

I. What parenting style is?

cold demanding

warm demanding

cold undemanding

warm undemanding

Uninterested, not nurturing, little time, neglectful, passive, absent, no standards of conduct, indifferent, uninvolved -

High expectations, clear standards, flexible, responsive, democratic, encourage children to think for themselves, set rules and boundaries, affectionate and supportive, value independence -

Clear rules, high expectations, emotionally distant, rely on punishment to discipline children, expect blind obedience -

Avoid confrontation, have few or no rules, have low expectations, indulgent and accepting, let children do as they please, make the child the centre of universe -

**II. What kind of answer seems typical of parents mentioned in each situation?
Choose and write the letter with the correct answer.**

Situation 1: While shopping, a 7-year-old boy begs for a special cookie (even though he's already had his share of treats that day). His warm but undemanding parent says:

- A. "Not a chance. You should know better than to ask me for one right before we have dinner."
- B. "OK, you've been such a good boy, you deserve a cookie." He wants it very much and, after all, it's only one cookie.
- C. "No, you've already had plenty of treats — pick something healthy instead."
- D. "Don't nag (=keep asking) me. What I spend my money on is up to me."

Situation 2: A mother and her daughter have been doing household chores all Sunday and both come home tired and in a bad mood. The daughter has homework and she says she needs lots of help, despite her mother's terrible headache. The uninvolved mother says:

- A. "I will help you, but get started on it on your own and do what you can."

B. *"It's not my homework. You have to do it on your own. And make sure you do a good job or there will be punishments."*

C. *"Why don't I do your homework with you?"*

D. *"I have such a headache. Please do it on your own or just skip it tonight. After all, it's been a long day and I know how tired you are."*

Situation 3: A teenage girl has been asking to go to a party at the home of a kid her parents would rather she not socialise with. When they tell her they don't want her to go, the girl starts crying and arguing that all their friends are going and that they're the strictest parents in the whole world. In response her cold and demanding parents:

A. *say, "OK, fine, you can go. But don't expect me to help you get there. You have to find your own ride."*

B. *ground her for talking back to them.*

C. *say, "I want to sit down and talk to hear your concerns, but I'm not going to change my mind as long as I feel the party won't be a safe place."*

D. *realise she has a point — she should be able to go to a party all her friends are attending. They even offer to take her to the party, but because they're concerned about safety, they wait in a nearby cafe and pick their daughter up at the end of the night.*

Situation 4: On a rainy day, an 11 -year-old boy doesn't want to go to his track-and-field competition because it's rainy and he really-really-really-really doesn't want to go. On the one hand, it's not schoolwork. On the other hand, his parents have noticed that lately their boy is spending more time 'hanging out/ not really using his time well. He often says he's too sick for school when they don't agree, and basically avoids anything that requires uncomfortable effort. In response, his warm but demanding parents:

A. *say, "It's up to you what you choose to do. Besides, it's only track — it's OK if once in a while you miss it."*

B. *offer to pick him up early from school and take him out for ice cream since they know he's been tired out lately and needs a break.*

C. *say, "I understand you don't want to go and I know that feeling of doing something*

you don't want to, but that's precisely why I want you to go. Sometimes we want to avoid tough stuff, but it's important to do things even when they're hard."

D. say, "You have to go. No ifs, ands, or buts — conversation over."

III. Complete the part of an article about parenting styles with the correct form (active or passive) of the verbs in brackets.

What's the best way to raise a child? The answer to this age-old question _____ (hotly / debate). Every parent _____ (want) their children to be happy and do well for

themselves. Helicopter parents _____ (take) their support to another level and _____ (become) over-involved in their child's life. It's the opposite of free-range parenting where independence and thinking for oneself _____ (encourage).

Helicopter parents _____ (call) this because it's as though they _____ (always / hover) over their children. This basically _____ (mean) that parents _____ (pay) very close attention to what their child _____ (do), how they _____ (feel), and the experiences they _____ (go) through. By doing this, they aim to come in and rescue them before something bad _____ (happen). .

While helicopter parenting _____ (become) widely discussed in recent years, it is by no means a new term. Actually, the metaphor _____ (first / use) in a 1969 book titled "Between Parent and Teenager" written by Dr Haim Ginott. It might look like one of the best ways to raise happy, successful children, however it can sometimes do more harm than good. Children _____ (learn) by making mistakes and if you _____ (protect) them from everything in life that could cause them a little unhappiness or negativity, you _____ (not / allow) them to learn lessons, build up resilience and develop their own problem solving skills.