

Passage 4

It is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to blame them for most of the misunderstandings between them. They have always complained, more or less justly, that their parents are old-fashioned, possessive and dominant; that they do not trust their children to deal with obstacles; that they talk too much about certain problems and that they have no sense of humor, at least in parent-child relationships. I think it is true that parents often underestimate their teenage children and also forget how they themselves felt when young.

Young people often irritate their parents with their choices in clothes and hairstyles, in entertainers and music. This is not their motive. They feel cut off from the adult world into which they have not yet been accepted. So they create a culture and society of their own. Then, if it turns out that their music or entertainers or vocabulary or clothes or hairstyles irritate their parents, this gives them additional enjoyment. They feel they are superior, at least in a small way, and that they are leaders in style and taste.

Sometimes you are resistant and proud because you do not want your parents to approve of what you do. If they did approve, it looks as if you are betraying your own age group. But in that case, you are assuming that you are the underdog: you can keep your honor. This is a passive way of looking at things. It is natural enough after long years of childhood, when you were completely under your parents' control. But it ignores the fact that you are now beginning to be responsible for yourself.

If you plan to control your life, co-operation can be part of that plan. You can charm others, especially parents, into doing things the ways you want. You can impress others with your sense of responsibility and initiative, so that they will give you the authority to do what you want to do.

1. What is paragraph 1 mainly about?

- A. The teenagers' criticism of their parents
- B. Misunderstandings between teenagers and their parents
- C. The dominance of the parents over their children
- D. The teenagers' ability to deal with difficulty

2. According to paragraph 2, teenagers tend to have strange clothes and hairstyles because they ____.

- A. want to show their existence by creating a culture of their own
- B. have a strong desire to be leaders in style and taste
- C. have no other way to enjoy themselves better

D. want to irritate their parents

3. The word "**superior**" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

A. passive

B. dominant

C. advantageous

D. updated

4. Teenagers do not want their parents to approve of whatever they do because they ____.

A. have already been accepted into the adult world

B. are not likely to win over the adults

C. have a desire to be independent

D. feel that they are superior in a small way to the adults

5. To improve parent-child relationships, teenagers are advised to be ____.

A. obedient

B. responsible

C. co-operative

D. independent

Passage 5

Stella McCartney was born in 1972, the daughter of pop star Sir Paul McCartney. She is the youngest of three sisters. One sister is a potter and the other sister does the same job as their mother used to do - she works as a photographer. Stella's brother, James, is a musician. Stella first hit the newspaper headlines in 1995 when she graduated in fashion design from art college. At her final show, her clothes were modeled by her friends, Naomi Campbell and Kate Moss, both well-known models. Unsurprisingly, the student show became front-page news around the world. Stella hadn't been in the news before as a fashion designer but she had spent time working in the fashion world since she was fifteen. In March 1997, Stella went to work for the fashion house Chloe. People said the famous fashion house had given her the job because of her surname and her famous parents but Stella soon showed how good she was. She designs clothes which she would like to wear herself, although she's not a model, and many famous models and actors choose to wear them. In 2001 Stella started her own fashion house and has since opened stores around the world and won many prizes. A lifelong vegetarian, McCartney does not use any leather or fur in her design. Instead, she uses silk, wool and other animal-derived fabrics.

1. Which of the following is NOT true about Stella's family?

A. She has three sisters.

B. One of her sisters is a photographer.

C. She is the youngest.

D. Her father is a famous singer.

2. Stella, Naomi Campbell and Kate Moss ____.

A. met for the first time at her fashion show

B. are very famous fashion models

C. had been friends before 1995

D. all performed at the final show in

1995

3. Which of the following is TRUE about the show?

- A. Everyone was surprised when Stella's show was successful.
B. The models performed clothes designed by Stella.
C. The show was the last show of Stella.
D. There was no one famous appearing in the show.
4. Stella thinks about the kinds of clothes that ____.
- A. famous people like to wear B. she likes to wear
C. well-known models perform beautifully D. bring her prizes
5. The word “**lifelong**” in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.
- A. permanent B. inconstant C. temporary D. changing

Passage 6

There are many types of family systems around the world. In North America and northern Europe, the nuclear family (with two generations - a father, a mother and one or more children) is often seen as the most typical. In contrast, in most other parts of the world, extended families, which include other family members such as grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins, are seen as the **norm**.

The common view is that the nuclear family has become the norm in many Western societies as a result of industrialization and urbanization. This trend began in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, when people were forced to move to cities to find work in the factories that **sprang up** during the Industrial Revolution. In the twentieth century, greater industrialization resulted in even more people leaving their large extended families. Urbanization also meant that people lived in much smaller houses, which were not big enough for an extended family.

The trend towards nuclear families meant that many of the duties and responsibilities of a family, such as providing food and shelter, cleaning the home, preparing the food, caring for children and their education, and caring for the sick and elderly are no longer shared among the members of the extended family. The parents (or parent) now have to do this, with some help from the state. However, this is the price that people pay for the higher standard of living that may come from living in a city.

We may think we know what we mean by a ‘nuclear’ family and an ‘extended’ family, but reality is more complicated than most people believe. Most nuclear families are part of extended families: children have grandparents and, in many cases, aunts, uncles and cousins as well. Part of what makes them ‘nuclear’ is that they live in their own separate household, but it is not the whole story. In Greece or Italy, for example, a nuclear family may live in its own

flat, but the extended family may live in the same apartment block or in the same street and family members see each other and even eat together every day.

1. According to paragraph 1, the nuclear family is seen as the most common in _____.
A. all parts of the world B. most places except North America
C. most places except northern Europe D. north America and northern Europe
2. The word "**norm**" in the passage mostly means _____.
A. standard B. exception C. law D. story
3. What made the nuclear family become the norm?
A. Higher living standard B. Reduction of land
C. Higher prices of food and shelter D. Industrialization and urbanization
4. The word "**sprang up**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
A. declined B. widened C. expanded D. prolonged
5. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about nuclear families?
A. They are isolated from their extended families.
B. They often live in their separate household.
C. They often live in smaller houses.
D. They have fewer members to share family duties.

Passage 7

Different relationships have effects on teenagers in many ways. Friends influence teenagers almost the same amount as their parents. Teenagers go to their friends for help or to ask questions that they could not ask their parents about. Most of their friends give them good advice. In most cases, they tell their friends how to dress and act when being around certain people.

Love relationships just make it even harder for a teenager to get a good education. Some start to fail in school because they are hanging out with their boyfriends or girlfriends instead of doing their work.

Parents have a big influence on teenagers because their children look up to them and the majority of them grow up to act and do things just like their parents did with them. Children who have experienced with a family break-up may have lower achievements than children brought up in an intact family.

As previously stated, teenagers are affected by many relationships which involve their friends, family, and their love relationships. The relationships affect them so much that most teenagers change their ideas about how they should live their lives in a different way and to change their future goals. They should be influenced to help themselves or to help others.

1. Relationships can _____.
A. influence teenagers in many aspects of their lives.
B. help teenagers to decide the future goals in love relationships.

- C. help others to form relationships.
 - D. help teenagers to follow their future goals with their friends and family.
2. Teenagers go to their friends in order to _____.
- A. impact them in various ways and the same amount.
 - B. ask how to dress when being around certain people.
 - C. have different relationships that their parents can't offer.
 - D. ask for help or advice that their parents can't give them.
3. Love relationships may make a teenager harder to get a good education because _____.
- A. their boyfriend or girlfriend may make them fail in school
 - B. they tell their boyfriend or girlfriend how to dress to how to act
 - C. they hang out with their boyfriend or girlfriend instead of studying
 - D. they try to do their work instead of hanging out with their boyfriend or girlfriend.
4. All of the following statements about parents' influence on teenagers are true EXCEPT that _____.
- A. achievements of teenagers from a family break-up are always slow.
 - B. parents have a great impact on teenagers.
 - C. most teenagers grow up to act and do things just like their parents.
 - D. a family break-up may have a negative effect on teenagers.
5. The main idea of the passage is _____.
- A. the effects of love relationships on teenagers' study.
 - B. the impact of relationships on teenagers' lives.
 - C. the role of parents in their children's lives.
 - D. the impact of relationships on adults and teenagers

Passage 8

It is common knowledge that the Internet, often called simply Net, is the largest network of computers in the world. It connects businesses, institutions and individuals. One of its main uses is communication, and electronic mail, or e-mail, is probably the most popular use of the Internet. Although the Net is widely used by people of all ages, many adults are now concerned about its possibly harmful effects on young people.

For example, chatting is a popular activity on the Net. Electronic chat rooms are Internet sites where people can communicate directly with one another. These chat rooms are quite popular with children. However, adults with inappropriate or illegal motives may also join chat rooms. Sometimes these adults try to arrange face-to-face meetings with unsuspecting victims. There have been cases where children have been tricked by adults who **pass them off as** children and who give information that provokes to be entirely false.

Another cause of worry for parents is the huge amount of information accessible to users of the Internet. Not all information on the Net is accurate, and some deliberately misleading. In addition, parents worry that children may be exposed to harmful material. For instance, there are innumerable sites where explicitly violent or pornographic scenes are

shown. Moreover, many organizations maintain hate sites that present racist or politically extreme views.

The Internet has tremendous potential for good, but it has also led to some serious questions about appropriate use. Where protection of their children is needed, parents should not hesitate to intervene. Unlimited freedom on the Net can lead to serious, sometimes dangerous, consequences.

Question 1: The author generally believes that children _____.

- A. can learn a great deal from the Net
- B. should never be allowed to use the Net
- C. should not have unsupervised access to the Net
- D. should be allowed to use the Net today

Question 2: According to the first paragraph, which group is most likely to be worried about children's use of the Internet?

- A. parents
- B. teenagers
- C. business people
- D. People who work in institutions

Question 3: In chat rooms, _____.

- A. people communicate face-to-face
- B. people may give a false impression
- C. you know who you are talking to
- D. parents and children communicate with each other

Question 4: The expression **pass themselves off** as in paragraph 2 means _____.

- A. look like
- B. participate
- C. pretend to be
- D. contribute

Question 5: It seems that the main point the author is trying to make about the Internet is that it _____.

- A. can be dangerous
- B. provides unlimited access to information
- C. is beneficial
- D. should only be used by adults