

Unit 8 Achievement Test name _____

General Test

Part 1

Listen to the conversation. Then circle the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Elena says her parents were somewhat (**lenient** / **disrespectful** / **overprotective**) when she was young because they were always worried about her.
2. Elena's parents have not been as (**strict** / **lenient** / **rebellious**) with her sister as they were with her.
3. Elena's sister often arrives home later than the (**rules** / **responsibility** / **curfew**) that her parents have set.
4. Mark thinks that if Elena's parents are too (**strict** / **lenient** / **independent**) with her sister, she may become a troublemaker.
5. Elena says that her sister is never rude or (**disrespectful** / **strict** / **lenient**) to her parents.
6. Elena says her sister is used to getting everything she wants, so she is a bit (**lenient** / **disrespectful** / **spoiled**).

Part 2

Listen to the presentation. Circle all the correct answers.

7. According to the speaker, which of the following are factors for the sandwich generation?
- a. longer life expectancy
 - b. the rising age of women giving birth for the first time
 - c. more and more people getting an education
 - d. a change in attitudes toward family and aging
8. According to the speaker, in what ways are older children of the sandwich generation different from children in the previous generation?
- a. They are more spoiled.
 - b. They sometimes live with their parents.
 - c. They are juggling more responsibilities.
 - d. They don't earn enough money to completely support themselves.
9. According to the speaker, what are some factors that make being a member of the sandwich generation particularly stressful?
- a. They have too many responsibilities.
 - b. They may not eat right or get enough exercise.
 - c. Their financial resources may not be adequate.
 - d. They don't have enough time for their own interests.
10. Where does the speaker suggest other members of the sandwich generation can find help?
- a. Internet resources
 - b. government resources
 - c. groups of people who are going through a similar experience
 - d. other members of the family

Part 3

Circle the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

11. (**More and more** / **Fewer and fewer** / **The more**) people are getting divorced. It is not as common as before.
12. Health care is getting (**longer and longer** / **better and better** / **more and more**) these days. More people can get care at affordable prices.
13. The longer people (**are living** / **lived** / **live**), the more health problems they develop.
14. (**Fewer** / **Fewer and fewer** / **The fewer**) adults live with their parents now. More of them lived with their parents before.
15. The stricter their parents are, (**the more rebellious** / **more and more rebellious** / **more rebellious**) the children become.
16. The older I (**am getting** / **get** / **got**) the less I understand teenagers.

Part 4

Put the words and phrases in the correct order to make sentences.

17. people live, / care / The longer / they require / the more

.....

18. the less / they will try new opportunities / people get, / The older / likely / it is

.....

19. lives by herself / The longer / the more / my mother / I become / worried

.....

20. high school graduates / to go to college / are deciding / Fewer and fewer

.....

21. their life expectancy / people get, / The more exercise / the higher

.....

22. The more money / their retirement years will be / the less / people save, / stressful

.....

Part 5

Circle the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

23. When my father was young, there was much more emphasis on rules and (**obedient** / **obedience**) than there is today.
24. In the past, young adults were expected to be far more (**independent** / **independence**) than they are today.
25. Every (**capable** / **capability**) young man was expected to contribute part of his salary to the family.
26. Parents' rules for sons were often more (**lenient** / **lenience**) than their rules for daughters.
27. There were lower (**expects** / **expectations**) for women in the workplace.
28. Many women feel there is greater (**fair** / **fairness**) toward women today than in past generations.

Part 6

Read the article. Then answer the questions. Circle the correct answers.

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.

29. 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.

30. 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
31. What is the most likely meaning of *demographic*?
- a. related to population
 - b. related to education
 - c. related to economics
32. 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.
33. 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.