.

Questions 9–13 Choose **FIVE** letters, **A–H**.

Which **FIVE** of the following statements are true about multi-generational families?

- A** Rich people do not like to live in multi-generational families.
- B** The trend rapidly increased in 2007.
- C** Older adults in multi-generational homes tend to live longer.
- D** Traditionally older people usually lived in multi-generational homes.
- E** In older age groups, women are more likely to live in a multi-generational family.
- F** Multi-generational households are not the only type of household increasing.
- G** Young people would prefer not to live in multi-generational families.
- H** In 2014, old people generally didn't feel their family should look after them.