

UNIT 2: THE GENERATION GAP

A. VOCABULARY

ST T	WORDS/ PHRASES		MEANING
GETTING STARTED			
1.	- generation (n): - generation (n) = production (n) - generate (v) + (electricity/ idea/ money ...) = produce/ create ...	- ,dʒenə'reɪʃən : - ,dʒenə'reɪʃən = prə'dʌkʃən - 'dʒenə,reit = 'prɒdʊs/ kri'eɪt ...	thế hệ sự sản xuất (điện ...) sản xuất (điện ...), đưa ra (ý kiến), tạo ra (lợi nhuận)
2.	- gap (n): - close the gap = bridge the gap: - gender gap: - generation gap: - wage gap = pay gap:	- ɡæp : - kləʊs ðə ɡæp = brɪdʒ ðə ɡæp: - 'dʒendər ɡæp: - ,dʒenə'reɪʃən ɡæp: - weɪdʒ ɡæp = peɪ ɡæp:	khoảng cách, sự khác biệt thu hẹp khoảng cách khoảng cách về giới khoảng cách thế hệ khoảng cách về tiền lương
3.	- behavior (n) - behave (v) > < misbehave (v): - well-behaved (a) > < badly-behaved (a):	- bɪ'heɪvjər - bɪ'heɪv > < ,mɪsbə'heɪv : - wəl-bɪ'heɪvd > < 'bædli-bɪ'heɪvd :	cách cư xử cư xử > < cư xử không đúng cư xử tốt > < cư xử tệ
4.	- difference + in/ between - tell the difference - make a difference to st - differ (v) + from = be different (a) + from - a far cry from = be completely different from = apples and oranges = chalk and cheese - differentiate (v) = distinguish (v) (between a and b)	- 'dɪfərəns + ɪn/ bɪ'twɪn - tel ðə 'dɪfərəns - meɪk ə 'dɪfərəns tə - 'dɪfər + frʌm = bi 'dɪfərənt + frʌm - ə fɑː kraɪ frʌm = bi kəm'plɪtli 'dɪfərənt frʌm = 'æpəlz ənd 'ɔːrəndʒəz = tʃɑk ənd tʃɪz - dɪfə'renʃi,eɪt = dɪ'stɪŋɡwɪʃ	sự khác biệt chỉ ra sự khác biệt tạo nên sự khác biệt với, ảnh hưởng khác so với khác xa với, hoàn toàn khác với phân biệt (giữa a và b)
5.	- belief (n) - believe (v)	- bɪ'liːf - bɪ'liːv	sự tin tưởng tin tưởng
6.	- argue (v) with sb = quarrel with sb = row with sb - = have an argument with sb - = have a quarrel with sb	- 'ɑːɡju = 'kwɔːrəl = rəʊ - = həv ən 'ɑːɡjəmənt - = həv ə 'kwɔːrəl - = həv ə rəʊ	cãi nhau

	- = have a row with sb		
7.	- argument (n) - # debate (n) = discussion (n) - # controversy (n)	- 'ɑrgjəmənt - # də'beɪt = dɪ'skʌʃən - # 'kɑntrə,vɜrsi	cuộc cãi vã, sự tranh cãi cuộc tranh luận, thảo luận vấn đề gây tranh cãi
8.	- extended family - # nuclear family	- ɪk'stendəd 'fæməli - # 'nukliər 'fæməli	gia đình nhiều thế hệ, đại gia đình # gia đình chỉ có bố mẹ và con
9.	- extend (v) - extension (n): - extensive (a) # intensive (a)	- ɪk'stend - ɪk'stɛnʃən : - ɪk'stɛnsɪv # ɪn'tɛnsɪv	mở rộng, kéo dài (thời gian; k/c) sự mở rộng, kéo dài rộng # tập trung, chuyên sâu
10.	- hold/ have/ take a + adj + view about st	- hoʊld/ hæv/ teɪk eɪ + vju ə'baʊt	có suy nghĩ, quan điểm ntn về vấn đề gì
11.	- gender (n)	- 'dʒendər	giới tính
12.	- male (a) (n)	- meɪl	nam giới
13.	- female (a) (n)	- 'fi,meɪl	nữ giới
14.	- want sb to v - want to v	- <u>want</u> - <u>want</u>	muốn ai làm gì muốn làm gì
15.	- hope to v	- hoʊp	hy vọng làm gì
16.	- do housework = do household chores	- dʊ 'haʊ,swɜrk = dʊ 'haʊs,hoʊld tʃɔrz	làm việc nhà
17.	- follow one's dream - realize/ fulfil one's dream	- 'fəloʊ wʌnz drɪm - 'riə,laɪz/ fʊlfl wʌnz drɪm	theo đuổi ước mơ thực hiện ước mơ
18.	- force sb to v	- fɔrs	ép buộc ai làm gì
19.	- follow in one's footsteps	- 'fəloʊ ɪn wʌnz 'fʊt,steɪps	nối nghiệp ai
20.	- share st with sb	- ʃɛr	chia sẻ điều gì với ai
21.	- respect (n) >< disrespect (n) - respect (v) sb = show respect FOR = look up to sb - >< disrespect (v) sb = look down on sb - be respectful TO sb - respectable (a) - respective (a) - respect (n) = aspect (n) - respecting (prep) = regarding (prep) - >< irrespective of = regardless of	- rɪ'spekt >< ,dɪsrɪ'spekt - rɪ'spekt = ʃəʊ rɪ'spekt fɔr = lʊk ʌp tʊ - >< ,dɪsrɪ'spekt = lʊk daʊn ɒn - bi rɪ'spektfəl tʊ - rɪ'spektəbəl - rɪ'spektɪv - rɪ'spekt = 'æ,spɛkt - rɪ'spektɪŋ = rə'gɑdɪŋ - >< ɪrə'spektɪv ʌv = rə 'gɑdləs ʌv	sự tôn trọng >< sự bất kính tôn trọng ai không tôn trọng, coi thường ai tôn trọng ai đáng kính trọng, tương ứng khía cạnh xét về điều gì, xét về khía cạnh >< không xét đến, bất chấp

22.	- live with sb - live in sw - live on st (charity, ...) - live up to st = come up to st (expectation ...)	- li:v - li:v in sw - li:v ʌn ('tʃeriti, ...) - li:v ʌp tʊ = kʌm ʌp tʊ	sống cùng với ai sống ở đâu sống nhờ vào (tiền trợ cấp ...) đạt đến, đáp ứng (sự mong đợi ...)
23.	- express (v) - expression (n)	- ɪk'spres - ɪk'spreʃən	bày tỏ, thể hiện biểu cảm, sự thể hiện
24.	- consist of = be made up of = be composed of - = include (v) = comprise (v) = be comprised of	- kən'sɪst ʌv = bi meɪd ʌp ʌv = bi kəm'pəʊzɪd ʌv - = ɪn'klud = kəm'praɪz = bi kəm'praɪzɪd ʌv	bao gồm
25.	- agreement (n) >< disagreement (n)	- ə'grɪmənt >< dɪsə'grɪmənt	sự đồng tình, thống nhất >< sự bất đồng, không đồng ý
LANGUAGE			
26.	- tradition (n) = convention (n) - traditional (a) = conventional (a) = customary (a)	- trə'dɪʃən = kən'venʃən - trə'dɪʃənəl = kən'venʃənəl = 'kʌstəməri	truyền thống thuộc về truyền thống
27.	- traditional view	- trə'dɪʃənəl vju	quan điểm truyền thống
28.	- conflict (n) (v) - be in conflict with sb - come into/ get into conflict with sb	- 'kɒnflɪkt - bi ɪn 'kɒnflɪkt kʌm 'ɪntu/ get 'ɪntə 'kɒnflɪkt	xung đột đang trong 1 xung đột với ai vướng mắc vào xung đột với ai
29.	- characteristics (n) = quality (n) = feature (n)	- ,kerəktə'rɪstɪks = 'kwɒləti = 'fɪtʃər	đặc điểm
30.	- common (a) > < uncommon (n)	- 'kʌmən > < ən'kʌmən	thông thường, phổ biến >< không phổ biến
31.	- cultural values	- 'kʌltʃərəl 'vælju:z	giá trị văn hoá
32.	- belong to sb/st	- bɪ'lɒŋ tʊ /	thuộc về
33.	- special (a)	- 'speʃəl	đặc biệt
34.	- important (a) = vital (a) = crucial (a) = primary (a) = chief (a) = imperative (a)	- ɪm'pɔ:tənt = 'vaɪtəl = 'kru:ʃəl = 'praɪməri = tʃɪf = ɪm'perətɪv	quan trọng
35.	- particular (a) = certain (a) = specific >< general (a) - particular (a) = special = exceptional > < ordinary:	- pər'tɪkjələr = 'sɜ:tən = spə'sɪfɪk >< 'dʒenərəl - pər'tɪkjələr = 'speʃəl = ɪk'sepʃənəl > < 'ɔ:rdənəri: - ɪn pər'tɪkjələr: > < ɪn 'dʒenərəl	riêng, cụ thể >< chung đặc biệt >< bình thường nói riêng ><. nhìn chung, nói chung

	- in particular: > < in general :		
36.	- exist (v) - existence (v)	- ɪg'zɪst - ɛg'zɪstəns	tồn tại sự tồn tại
37.	- influence (v) = affect (v) = impact (v)	- 'ɪnfluəns = ə'fekt = 'ɪmpækt	ảnh hưởng
38.	- treat sb with st - treat sb for st - treat st with st	- trɪt - trɪt fɔr - trɪt	đối xử với ai bằng thái độ ntn điều trị cho ai bệnh gì xử lý cái gì bằng chất hoá học gì
39.	- deal with ~ handle (v)	- dɪl wɪð ~ 'hændəl	xử lý, giải quyết, đương đầu
40.	- social (a) # sociable (a) - socialize (v) - society (n)	- 'səʊʃəl # 'səʊʃəbəl - 'səʊʃə,laɪz - sə'saɪəti	thuộc về xã hội # hoà đồng giao tiếp xã hội
41.	- economic (a) - economical (a) - economize (v) = tighten one's belt - economy (n) - economics (n)	- ,ɛkə'namɪk - ,ɛkə'namɪkəl - ɪ'kənə,maɪz = 'taɪtən wʌnz bɛlt - ɪ'kənəmi - ,ɛkə'namɪks	thuộc về kinh tế tiết kiệm tiết kiệm nền kinh tế kinh tế học
42.	- condition (n)	- kən'dɪʃən	điều kiện, tình trạng
43.	- breadwinner (n)	- 'breɪ,dwɪnər	người trụ cột trong gia đình
44.	- valuable (a) = invaluable (a) = priceless (a) - >< valueless = worthless	- 'væljəbəl = ɪn'væljəbəl = 'praɪsləs ->< 'væljʊləs = 'wɜrθləs	có giá trị >< không có giá trị gì
45.	- uniform (n)	- 'junə,fɔrm	đồng phục
46.	- rule (n) ~ regulation (n) - ~ legislation (n) ~ law (n) - as a rule = usually, normally, ordinarily, customarily: - rule (v) = govern (v) = head = run = control: - rule st out = eliminate = exclude = reject = dismiss (v)	- rul = ,regjə'leɪʃən = ,lɛdʒə'sleɪʃən = lɔ əz ə rul = 'ju:zəwəli, 'nɔrm əli, ,ɔrdə'nerəli, ,kʌstə'merəli: - rul = 'gʌvərn = hɛd = rʌn = kən'troʊl: rul aʊt = ɪ'limə,neɪt = ɪk 'sklud = 'rɪdʒekt = dɪ'smɪs	quy định luật như thường lệ - cai trị, chi phối, ra lệnh - loại bỏ
47.	- ask sb for permission - give sb permission	- æsk fər pər'mɪʃən - gɪv pər'mɪʃən	xin phép ai cho phép ai
48.	- duty (n) ~ responsibility (n) - be on/ off duty	- 'dʊti ~ rɪ,spənsə'bɪləti - bi ɒn/ ɔf 'dʊti	bổn phận, trách nhiệm đang trực ca/ / không trực ca
READING			

49.	- be different from = differ from - different = distinct = contrasting = various (a)	- bi 'dɪfərənt frəm = 'dɪfər frəm - 'dɪfərənt = dɪ'stɪŋkt = contrasting = 'vəriəs	khác so với khác biệt, tương phản, đa dạng, nhiều
50.	- century (n)	- 'sentʃəri	thế kỷ
51.	- historic (a) - historical (a) - history (n)	- hɪ'stɔrɪk - hɪ'stɔrɪkəl - 'hɪstəri	Quan trọng, mang dấu ấn lịch sử Thuộc về lịch sử, quá khứ Lịch sử
52.	- refer to	- rə'fɜː tʊ	đề cập đến
53.	- grow up - # bring up sb/st	- grəʊ ʌp - # brɪŋ ʌp /	lớn lên nuôi lớn ai/ đề cập đến vấn đề
54.	- experience (v) (n) >< inexperience (n) - experienced in st/ doing st - > < inexperienced (a):	- ɪk'spɪəriəns >< ,ɪnɪk 'spɪəriəns - ɪk'spɪəriənst ɪn / 'duɪŋ - > < ɪnɪk'spɪəriənst :	kinh nghiệm, trải nghiệm có kinh nghiệm, từng trải không có kinh nghiệm, non nớt
55.	- develop (v) - development (n)	- dɪ'veləp - dɪ'veləpmənt	phát triển sự phát triển
56.	- as a result = as a consequence - = consequently = therefore - = hence = thus	- əz ə rɪ'zʌlt = əz ə 'kənsəkwənts = 'kənsəkwəntli = 'ðer,fɔː = hɛns = ðʌs	kết quả là vì vậy, do đó
57.	- prepare (v) st FOR st - preparation (n)	- pri'pɛə fɔː - ,prɛpə'reɪʃən	chuẩn bị sự chuẩn bị
58.	- critical thinking - critical thinker	- 'krɪtɪkəl 'θɪŋkɪŋ - 'krɪtɪkəl 'θɪŋkər	tư duy phản biện người có tư duy phản biện
59.	- achieve (v) = gain (v) = obtain (v)	- ə'tʃɪv = geɪn = əb'teɪn	đạt được
60.	- previous (a) = prior (a) = precedent (a)	- 'prɪviəs = 'praɪər = 'preɪsɪdənt	trước
61.	- curious (a) - curiosity (n)	- 'kjʊəriəs - ,kjʊəri'asəti	tò mò sự tò mò
62.	- accept st > < refuse st	- æk'sept > < rɪ'fjuːz	chấp nhận >< từ chối
63.	- value (v) (n)	- 'vælju	coi trọng, giá trị
64.	- teamwork (n)	- 'tiːm,wɜːrk	làm việc nhóm
65.	- welcome (v)	- 'welkəm	chào đón
66.	- technological (a) - technology (n)	- ,tek'nɒlədʒɪkəl - tek'nɒlədʒi	thuộc về công nghệ công nghệ
67.	- digital native	- 'dɪdʒɪtəl 'neɪtɪv	những người sinh ra trong thời đại công nghệ
68.	- social media	- 'səʊʃəl 'miːdiə	mạng xã hội
69.	- creative (a) - creativity (n)	- kri'eɪtɪv - ,kri'eɪtɪvəti	sáng tạo sự sáng tạo

	- create (v) - creation (n)	- kri'eɪt - kri'eɪʃən	tạo ra sự tạo ra
70.	- be able to v	- bi 'eɪbəl	có thể
71.	- experiment (v) (n)	- ɪk'sperəmənt	thử nghiệm, thí nghiệm
72.	- platform	- 'plæt,fɔrm	nền tảng
73.	- suit one's need	- sʊt wʌnz nid	phù hợp với nhu cầu của ai
74.	- be interested in = be keen on = be fond of = be engrossed in = be absorbed in	- bi 'ɪntrəstəd ɪn = bi kin ʌn = bi fʌnd ʌv = bi ɪn 'grɒst ɪn = bi əb'zɔrbd ɪn	thích thú say mê
75.	- lose - lost - lost - loss (n) - # loose (a) >< tight (a)	- luz - lɒst - lɒst - lɒs - # lus >< taɪt	mất, lạc thất bại sự mất đi lỏng lẻo >< chặt
76.	- rely on = depend on = count on = bank on	- ri'laɪ ʌn = dɪ'pend ʌn = kaʊnt ʌn = bæŋk ʌn	phụ thuộc
77.	- hire (v) = employ (v) = take on	- 'haɪər = ɛm'plɔɪ = teɪk ʌn	thuê
78.	- label (v)	- 'leɪbəl	đặt tên là, dán nhãn là
79.	- be on the scene = arrive (v)	- bi ʌn ðə sin = ə'raɪv	đang đến
80.	- notice (v) = take notice of	- 'nəʊtəs = teɪk 'nəʊtəs ʌv	chú ý, để ý
81.	- method (n)	- 'mɛθəd	phương pháp
82.	- go through = experience (v)	- goʊ θru = ɪk'spɪriəns	trải nghiệm, trải qua
83.	- app = application (n) - application (n) - applicant (n) - appliance (n)	- æp = ,æplə'keɪʃən - ,æplə'keɪʃən - 'æplɪkənt - ə'plaɪəns	ứng dụng đơn xin việc, sự áp dụng người xin việc đồ gia dụng
84.	- plan to v	plæn	lên kế hoạch làm gì
85.	- be known for st = be famous for - = be renowned for	- bi nəʊn fɔr = bi 'feɪməs fɔr - = bi rɪ'naʊnd fɔr	nổi tiếng vì
SPEAKING			
86.	- be open to st	- bi 'oʊpən tʊ	cởi mở đối với vấn đề gì
87.	- share st with sb	- ʃɛr	chia sẻ điều gì với ai
88.	- have fixed ideas/ opinions about st	- həv fɪkst aɪ'diəz/ ə 'pɪnjənz ə'baʊt	có quan điểm cố định về vấn đề gì
89.	- make a decision/ choice = decide (v) - make up one's mind	- meɪk ə dɪ'sɪʒən/ tʃɔɪs = , dɪ'saɪd - meɪk ʌp wʌnz maɪnd	quyết định
90.	- issue (n) = problem (n) = matter (n)	- 'ɪʃu = 'prɒbləm = 'mætər	vấn đề

91.	- be good at >< be bad at	- bi ɡʊd æt >< bi bæd æt	giỏi về >< dốt về
LISTENING			
92.	- complain to sb about st	- kəm'pleɪn tə ə'baʊt	phàn nàn với ai về vấn đề gì
93.	- let sb v = allow/ permit sb to v	- let vi = ə'laʊ/ 'pɜːmɪt	cho phép ai làm gì
94.	- limit the time	- 'lɪmət ðə taɪm	giới hạn, hạn chế thời gian
95.	- spend time on st	- spɛnd taɪm ɒn	dành thời gian vào việc gì
96.	- electronic device	- ɪˌlek'trɒnɪk dɪ'vaɪs	thiết bị điện tử
97.	- control (v) (n)	- kən'trɒl	điều khiển, kiểm soát
98.	- agree with sb on st - disagree with sb on st = have a disagreement with sb on st	- ə'ɡri - dɪs ə'ɡri = həv ə dɪsə'ɡrɪmənt	đồng ý với ai về điều gì không đồng ý với ai về điều gì
99.	- color one's hair	- 'kʌlə wʌnz heɪ	nhuộm tóc
100.	- upset (v) - upset (a) = sad (a) = depressed (a)	- əp'set - əp'set = sæd = dɪ'prest	làm ai đó buồn, gây xáo trộn buồn
101.	- tight (a) > < loose (a) - tighten (v) > < loosen (v) - tighten one's belt	- taɪt > < luːs - 'taɪtən > < 'luːsən - 'taɪtən wʌnz belt	chặt >< lỏng buộc chặt >< nới lỏng thắt lưng buộc bụng
102.	- use st for st	- juːz fɔː	sử dụng cái gì cho việc gì
103.	- worry about	- 'wɜːri ə'baʊt	lo lắng về
104.	- take away	- teɪk ə'weɪ	mang đi, lấy đi
WRITING			
105.	- screen time	- skrin taɪm	thời gian sử dụng thiết bị điện tử
106.	- wide (a) - width (n) - widen (v)	- waɪd - wɪðθ - 'waɪðən	rộng chiều rộng mở rộng
107.	- damage (v) = destroy (v) = devastate (v) - do damage to = do harm to	- 'dæmədʒ = dɪ'strɔɪ = 'devə'steɪt - du 'dæmədʒ tə = du hɑːm tə	phá hủy gây hại
108.	- eyesight (n)	- 'aɪ,saɪt	thị lực
109.	- cause (v) = lead to = result in = bring about	- kɔːz = lɪd tə = rɪ'zʌlt ɪn = brɪŋ ə'baʊt	gây ra
110.	- fair (a) ~ equal (a) ~ just (a) - unfair (a) = unequal (a) = unjust (a) - fairness (n) = equality (n) = justice (n)	- fɛə ~ 'ɪkwəl ~ dʒʌst - ən'fɛə = ə'nɪkwəl = ən'dʒʌst - 'fɛərnəs = ɪ'kwələti = 'dʒʌstəs	công bằng không công bằng sự công bằng, công lý
111.	- strict (a)	- strɪkt	ng nghiêm khắc

=> strictly (adv)	=> 'striktli	=> một cách nghiêm khắc
112.- quality (n) - quantity (n)	- 'kwələti - 'kwantəti	chất lượng số lượng
113.- useful (a) >< useless (a)	- 'ju:ʃəl >< 'ju:sləs	hữu ích >< vô ích
114.- support (v) (n)	- sə'pɔ:t	hỗ trợ, sự hỗ trợ
115.- conclude (v) - conclusion (n) - in conclusion	- kən'klud - kən'kluzən - ɪn kən'kluzən	kết luận phần kết luận kết luận là
116.- introduce (v) - introduction (n)	- ɪntrə'dus - ɪntrə'dʌkʃən	giới thiệu phần giới thiệu
117.- firmly (adv)	- 'fɜ:mlɪ	một cách chắc chắn
118.- digital device	- 'dɪdʒətəl dɪ'vaɪs	thiết bị công nghệ/ kĩ thuật số
119.- be likely to v ~ possible (a) ~ probable	- bi 'laɪkli ~ 'pɒsəbəl ~ 'prɒbəbəl	có thể, có khả năng
120.- outdoor activity	- 'aʊt,dɔ: æk'tɪvəti	hoạt động ngoài trời
121.- add (v) - addition (n) - in addition, - in addition to st, s + v	- æd - ə'dɪʃən - ɪn ə'dɪʃən, - ɪn ə'dɪʃən tʊ , ɛs + vɪ	thêm, cộng sự thêm vào thêm vào đó ngoài cái gì, ...
122.- look at = have a look at	- lʊk æt = həv ə lʊk æt	nhìn vào
123.- headache (n) - ache (v)	- 'heɪ,deɪk - eɪk	bệnh đau đầu đau
124.- ensure (v)	- ɛn'ʃʊə	đảm bảo
125.- protect (v) - be protective of - be overprotective of - protection (n)	- prə'tekt - bi prə'tektɪv əv - bi ,oʊvəprə'tektɪv əv - prə'tekʃən	bảo vệ bảo vệ, bao bọc ai quá bao bọc ai sự bảo vệ
COMMUNICATION & CULTURE		
126.- ask for permission	- æsk fər pər'mɪʃən	xin phép
127.- give sb permission	- gɪv pər'mɪʃən	cho phép
128.- certainly = absolutely = definitely	- 'sɜ:tənli = ,æbsə'lutli = 'defənətli	chắc chắn rồi
129.- musical taste	- musɪəl teɪst	gu âm nhạc
130.- career (n) - job (n) (n đếm được) - work (n) (n không đếm được) - profession (n) - occupation (n)	- kə'rɪr - dʒəb - wɜ:k - prə'feʃən - ɒkiupei ʃən	sự nghiệp (nhấn mạnh quá trình lâu dài của công việc) công việc, nhiệm vụ công việc, trách nhiệm công việc (thường là công việc trình độ cao: bác sĩ ...) nghề nghiệp (thường xuất hiện trong các mẫu đơn ...)
131.- process (n) ~ procedure (n)	- 'prɒ,ses ~ prə'sɪdʒər - 'prɒ,ses ('suədʒ/ fud)	quá trình, quy trình xử lý (rác thải), chế biến (thức

	- process (v) (sewage/ food) ~ treat (v)	~ trit	ăn)
132.- adapt to		- ə'dæpt tʊ	thay đổi để thích nghi với
133.- migrate (v) => migrant (n) - emigrate (v) => emigrant (n) - immigrate (v) => immigrant (n)		- 'maɪ,greɪt => 'maɪgrənt - 'ɛmə,greɪt => 'ɛməgrənt - 'ɪmə,greɪt => 'ɪməgrənt	di cư (tạm thời) => dân di cư di cư (vĩnh viễn) => dân di cư nhập cư => dân nhập cư
134.- individualism (n) - individual (a) (n)		- ,ɪndɪvɪ'duəlɪzəm - ,ɪndə'vɪdʒəwəl	chủ nghĩa cá nhân cá nhân
135.- free (a) - freedom (n)		- fri - 'frɪdəm	tự do, miễn phí sự tự do
136.- honest (a) >< dishonest (a) - honesty (n) >< dishonesty (n)		- 'ənəst >< dɪ'sənəst - 'ənəsti >< dɪ'sənəsti	trung thực >< không trung thực sự trung thực >< sự không trung thực
137.- competition (n) = contest (n) - compete (v) = contest (v) - competitive (a) - competitor (n) = contestant (n)		- ,kəmpə'tɪʃən = 'kəntest - kəm'pɪt = 'kəntest - kəm'petətɪv - kəm'petətər = kən'testənt	cuộc thi cạnh tranh, thi đấu mang tính cạnh tranh thí sinh
138.- on the one hand - on the other hand		- ʌn ðə wʌn hænd - ʌn ði 'ʌðər hænd	một mặt mặt khác
139.- fail to v - succeed in v-ing		- feɪl - sək'sɪd ɪn vɪŋ	thất bại thành công trong việc gì
140.- native language		- 'neɪtɪv 'læŋgwɪdʒ	ngôn ngữ bản địa
141.- keep v-ing = go on v-ing = carry on v-ing - = continue v-ing/ to v		kip vɪŋ = goʊ ʌn vɪŋ = 'kæri ʌn vɪŋ = kən'tɪnju vɪŋ/	tiếp tục làm gì
142.- try to v = attempt = endeavor = strive - = make an attempt/ effort - = be in attempt to v - try v-ing		traɪ = ə'tempt = ɪn'devər = straɪv = meɪk ən ə'tempt/ 'ɛfərt = bi ɪn ə'tempt - traɪ vɪŋ	cố gắng, nỗ lực làm gì thử làm gì
143.- force sb to v		fɔrs	ép buộc ai làm gì
144.- community (n)		- kəm'junəti	cộng đồng
145.- due to = owing to = because of - = on account of = on the ground of - = by virtue of + n		du tʊ = 'oʊɪŋ tʊ = brɪ'keɪz ʌv = ʌn ə'kaʊnt ʌv - = ʌn ðə graʊnd ʌv = baɪ 'vɜrtʃu ʌv + ən	bởi vì

146.- attitude to/towards/ about/on sb/st	'ætə,tud tʊ/tə'wɔːdz/ə 'bɑːt/ən	thái độ đối với
147.- expect sb to v - expectation (n)	- ɪk'spekt - ,ekspek'teɪʃən	mong đợi ai làm gì
148.- compare a with b	- kəm'per ə wɪð bi	so sánh a với b
149.- confide st to sb - confide in sb - confident in (ability)/ about st - confidential (a)	- kən'faɪd tʊ - kən'faɪd ɪn - 'kɒnfədənt ɪn (ə'bɪləti)/ ə 'bɑːt - ,kɒnfə'denʃəl	chia sẻ điều gì với ai tâm sự tự tin bí mật

GRAMMAR

1. SHOULD VÀ OUGHT TO

A. Cách dùng: * Should / shouldn't, ought to và ought not to được dùng để đưa ra ý kiến hoặc lời khuyên.		Ví dụ: You shouldn't judge people by their appearances. = You ought not to judge people by their appearances. (<i>Bạn không nên đánh giá người khác qua bề ngoài.</i>)			
B. Cấu trúc: <table><tr><td>Should/ shouldn't</td><td rowspan="2">V nguyên thể</td></tr><tr><td>ought to/ ought not to</td></tr></table>		Should/ shouldn't	V nguyên thể	ought to/ ought not to	Ví dụ: I think parents should / ought to take equal responsibility for childcare. (<i>Tôi nghĩ cha mẹ nên chịu trách nhiệm như nhau trong việc chăm sóc con cái.</i>)
Should/ shouldn't	V nguyên thể				
ought to/ ought not to					
* Should được dùng phổ biến hơn ought to . Ought to hơi mang tính trang trọng hơn should trong câu phủ định và nghi vấn.					

2. MUST VÀ HAVE TO (MUST AND HAVE TO)

	MUST	HAVE TO			
Khẳng định	Thể hiện sự bắt buộc bởi người nói You must respect your parents. (Bạn phải tôn trọng bố mẹ mình.)	Thể hiện sự bắt buộc từ bên ngoài You have to stop when the traffic light turns red. (Bạn phải dừng lại khi đèn đường chuyển màu đỏ.)			
Phủ định	Mustn't: không được phép làm gì We mustn't smoke here. (Chúng ta không được hút thuốc ở đây.)	Don't have to: không cần thiết phải làm gì You don't have to work overtime. (Bạn không cần phải làm thêm giờ.)			
Cấu trúc	Ví dụ: You must go home before curfew. (Con phải về nhà trước giờ giới nghiêm.) You have to attend the meeting at 6. (Bạn phải tham dự buổi họp lúc 6 giờ.)				
	<table><tr><td>must/ mustn't</td><td rowspan="2">V nguyên thể</td></tr><tr><td>have to/ don't have to</td></tr></table>	must/ mustn't	V nguyên thể	have to/ don't have to	
must/ mustn't	V nguyên thể				
have to/ don't have to					

EXERCISES

Ex 1. Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. gap | B. generation | C. grandparent | D. great |
| 2. A. gap | B. application | C. value | D. behavior |
| 3. A. hold | B. follow | C. force | D. notice |
| 4. A. control | B. economic | C. confidence | D. condition |
| 5. A. argue | B. breadwinner | C. express | D. extend |
| 6. A. footstep | B. roof | C. food | D. fool |
| 7. A. believe | B. extend | C. respect | D. gender |
| 8. A. control | B. forbid | C. force | D. complain |
| 9. A. special | B. common | C. consist | D. conflict |
| 10. A. complains | B. forbids | C. distracts | D. follows |

Ex 2. Circle A. B. C. or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. follow | B. gender | C. footstep | D. belief |
| 2. A. behave | B. differ | C. argue | D. follow |
| 3. A. belong | B. special | C. exist | D. allow |
| 4. A. refer | B. prepare | C. achieve | D. curious |
| 5. A. value | B. teamwork | C. welcome | D. accept |
| 6. A. create | B. platform | C. label | D. notice |
| 7. A. permission | B. difference | D. argument | D. cultural |
| 8. A. economic | B. generation | C. experience | D. electronic |
| 9. A. expression | B. important | C. tradition | D. influence |
| 10. A. eyesight | B. worry | C. respect | D. limit |

Ex 3. Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

E.g.: I have a terrible headache, so I _____ leave early.

- A. have to **B. must** C. ought to D. should
1. Our family is going to travel abroad this summer, so we _____ get our passport soon.
- A. ought to B. have to C. must D. should
2. Students _____ look at their notes during the test.
- A. don't have to B. shouldn't C. mustn't D. ought not to
3. You _____ find time for some relaxation every day.
- A. have to B. must C. should D. might
4. Each generation is likely to have different thoughts about how the family _____ interact.
- A. should B. must C. have to D. could
5. All the students _____ obey the school rules.
- A. must B. ought to C. should D. have to
6. My back has been hurting for weeks. I _____ go to the doctor's.
- A. don't have to B. have to C. mustn't D. must
7. My family _____ pay a lot of taxes every year.
- A. should B. has to C. must D. ought to
8. The local authority is really strict about protecting that piece of lawn. You _____ walk around it.

- A. mustn't B. ought not to C. shouldn't D. don't have to
9. It is a great party but I _____ go now.
A. should B. have to C. must D. ought to
10. Sometimes parents _____ be tolerant of their children's childlike behaviours.
A. should B. must C. have to D. mustn't
11. All students _____ complete their homework before going to class because it's a rule.
A. ought to B. have to C. must D. should
12. Parents _____ spend more time talking to their children to enhance family bonding.
A. should B. shouldn't C. must D. have to
13. If you want to be a friend of your children, you _____ change your mind about modern music and fashion.
A. don't have to B. have to C. ought to D. ought not to
14. The buffet restaurant is free for kids under 5 years old. _____ so you _____ pay for your son.
A. shouldn't B. mustn't C. don't have to D. ought not to
15. You _____ tell anyone about what I told you. It's a secret.
A. mustn't B. don't have to C. shouldn't D. ought not to
16. I _____ stay up late tonight because I have a lot of exercises to do.
A. have to B. should C. must D. ought to
17. You _____ judge other people based on their appearance.
A. don't have to B. ought not to C. shouldn't D. B & C
18. Spectators _____ show their tickets before they enter My Dinh stadium.
A. must B. have to C. should D. ought to
19. Vietnamese visitors _____ ought to have a Schengen visa to travel to Spain and Belgium.
A. must B. should C. have to D. may
20. When playing in the water park, children _____ be accompanied by adults.
A. should B. must C. have to D. ought to
21. You _____ drive If you don't have a driving licence.
A. ought not to B. don't have to C. mustn't D. shouldn't
22. We _____ book a table in advance at this restaurant. Just turn up and we'll be served right away.
A. don't have to B. shouldn't C. mustn't D. ought not to
23. I think you _____ let your daughter know your financial burden. She is mature enough to share with you.
A. have to B. must C. ought to D. might
24. You _____ respect your family values.
A. must B. mustn't C. don't have to D. have to
25. I will give you 5 more minutes to complete your exercise, and you _____ submit it to me at 10:30
A. must B. have to C. should D. ought to
26. You _____ have your hair dyed when you are a student. It's forbidden.
A. don't have to B. shouldn't C. mustn't D. ought not to
27. Your children are very sensitive during their teenage years, therefore, you _____ be rude to them.
A. should B. shouldn't C. must D. mustn't
28. Teenagers _____ spend too much time on social networks such as Facebook.
A. mustn't B. ought not to C. shouldn't D. couldn't
29. She _____ attend extracurricular activities because she lives too far from the school.

- A. mustn't B. shouldn't C. doesn't have to D. ought not to.
30. Everyone thinks that he _____ follow his father's footsteps and become a doctor.
A. should B. ought C. have to D. must
31. All students ____ wear uniforms at school because it is a rule.
A. should B. have to C. ought to D. must
32. You ____ finish your homework before you go to bed.
A. must B. have to C. should D. ought to
33. This drink isn't beneficial for health. You ____ drink it too much.
A. should B. ought to not C. ought not to D. mustn't
34. This warning sign indicates that you ____ step on the grass.
A. shouldn't B. mustn't C. don't have to D. ought not to
35. I think you ____ do exercise regularly in order to keep your body in good shape.
A. must B. should C. ought to D. Both B and C
36. I will lend you some money, but you ____ pay it back to me next week.
A. should B. have to C. must D. mustn't
37. Hoa ____ feed the cats because her mother has done it already.
A. has to B. doesn't have to C. must D. Both A and C
38. Those audiences ____ show their tickets before entering the concert hall.
A. have to B. must C. ought to D. don't have to
39. The children ____ spend too much time playing computer games.
A. mustn't B. ought to not C. shouldn't D. Both B and C
40. In case you're suffered from the injury, you ____ see the doctor today.
A. had better B. must C. ought D. have better
41. Water park is free for kids under 6 years old. so you ____ pay money for your son.
A. have to B. mustn't C. should D. don't have to
42. You look totally exhausted. You ____ take a rest instead of working overtime.
A. should B. ought C. must D. has better
43. Anyone ____ have a passport, even a visa when travelling all around the world
A. ought to B. must C. should D. has to
44. In the peak season, travellers ____ book their accommodation in advance.
A. have to B. must C. should D. ought
45. My car broke down yesterday, so I ____ catch a taxi to the office.
A. have to B. had better C. had to D. has to
46. We ____ eat as much fruit as possible in order to get enough vitamins for our bodies.
A. had better B. should C. ought to D. All are correct
47. You ____ tell anyone what I've revealed to you. It's still a secret.
A. mustn't B. had better not C. ought not to D. don't have to
48. If you still want to maintain this relationship, you ____ behave improperly like that.
A. ought to not B. ought not to C. mustn't D. don't have to
49. When playing or swimming in the pool, children ____ be accompanied by their parents.
A. should B. must C. don't have to D. have to
50. We ____ go to work by car. Sky train is a wise choice during rush hour.

A. ought to

B. mustn't

C. shouldn't

D. have to

Ex 4.

Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following

questions

1. The _____ refers to the difference in attitudes or behavior between a younger generation and the older one.

A. argument

B. generation gap

C. conflict

D. disagreement

2. Living under the same roof with three or four generations can be frustrating because of the lack of space, independence, and the daily _____

A. arguments

B. debates

C. conflicts

D. quarrel

3. He shared his father's _____ that people should work hard for their living.

A. belief

B. gap

C. arguments

D. complaint

4. Parents can't always respond effectively to aggressive _____ of their children

A. generation

B. thought

C. behaviour

D. roles

5. She works in television, following _____ her father's footsteps.

A. with

B. on

C. in

D. of

6. My parents _____ us advice, but never force us to do what they want.

A. give

B. follow

C. provide

D. take

7. My grandparents encourage me to _____ my dream to become an engineer

A. quit

B. follow

C. improve

D. awake

8. I deeply respect David _____ what he has achieved.

A. for

B. about

C. of

D. to

9. She found herself _____ conflict with her parents over her future career.

A. in

B. out

C. for

D. on

10. Everyone was _____ towards him, listening carefully to his long explanations.

A. respected

B. respective

C. respectable

D. respectful

11. Breadwinning and childcare are the _____ roles of men and women in society

A. respecting

B. respective

C. respectable

D. respectful

12. Julie and Mark aged 17 and 19 _____

A. respectfully

B. respectively

C. respectably

D. respectfully

13. He ranked first in the public English speaking contest. It was a perfectly _____ result.

A. respecting

B. respective

C. respectable

D. respectful

14. Parents are pleased when their children know how to be _____ to others.

A. frustrating

B. responsible

C. respectful

D. studious

15. If you are a part of a (n) _____, you may live with your grandparents, aunts and uncles.

A. generation gap

B. extended family

C. nuclear family

D. blended family

16. Different _____ in a family often result in interesting debates and occasional disagreements.

A. viewpoints

B. hairstyles

C. burdens

D. trends

17. I usually get into _____ with my brother about trivial things.

A. differences

B. conflicts

C. generation gap

D. unemployment

18. One disadvantage of living in a/an _____ is that grandparents may see things from different viewpoints.

A. extended family

B. nuclear family

C. small family

D. dormitory

19. Some parents may also find their children's behavior unacceptable and disrespectful to traditional _____

A. customs

B. values

C. spirits

D. standard

20. In order to ____ the gap between the old generation and the younger one, mutual understanding is the vital key.
- A. bridge B. widen C. lessen D. lower
21. The wisest solution would be for parents and their children to ____ each other as friends
- A. cure B. treat C. show D. behave
22. There is no need for gender ____ because men and **women** can do many of the same tasks.
- A. issues B. equality C. roles D. gaps
23. I live in a/an ____ with my parents and my elder sister in the coastal area
- A. extended family B. nuclear family C. extended house D. nuclear house
24. One advantage of living in a/an ____ is to strengthen relationship between young children and adults.
- A. nuclear family B. nuclear house C. extended family D. extended house
25. 13. In my opinion, family members are responsible for ____.
- A. the housework B. the chores C. homework D. A and B
26. 15. After graduating from university, I want to ____ my father's footsteps.
- A. follow in B. succeed in C. go after D. keep up
27. 17. Four generations living in the same roof will have different ____ of lifestyle.
- A. gaps B. rules C. manners D. viewpoints
28. 23. Generation ____ is the difference in the thoughts and viewpoints amongst generations living together.
- A. distance B. gap C. space. D. All are correct
29. 25. My parents don't let me get married until I graduate from university and they never ____ their mind about that.
- A. keep B. impose C. focus D. change
30. 26. The ____ arises when Jack and his parents have considerable disagreement on his choice of university.
- A. discrimination B. conflict C. agreement D. gap
31. If you just live with your parents and your siblings, you live in a ____.
- A. big family B. small family C. extended family D. nuclear family
32. ____ in a multi-generational family are unavoidable.
- A. advantages B. habits C. conflicts D. punishment
33. I usually get into ____ with my brother about trivial things.
- A. differences B. conflicts C. generation gap D. unemployment
34. He doesn't want to follow in his father's ____ as a doctor.
- A. attitude B. privacy C. tradition D. footstep
35. Over the past few years, in both the USA and the UK, the number of multi-generational households with three or four ____ living under the same roof has increased
- A. generations B. generators C. generates D. generation
36. My parents' imposition ____ no difference to my decision of choosing the future career
- A. gives B. pays C. takes D. makes
37. John often ____ into conflict with his parents because he missed his curfew
- A. put B. came C. got D. B&C
38. My parents keep ____ about my clothes.
- A. complaining B. complain C. to complain D. complained

39. Young people don't always understand their parents' points of views. _____, they prefer to be free to make their own decisions on their future career.
- A. However B. Instead C. Furthermore D. Yet
40. They came here last week, and we'll pay a return visit _____ them in the summer.
- A. for B. from C. to D. around
41. He's always worrying _____ his weight.
- A. about B. for C. with D. of
42. There have been changes in public attitudes _____ marriage
- A. to B. towards C. about D. All are correct
43. I'm going to complain _____ the authorities _____ the noise of the new club.
- A. for/ about B. to/ for C. to/ about D. about/for
44. My parents keep _____ me because they think they know what is best for me
- A. control B. to control C. controlling D. controlled
45. Pressure of childcare force young couples _____ back with their parents
- A. move B. to move C. moved D. moving
46. You can't _____ your child to watch the movie that he doesn't like.
- A. control B. forbid C. impose D. force
47. Parents' strict rules may put more _____ on teenagers.
- A. burden B. pressure C. problem D. stuff
48. The major factor _____ the generation gap is lack of communication between parents and their children
- A. causing B. resulting C. leading D. making
49. Instead of _____ their children to do things in a very controlling way, parents try to explain what they expect them to do and why they should do that.
- A. allowing B. permitting C. encouraging D. forcing
50. Topics such as genders and drugs, which used to be avoided in family conversations are now more _____
- A. common B. popular C. prominent D. dominant
51. As children grow up, they want to be more _____, create their own opinions and make their own decisions
- A. dependent B. dependable C. independent D. undependable
52. I was tired and couldn't _____ on doing my research project properly.
- A. concentrate B. look C. pay attention D. Both A and C
53. All of my relatives are doctors—medical skill just _____ in the blood. That type of passion can't be taught.
- A. flows B. runs C. move D. pass
54. For Mrs. White, 30, her role as shop manager is a far _____ from her previous job as an air hostess.
- A. laugh B. cry C. try D. run
55. Breadwinning and childcare are the _____ roles of men and women in society
- A. respecting B. respective C. respectable D. respectful
56. Julie and Mark, aged 17 and 19 _____
- A. expectingly B. respectively C. respectably D. respectfully
57. He ranked first in the public English speaking contest. It was a perfectly _____ result.
- A. respecting B. respective C. respectable D. respectful
58. If I were you, I would _____ the truth to your parents
- A. say B. speak C. talk D. tell

59. Everybody _____ fun of him because his family was poor

- A. had B. made C. took D. gave

60. I do not think that a different design would have significantly _____ a difference.

- A. created B. made C. did D. formed

Ex 5.

Fill in the blank with a suitable word given in the box

taste	argument	footstep	expressed	view	gap
experience	nuclear	consist	respect	extended	curious

- From the parental _____, children are usually expected to follow traditional norms.
- It's interesting that you and your parents have the same _____ in music
- One advantage of living in an _____ family is that there are more experienced members to ask for help when you are in a struggle.
- A lot of people think that life in a _____ family is more comfortable because of less generation gap
- Open-minded parents find it less challenging to close the generation _____ between them and their children.
- Single-parent families _____ of one parent with his or her children
- She works in television, following in her father's _____.
- Later, he _____ his regret that he hadn't taken his parents' advice
- The children had an _____ about/over what game to play.
- The old generation will provide you with invaluable _____
- You should show your parents more _____ because they are the ones who care about you most.
- Babies are _____ about everything around them, always asking questions

Ex 6. Fill in the blank with a suitable word given in the box

critical	social	experiment	hire	complain
upset	limit	tight	eyesight	career

- Parents encourages their children to _____ new ideas or method to solve the problems
- You mustn't _____ your mother with agression and rebel
- _____ thinking skills enable students to evaluate information.
- Too much time on digital devices can damage _____, reduce sleep time and cause weight gain.
- The generation gap in their family is mainly about differences in musical tastes, _____ choice and lifestyles.
- _____ media are changing the way people communicate, work, and shop.
- Workers _____ about the conditions in which they are forced to work.
- You will need to _____ new staff when you develop your bussiness
- My parents _____ my screen time so that I can have more time for outdoor activities
- Her grandma forbid her to wear _____ jeans and high heels

Ex 7. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in capitals

- He shouldn't treat his parents _____. (**DISRESPECT**)
- My wife is _____ for cooking meals. (**RESPONSIBILITY**)
- We are in need of _____ professionals for this subject. (**EXPERIENCE**)
- There are at least three _____ living under the same roof in my family. (**GENERATIONAL**)
- Members of Generation Z born in a time of great technological developments and changes are called _____ natives (**DIGIT**)

6. Each generation has its _____, which are influenced by the historical, economic and social conditions of the country they live in (**CHARACTER**)
7. Gen Xers are known as _____ thinkers because they achieved higher levels of education than previous generations (**CRITIC**)
8. Gen Zers are very _____ and able to experiment with social platforms to suit their needs (**CREATE**)
9. Many important _____ documents were destroyed when the library was burned (**HISTORY**)
10. _____ is one of the common characteristics of Generation Y (**CURIOUS**)

Ex 8. Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition

1. Generation gap is the difference _____ attitudes or behaviour between younger and older age groups, which can cause a lack of understanding
2. We live with our parents, so we don't have to worry _____ childcare. Our mom helps us take care of our children when we go to work everyday.
3. Generation gap refers _____ the difference in the ways of thinking and perception in the people of two different generations
4. They're always arguing with each other _____ money.
5. She and I hold opposing views _____ the matter of choosing an university
6. Finally, I decide to follow _____ my father's footsteps to work in state-owned enterprise.
7. They came here last week, and we'll pay a return visit _____ them in the summer.
8. He's always worrying _____ his weight.
9. I never thought I could make it as an actor, but my parents always believed _____ me.
10. My work at that time just consisted _____ typing letters.
11. There's a big difference _____ viewpoints between members in his family
12. Her parents' opinions make no difference _____ her decisions
13. Their lives are a far cry _____ his own poor childhood
14. She's always arguing _____ her mother about trivial things
15. I had a big argument with my brother _____ small things this morning.
16. His parents hold different views _____ the university he should enter
17. He wanted to follow _____ his mother's footsteps and be a ballroom dancer.
18. We had a discussion _____ generation gap
19. She had a lot of respect _____ him as an actor, but didn't like the way he treated other members of the cast.
20. Everyone was respectful _____ him, listening carefully to his long explanations

Ex 9. Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition

21. She looks down _____ people who haven't been to college.
22. They adored him and looked up _____ him because of his dedication to charity
23. He still lives _____ his parents because of the high cost of housing
24. They have no money and are forced to live _____ charity
25. We need to get more young people interested _____ the sport.
26. These days we rely heavily _____ computers to organize our work.
27. She showed a distinct lack _____ enthusiasm for the idea of becoming a mother.
28. There have been changes in public attitudes _____ marriage
29. I'm going to complain _____ the authorities _____ the noise of the new club

30. Children's growing need puts a burden _____ their parents
31. My parents keep comparing me _____ their friends' children
32. Her mom sympathized _____ her because she had a lot of homework to do
33. We are _____ need of will and determination to realize our dream
34. I deeply respect David _____ what he has achieved.
35. She found herself _____ conflict with her parents over her future career.
36. His ideas on childcare may differ considerably _____ those of other parents.
37. Nuclear families consist _____ parents and children
38. John often comes _____ conflict with his boss.
39. This necklace belonged _____ my grandmother.
40. Their children have all grown _____ and left home now.

Ex 10. Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition

41. He's got some funny ideas about how to bring _____ children.
42. A new generation, labelled Gen Alpha will be _____ the scene
43. She's gone _____ a lot of difficulties in order to achieve what she has.
44. We're taking _____ new staff at the moment.
45. People of Generation Y are known _____ their curiosity
46. My parents are open _____ new opinions
47. Teenagers are good _____ using electronic devices
48. My parents keep complaining _____ my clothes and hairstyles
49. How long did you spend _____ your homework?
50. They have had several disagreements _____ their neighbours.
51. Kenvin mainly uses his smartphone and laptop _____ his study
52. Too much screen time is bad _____ teenagers's health
53. Was it really fair _____ the elder sister to ask her to do all the housework?
54. Look _____ a computer or smartphone screen for a long time can damage their eyesight
55. Too much screen time can lead _____ sleep and weight problems
56. The good thing about children is that they adapt very easily _____ new environments.
57. Due _____ their different addtitudes, childrent may have cultural values different from their parents's ones
58. He was quite close _____ his older brother and his baby sister
59. You mustn't wear shorts to school. It's _____ the school rules
60. I think parents shouldn't compare their children _____ other's.. They will become less confident _____ their abilities

Ex 11. Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s)

1. Traditional educating methods of parents can discourage children from becoming independent
 A. conventional B. modern C. uncommon D. ineffective
2. He got involved in a quarrel with his neighbour.
 A. tradition B. argument C. debate D. controversy
3. Open communication can bridge the gap between parents and children
 A. accept B. increase C. widen D. shorten

4. This flat is a far cry from the house they had before.
 A. similar to B. completely different from C. indifferent to D. extended
5. Despite being a kid, Tuan always helps his mother do the chores every day.
 A. homework B. works C. housework D. house duties
6. I deeply look up to David for what he has achieved.
 A. respect B. see C. disrespect D. force
7. Their diet consisted of vegetables which are good for health
 A. involved in B. made up C. was composed of D. excluded
8. There were few similarities in the brothers' physical characteristics.
 A. appearance B. feature C. quantity D. attractiveness
9. Listening is an important part of the relationship between parents and children
 A. special B. certain C. particular D. vital
10. Her parents tried to influence her in her choice of university.
 A. affect B. worry C. follow D. treat
11. Another factor lies in differences in musical tastes, fashion, and political views between young people and their parents
 A. ideas B. tastes C. opinions D. visions
12. With the price increases, we are all having to economize from now on
 A. spend B. waste C. tighten our belt D. save money
13. We have learn valuable lessons from our grandparents
 A. valueless B. worthless C. memorable D. invaluable
14. The poor harvest caused prices to rise sharply.
 A. led B. reasoned C. brought about D. resulted from
15. She laid down strict rules for her tenants including prompt payment of rent.
 A. law B. regulation C. power D. order
16. Regardless of their children's preference, they impose the profession they favor on their children (synonyms)
 A. Rather than B. Apart from C. Irrespective of D. Because of
17. Many parents find it hard to understand their children when they are teenagers.
 A. adults B. elders C. adolescents D. kids
18. There're many problems which are unavoidable when living in an extended family.
 A. profits B. issues C. views D. merits
19. The newborn baby takes after his grandfather. They both have dimples
 A. cares for B. resembles C. differs from D. look after
20. Their diet consisted of vegetables which are good for health
 A. involved in B. made up C. was composed of D. excluded
21. The poor harvest caused prices to rise sharply.
 A. led B. reasoned C. brought on D. resulted from
22. Teachers should differentiate clearly between different kinds of correction
 A. differ B. tell the difference C. consider D. regard
23. The two groups were similar with respect to income and status.
 A. respecting B. in regard to C. concerning D. All are correct
24. Could you lend me a hand and pick up Nam from school today?

A. shake hands with me B. join hands with me C. help me D. hand out

25. I thought being excellent at computers **runs in your family**

A. is a common feature of a family C. is available to use in your family
B. helps members in your family have good relationships D. is what your family imposes on you.

26. My parents always **try** to control me and compare me with their friends' children

A. effort B. attempt C. afford D. impose

27. She laid down strict **rules** for her tenants including prompt payment of rent.

A. law B. regulation C. power D. order

28. Her parents always **regarded** her as the smartest of their children.

A. considered B. observed C. wished D. awarded

29. Despite some conflicts, **by and large**, our family is very happy

A. In particular B. In general C. On the whole D. B & C

30. Call me if you have any problems **regarding** your work.

A. respecting B. respected C. concerned D. in respect to

31. Norms are standards of behavior that are **typical** or accepted within a particular group or society

A. unusual B. normal C. special D. specific

32. My parents think that I am irresponsible but actually I am too **busy** to help around the house

A. free B. occupied C. full D. stressed

33. There is one **particular** patient I'd like you to see.

A. general B. specific C. special D. normal

34. After not speaking to each other for years, the two brothers decided to **bury the hatchet/ difference**.

A. stop being unfriendly and become friends again C. argue with each other
B. have an open discussion D. have a row

35. Have you **made up your mind** which university you will enter?

A. offered B. planned C. decided D. enjoyed

36. Many obese children are bullied at school **due to** their weight.

A. despite B. because of C. in spite of D. besides

37. **Carry on** following your dream and you will be successful in the future

A. stop B. bring C. prevent D. continue

38. **In addition**, she works as a nurse in the holidays.

A. Besides B. For example C. Therefore D. However

39. Teenagers now **values** individualism, freedom, competition

A. appreciates B. costs C. evaluates D. complains

40. She never **attempted** to explain her behaviour to her family.

A. affected B. quit C. tried D. complains

41. Our lives have changed a lot since computers have **come on the scene**.

A. disappeared B. developed C. seen D. arrived

42. She had very little office experience, so the company wouldn't **take on** her.

A. fire B. hire C. sack D. interview

43. They **relied** on the advice of their parents and teachers

A. followed B. depended C. took D. accepted

44. He had gone through a very difficult time before he succeeded in his business

- A. experimented B. examined C. experienced D. adapt

Ex 12. Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the word(s) **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined word(s)

1. If you live in an extended family, you'll have great joy and get support of other members.

- A. close family B. traditional family C. nuclear family D. large family

2. Domestic violence is strictly forbidden all over the world

- A. permitted B. limited C. restricted D. prohibited

3. Jane found herself in conflict with her parents over her future career.

- A. disagreement B. harmony C. controversy D. fighting

4. I can't concentrate on my work because of the noise caused by my children.

- A. focus B. abandon C. neglect D. allow

5. We greatly respect my teacher for all of the best things that she brought to us.

- A. look up to B. look forwards C. look for D. look down on

6. There must be a mutual trust between parents and children

- A. reliance B. belief C. defendant D. suspicion

7. He was studying the complex similarities and differences between humans and animals.

- A. distinction B. resemblances C. similarities D. B&C

8. Although she was older than her husband. She was emotionally quite immature.

- A. adult B. innocent C. childish D. childlike

9. A typical working day for me begins at 7.30.

- A. unusual B. representative C. normal D. ordinary

10. John is the black sheep of the family. He is currently serving 5 years in jail for stealing a car

- A. a member of a family who is regarded as a disgrace and an embarrassment

- B. a member of a family who supports family by raising sheep

- C. a member of a family who confers prestige on his family

- D. a breadwinner

11. They are terribly upset by the break-up of their parents' marriage.

- A. sad B. worried C. happy D. funny

12. Tight jeans and high heels are considered to be unsuitable for teenagers

- A. loose B. lost C. relaxed D. soft

13. She had very little office experience, so the company wouldn't take on her.

- A. fire B. hire C. employ D. interview

Ex 13. Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the words/ phrases that need correction

1. I (A) stayed up (B) late last night because I (C) mustn't go to school (D) on Sunday.

2. We (A) ought to not play football (B) as (C) it's raining (D) outside.

3. (A) According to the rules (B) of this game, you (C) had better not (D) drop the ball.

4. (A) The school regulations (B) say that students (C) don't have to (D) fight each other.

5. You ought (A) to not be rude (B) to your friends; otherwise people (C) will say you (D) have no manners.

6. (A) Some teenagers (B) want expensive clothes, which (C) can leads to financial burden (D) on their parents.

7. I have to (A) tidied my room before my mother (B) comes back home. She (C) can't stand a (D) messy house

8. She (A) should go (B) out late (C) at night because of danger

9. She (A) have to speak English (B) well (C) because her current job (D) needs it

10. (A) You must wear a helmet when you (B) ride a motorbike, (C) otherwise you will (D) be punished
11. He (A) oughtn't to find another (B) solution to this problem if he (C) doesn't want to get (D) fired
12. You (A) ought to stay up (B) at night, (C) which is (D) not good for your health
13. We (A) haven't to (B) buy souvenirs (C) for Sally. She (D) doesn't like them
14. You (A) don't have to use (B) mobile phones (C) in the class because of their (D) negative effects

Ex 14. Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the words/ phrases that need correction

1. You (A) have to (B) made sure that children (C) don't play outside alone.
2. You (A) mustn't (B) uses the motorbike without a driver's license. It's (C) against the law.
3. Drivers (A) haven't (B) to stop at (C) yellow traffic lights.
4. You (A) ought (B) to taking him (C) to the emergency room.
5. During the lesson, (A) does you (B) have (C) to listen to your teacher carefully and take notes quickly.
6. Students (A) don't have to (B) consume (C) food or drink in the class or in the library.
7. Get out of the grass! (A) You (B) must walk on the grass (C) here.
8. The baby (A) is sleeping. (B) You (C) don't have to shout.
9. Lien, we (A) must (B) are (C) quicker or we will miss the last train to Hai Phong city.
10. You (A) have to (B) feed the dog. (C) I've already fed it.

Ex 15. Mark the letter A. B. C. or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction

1. (A) I will leave the party early (B) because (C) I must (D) studying for my exam.
2. I (A) stayed up (B) late last night because I (C) mustn't go to school (D) on Sunday.
3. We (A) ought to not play football (B) as (C) it's raining (D) outside.
4. You (A) mustn't (B) to drive a car (C) if you (D) don't have a driving licence.
5. If you (A) want some useful (B) advice, you (C) have better talk to your parents (D) about your problem.
6. I (A) had stay at home 3 days (C) due to (D) snowing heavily.
7. Because of his (A) poverty, he (B) has to (C) struggling to (D) make ends meet.
8. (A) According to the rules (B) of this game, you (C) had better not (D) drop the ball.
9. If you want (A) to get a higher mark in the next test, you (B) have better put (C) more effort (D) into vocabulary.
10. We (A) shouldn't make an appointment (B) with this doctor. You (C) can see him whenever you (D) want.
11. Look at the sky, it (A) is going to rain. (B) Thus, you (C) must bring (D) along a raincoat.
12. I (A) ought to go home now (B) because I don't want (C) to walk in the (D) dark.
13. (A) As our teacher said yesterday, we (B) ought to not worry (C) about the mid-term test. (D) Take it easy.
14. This competition is (A) optional, so we (B) not (C) have to take part in (D) it.
15. (A) Despite having (B) a little chance to win, you (C) should give up your dream (D) of becoming a star.
16. The professor (A) told me that we (B) should give this assignment in (C) by Thursday at the (D) latest.
17. What you (A) should do now is (B) to make slides for the presentation tomorrow as we have (C) a little time (D) left.
18. You (A) have to apply (B) for this position (C) as soon as possible (D) since it has only three vacancies.
19. Ms. Anna (A) will give a fascinating lecture at 8 a. m., (B) so you (C) should (D) be here at 7.45 to check in.
20. My (A) advice is you (B) have to consider carefully (C) before (D) making the final decision.

Ex 16. Circle A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

1. Lan: Mum, can I go to my friend's birthday party this Saturday evening?

Lan's mother: _____. Whose birthday is it?

- A. None of my business B. Please do C. Certainly D. How dare you

2. Lan: Is it OK if I stay the night at her house after the party?

Lan's mother: Oh, _____. You must come back home before 10 p.m.

- A. Go ahead B. Sorry to hear that C. Sure D. I'm afraid not

3. Nam: Mum, can I invite my friends to party tonight?

Nam's father: _____. It would be great.

- A. Of course you can B. Please don't C. Sorry D. I'm afraid not

4. Nam: Dad, do you mind if I color my hair?

Nam's father: _____. It is unsuitable for students like you.

- A. Of course you can B. I'm sorry but that's not possible
C. Go ahead D. I can't agree more

5. - "Would you mind if I opened the windows? It's too stuffy in here." - " _____ "

- A. Yes, of course. B. No, please do. C. I think it is OK. D. You look so tired

6. "From my point of view, all family members should share the chores equally". - " _____ "

- A. It's a breathtaking view. B. You lied to me.
C. But you're right. D. There's no doubt about it.

7. "I've been awarded a scholarship to Harvard University." - " _____ "

- A. Just kidding! B. It's up to you. C. Good job! D. Same to you. Thanks!

8. "Don't forget to finish your homework before class". - " _____ "

- A. I'll do it later. B. Not much. C. It's quite difficult. D. Thank you for reminding me.

9. "Thanks a lot for helping me fix the car yesterday." - " _____ "

- A. I'd love to. B. You're welcome. C. Of course not. D. I like it.

10. "I've seen John at the workshop on communication skills." - " _____ "

- A. I see. I'll call him. C. That can't be John because he's in Paris now.
B. The workshop was very useful. D. No, I don't think so.

11. "How do I sign up for the psychology course?" - " _____ "

- A. You need to fill in the online application form first. C. The course was full.
B. It's not yours. D. Your deadline is May 15.

12. "What's about going to the waterpark?" - " _____ "

- A. That's a good idea B. That's right. C. Of course! D. I'm sorry I can't.

13. "Hi, I'd like to buy three tickets for the *Lost in Fear*."

- A. How many tickets? B. I'm sorry. They were sold out.
C. We don't like this film. D. You should see other interesting films.

14. "Do you enjoy buying souvenirs?" - " _____ "

- A. No, I don't. B. No, thank you! C. Never mind D. No, I am not.

15. "Which show would you like to watch, madam?" - " _____ "

- A. Here you are! B. No, thanks. C. I am sorry. D. Pardon?

16. "What did you do on Sunday?" - " _____ "

- A. No way! B. Not much. C. It was great. D. I don't care.

17. "I love listening to rock n' roll. How about you?" - " _____ "

- A. I can't stand it. B. I can't help it. C. I can't do it. D. I can't wait for it.

Ex 17. Rewrite the following sentences as long as the meaning is unchanged. using modals

1. It is better for you to talk to your parents about your problem.

You _____

2. If I were you, I would study hard to pass the exam

You _____

3. It is a good idea for us to learn vocabulary every day.

We _____

4. I'd advise you to tell the truth to your family

You _____

5. It is not necessary for us to wear uniforms every day

I _____

6. We aren't allowed to drive without wearing a helmet.

We _____

7. It is necessary for young people to plan their future career carefully

Young people _____

8. It is very important to pay attention to the content of the lesson.

You _____

Ex 18. Rewrite each sentence so that the new sentence has a similar meaning to the original one, using modals

1. Parents find it unnecessary to satisfy all their children's needs.

→ Parents don't _____

2. My advice is that you try to avoid all junk food

→ You _____

3. Am I required to show my identification card to process a bank transfer?

→ Do _____

4. Swearing every time you need to emphasize something is not a good idea

→ You _____

5. In the UK, you are not allowed to buy or drink alcohol in pubs or shops if you are under 18.

→ In the UK, you _____

6. Residents in this city are strictly forbidden to engage in any illegal religious activities.

→ Residents in this city _____

7. It's my brother's duty to clean the house every weekend

→ My brother _____

8. Visitors are not allowed to leave the island because of a terrible storm.

→ Visitors _____

Ex 19. Rewrite the following sentences as long as the meaning is unchanged, using modal verbs

1. I **advise** him to stop wasting money on lottery.

He _____

2. It's **necessary** for you to finish your homework before going to bed

You _____

3. It isn't **necessary** for you to bring food and drink for lunch.

You _____

4. Fishing is **not allowed** in this park.

You _____

5. Every receptionist in our hotel is **obliged** to wear a uniform.

Every receptionist in our hotel _____

6. It's **forbidden for shops** to sell cigarettes to children.

Shops _____

7. It's **optional** for waiters to wear a tie.

Waiters _____

8. His doctor **advises** him not to drink too much alcohol.

He _____

9. It's **obligatory** for every employee to keep the company's information secret.

Every employee _____

10. Teachers **advise** me to study English to get a good job

I _____

Ex 20. Complete the sentences without changing the meaning.

1. It is a good idea for me to do voluntary work.

I _____

2. It is very important for us to do well at school.

We _____

3. It is not necessary for me to agree with everything my parents say.

I _____

4. My parents never let me forget to do my homework.

My parents always _____

5. They don't allow me to stay overnight at my friend's house.

They don't let _____

6. My mother expects me to work as a teacher like her.

My mother _____

7. He is interested in participating in social media

He is keen _____

8. His mother forbids him to play computer games

His parents don't allow _____

Ex 21. Rewrite each sentence using the word(s) in the brackets, without changing its meaning.

1. If I were you, I would spend more time talking with children.

You _____

2. John doesn't get permission to use that computer.

John _____

3. It is necessary that people who work here leave by 6 p.m.

People _____

4. Every staff isn't allowed to smoke or eat in the office.

Every staff _____

5. Customers are advised to check their luggage before leaving the airport.

Customers _____

6. It is forbidden for students to cheat in the exam

Students _____

7. Ms. Ly is in charge of cleaning the floor every day.

Ms Ly has _____

8. You are not allowed to take photographs in the museum.

You _____

9. It would be a good idea for you to share the housework with your mother.

You _____

10. It is not necessary for Jack to call Ben today.

Jack _____

Ex 22. Complete the following sentences, using given words

1. Many/ teenager/ spend/ too/ much/ time/ digital/ device

2. Parents/ should/ strictly/ limit/ children's/ screen time/ because/ bad/ effect/ digial/ device

3. My/ parent/ keep/ complain/ clothes/ hairstyles

4. Lan/ not/ allowed/ colour/ hair/ or/ wear/ high heels

5. Lien's/ grandma/ not/ allow/ her/ wear/ tight jeans

6. Despite/ old age/ my/ grandparent/ open/ new/ ways/ thinking

7. Young/ generation/ good/ use/ electronic/ device

8. Nam's/ parent/ not/ force/ him/ follow/ footstep

Ex 23. Listen to the conversation. Decide if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

	TRUE	FALSE
1. Linda's parents are pleased with her choice of clothes.		
2. Tom shares Linda's opinion on clothes.		
3. Linda wants to look more fashionable.		
4. Tom's parents don't let him play computer games.		
5. Playing computer games is a form of relaxation for Tom.		

KEY

1. F 2. F

3. T

4. T

5. T

Ex 24. Listen to the recording about relationship problems between parents and teenage children. Decide whether the following statements are true (T), or false (F) according to the speaker.

	T	F
1. Parents sometimes find it hard to talk to their teenage children.		
2. Teenagers always like talking about their school work.		
3. Teenagers hate questions that aim to check up on them.		
4. Parents should push their teenage children to talk about school, work and future plans, if necessary.		
5. Parents should watch for danger signs in some teenagers who may smoke or try using drugs or alcohol.		

Ex 25. Read the following passage and mark the letter A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

THE GENERATION GAP

People talk about the generation gap as a kind of division between young people and their parents. It is something which is generally a problem when children enter their teenage years, and (1)_____ in complaints on both sides. Parents, for example, can often be heard to say that young people are (2)_____ and disobedient and in addition tend to be irresponsible when spending because they don't appreciate the (3)_____ of money. Adolescents, on the other hand, complain that their parents don't understand them.

What has gone wrong? One explanation (4)_____ in how society has changed. In the past, children would typically continue the way of life of their parents. In today's world, parents are very (5)_____ for their children because they want them to achieve more than they did. The problem is that the children often don't agree with their parents' plans. Teenagers also reach maturity at an earlier age than they used to and want their independence sooner. The resulting conflict is painful to both sides.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. leads | B. brings | C. results | D. contributes |
| 2. A. disrespected | B. disrespectful | C. disrespectable | D. disrespecting |
| 3. A. cost | B. worth | C. value | D. amount |
| 4. A. puts | B. stays | C. lies | D. comes |
| 5. A. ambitious | B. demanding | C. required | D. expectant |

Ex 26. Read the following passage and mark the letter A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

There are some ways by which generation gap can be bridged. Firstly, parents and their children have to be aware of the importance of open communication. In order to break the "ice" and rebuild a close parent-child relationship, communication is extremely crucial. Parents should not only concentrate (1) _____ their jobs and leave their children alone. They have to reserve some specific time to be with their children and show care to them. Similarly, children have to discuss serious things or big decisions with their parents as it (2) _____ respect to them. On the whole, both parents and children should try to explain their ideas to family members in a forgiving manner without anger or hatred.

The second one is that parents must not put too much pressure on their children's studies. Parents (3) _____ have too high expectation. They have to discuss their children's progress with the teachers. Moreover, parents should work closely with schools through Parent-Teacher Association in order to participate in more talks and

extracurricular activities with their children. (4) _____, parents should know what their children like the most. Indeed, they should give their children a chance to choose what they love if the choices resort to proper outlets. Accordingly, the generation gap between parents and their children can easily be bridged

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. in | B. for | C. on | D. with |
| 2. A. shows | B. gets | C. feels | D. takes |
| 3. A. should | B. shouldn't | C. have to | D. must |
| 4. A. However | B. Therefore | C. As a result | D. Furthermore |

Ex 27. Read the following text and choose the best answer to fill in the blank

When a person (1) _____ influenced by their friends or peers to behave in a certain way or adopt a particular type of behavior, dress, or attitude in order to fit in, this is peer pressure. Feeling accepted is a strong driving force for people of all ages, and so learning how to deal (2) _____ peer pressure—both positive and negative—is an important life skill. Peer pressure is usually perceived as something negative, such as when a person feels compelled by their peers—whether friends or not—to do something that they don't want to do. The teen years are a time when many people experiment and push boundaries, often because they want to impress their friends. While negative peer pressure makes a person feel unhappy, unwell, or uncomfortable, positive peer pressure boosts a person's feelings of wellness and (3) _____. When individuals align themselves with positive people, the supportive atmosphere can lead to healthy choices. (4) _____, when friends join a club or sports team, or work hard to achieve good marks, it can have a positive effect on everyone in that group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. remains | B. are | C. feels | D. smells |
| 2. A. to | B. with | C. for | D. of |
| 3. A. arguments | B. conflicts | C. anger | D. happiness |
| 4. A. For example | B. However | C. Therefore | D. As a result |

Ex 28. Read the following passage and mark the letter A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

My family are a funny lot. Take my father's brother, Uncle George, for (1) _____. He's the black (2) _____ of the family and nobody ever mentions him unless they are asked a direct question about him. He ran away to sea at the age of 15 and no one heard a(n) (3) _____ from him until he returned 20 years later. During his absence, he'd had a lot of adventures but he made no money at all and his brothers had to support him until he found himself a job. (4) _____ took a long time because he had no skills and training in any trade apart (5) _____ seamanship. During his time, he kept getting (6) _____ trouble and this also made him unpopular with his brothers. They, (7) _____, worked hard all their lives, supported their families and had no (8) _____ with people who seemed to have no sense of responsibility like Uncle George. As far as I am (9) _____, this makes them much less interesting than him and I don't think it's right that they should look (10) _____ on their brother. He may be the black sheep to them but to me after all his years of excitement and hardships at sea he seems a hero.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. instance | B. examples | C. sure | D. good |
| 2. A. lamb | B. sheep | C. deer | D. chicken |
| 3. A. word | B. news | C. sentence | D. information |
| 4. A. who | B. that | C. which | D. when |
| 5. A. of | B. in | C. for | D. from |
| 6. A. on | B. in | C. into | D. up |
| 7. A. therefore | B. furthermore | C. on the other hand | D. what's more |
| 8. A. sympathize | B. sympathy | C. sympathetic | D. sympathetically |

9. A. concerned B. known C. worried D. anxious

10. A. up B. down C. at D. for

Ex 29. Read the passage and do the tasks below.

The generation gap, which refers to a broad difference between one generation and another, especially between young people and their parents, usually leads to numerous conflicts. Such family conflicts can seriously threaten the relationship between parents and children at times.

It goes without saying that, however old their children are, parents still regard them as small kids and keep in mind that their **offspring** are too young to protect themselves cautiously or have wise choices. Therefore, they tend to make a great attempt to help their children to discover the outside world. Nevertheless, they forget that as children grow up, they want to be more independent and develop their own identity by creating their own opinions, thoughts, styles and values about life.

One common issue that drives conflicts is the clothes of teenagers. While teens are keen on wearing fashionable clothes which try to catch up with the youth trends, parents who value traditional clothes believe that those kinds of attire violate the rules and the norms of the society. It becomes worse when the expensive brand name clothes teens choose seem to be beyond the financial capacity of parents.

Another reason contributing to conflicts is the interest in choosing a career path or education between parents and teenagers. Young people are told that they have the world at their feet and that dazzling future opportunities are just waiting for them to **seize**. However, their parents try to impose their choices of university or career on them regardless of their children's preference.

Indeed, conflicts between parents and children are the everlasting family phenomena. It seems that the best way to solve the matter is open communication to create mutual trust and understanding.

Task 1. Decide whether the following statements are True, False or Not Given.

	TRUE	FALSE
1. According to the passage, the relationship between parents and children is not easily destroyed by the family conflicts.		
2. As children get older, parents let them live on their own way and do what they are interested in.		
3. Teenagers try to please their parents by wearing traditional clothes.		
4. Parents want children to follow their wishes in deciding the education and future jobs.		
5. Some parents indulge their children with expensive brand name clothes.		
6. In order to bridge the gap between the old generation and the younger one, open communication to promote mutual understanding is the vital key.		

Task 2. Choose the best answers for the following questions.

1. Why do most parents still treat their teenage children like small kids?

- A. Because children usually make mistakes
- B. Because they think that children are too young to live independently.
- C. Because they think that children can't protect themselves well.

2. The word "**offspring**" in the second paragraph refers to ____.

- A. parents B. children C. mind

3. What do parents usually do to help their children as they are young?

- A. They prepare everything for their children.

- B. They take care of their children carefully.
- C. They encourage their children to explore the outside world
4. Which kinds of clothes do teenagers want to wear?
- A. latest fashionable clothes B. casual clothes C. shiny trousers and tight tops
5. According to the passage, what are parents' viewpoints about the teenagers' clothes?
- A. Teenagers' clothes get the latest teen fashion trends.
- B. Teenagers' clothes are too short and ripped
- C. Teenagers' clothes are contrary to the accepted standards and values of the society.
6. Why do teenagers want to choose their university or career?
- A. They want to explore the world on their own.
- B. They want to decide their future by themselves.
- C. Both A and B are correct.
7. The word "**seize**" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.
- A. catch B. choose C. find
8. Which can be the best title for the passage?
- A. Where do parent-child conflicts come from?
- B. How are children different from their parents?
- C. How do we bridge the generation gap?

Ex 30. Read the following text and choose the best answer

The family dynamic evolves as a teen matures, and can test the parent-teen relationship. With both sides feeling mixed emotions, this time can be challenging.

Puberty brings lots of emotions for teens, and is a time of readjustment for the whole family. Parents have a huge influence on a young child's values and interests, and so it can often feel hard for them to separate from their teen, who wants to develop their own identity and to have new freedoms. **This** may lead to conflict, as both parents and teens need time to figure out how to adapt the relationship.

As teens get older, it is important for them to take on responsibilities. This highlights the valuable contribution each family member makes to a home, and teaches teens about what it's like to be an adult. Setting clear rules about routine and home life helps teens to know what's expected of them—even if they do complain or resist. Expectations go both ways, however, and so constant communication and flexibility when necessary will help avoid conflict.

It is important for parents and teens to overcome life's many distractions in order to spend quality time together. For parents, maintaining a close relationship with a teen who is preprogrammed to separate from them can be tricky, but it helps to be present and **willing**. Talking about the things that are going well is as helpful as discussing areas of conflict

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Puberty of teenagers C. Parent-teen relationship
- B. Teens' romantic relationship D. Teens' responsibilities
2. The word "**this**" in paragraph 2 refers to:
- A. Puberty brings lots of emotions for teens
- B. Parents have a huge influence on a young child's values and interests

- C. Both parents and teens need time to adapt the relationship
 D. Parents cannot separate from their teens who want to be free
3. The word “**willing**” is CLOSET in meaning to
 A. shocked B. ready C. strict D. sympathetic
4. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** about the solution as teens get older?
 A. Complain and resist C. Set rules about routine and home life
 B. Communicate constantly D. Ask teens to take on responsibilities

Ex 31. Read the following passage and mark the letter A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

If parents bring up a child with the sole aim of turning the child into a genius, they will cause a disaster. According to several leading educational psychologists, this is one the biggest mistakes, which ambitious parents make. Generally, the child will be only too aware of what his parents expect, and will fail. Unrealistic parental expectations can cause great damage to children.

However, if parents are not too unrealistic about what they expect their children to do, but ambitious in a sensible way, the child may succeed in doing very well – especially if the parents are very supportive of their child. Michael Collins is very lucky. He is **crazy about** music and his parents help him a lot by taking him to concerts and arranging private piano and violin lessons for him. **They** even drive him 50 kilometers twice a week for violin lessons. Michael’s mother knows very little about music but his father plays the trumpet in a large orchestra. However, he never makes Michael enter music competitions if he is **unwilling**.

Winston Smith, Michael’s friend, however, is not so lucky. Both his parents are successful musicians, and they set too high a standard for Winston. They want their son to be successful as they are and so they enter him for every piano competition held. They are very unhappy when he does not win. Winston is always afraid that he will disappoint his parents and now he always seems quiet and unhappy.

Question 1. One of the serious mistakes parents can make is to ____.

- A. push their child into trying too much B. help their child to become a genius.
 C. make their child become a musician. D. neglect their child’s education.

Question 2. : Parents’ ambition for their children is not wrong if they ____.

- A. force their children into achieving success B. themselves have been very successful
 C. understand and help their children sensibly D. arrange private lessons for their children

Question 3. Who have criticized the methods of some ambitious parents?

- A. Successful musicians. B. Unrealistic parents.
 C. Their children. D. Educational psychologists.

Question 4. Michael Collins is fortunate in that ____.

- A. his father is a musician B. his parents are quite rich
 C. his mother knows little about music D. his parents help him in a sensible way

Question 5. The phrase “**crazy about**” in the passage mostly means ____.

- A. “surprised at” B. “extremely interested in”
 C. “completely unaware of” D. “confused about”

Question 6. Winston’s parents push their son so much and he ____.

- A. has won a lot of piano competitions B. cannot learn much music from them
 C. has become a good musician D. is afraid to disappoint them

Question 7. The word “**They**” in the passage refers to ____.

- A.** concerts **B.** violin lessons **C.** parents in general **D.** Michael’s parents

Question 8. All of the following people are musical EXCEPT ____.

- A.** Winston’s father **B.** Winston’s mother **C.** Michael’s father **D.** Michael’s mother

Question 9. The word “**unwilling**” in the passage mostly means ____.

- A.** “getting ready to do something” **B.** “eager to do something”
C. “not objecting to doing anything” **D.** “not wanting to do something”

Question 10. The two examples given in the passage illustrate the principle that ____.

- A.** successful parents always have intelligent children
B. successful parents often have unsuccessful children
C. parents should let the child develop in the way he wants
D. parents should spend more money on the child’s education.

Ex 32. Read the text and questions below, Mark the correct letter A. B. C or D for each question.

IS THERE REALLY A GENERATION GAP?

According to the results of a survey in USA WEEKEND Magazine, there isn't really a generation gap. The magazine's "Teens & Parents" survey shows that today's generation of young people generally get along well with their parents and appreciate the way they're being raised**d**. Most feel that their parents understand them, and they believe their parents consider family as the No. 1 priority in their lives. Although more than a third of teens have something in their rooms they would like to keep secret from their parents, it is usually nothing more harmful than a diary or a **CD**.

Such results may seem surprising in the context of the violent events that people hear about in the media**a**. Maybe because of the things they hear, parents worry that their own kids might get out of control once they reach the teenage years. However, the facts in the survey should make us feel better. The survey shows us that today's teens are loving and sensible. They are certainly happier than the angry people in the teenage stereotypes we all know about. True, some teenagers are very angry, and we need to recognize their needs, but the great majority of teens are not like that at all.

In contrast to some stereotypes, most teens believe they must be understanding about differences among individuals. Many of **them** volunteer for community service with disadvantaged people. When they talk about themselves, their friends and their families, they sound positive and proud**d**. Generally, these are very nice kids.

Is this spirit of harmony a change from the past? Only a generation ago, parent-child relations were described as the "generation gap". Yet even then, things were not so bad**d**. Most kids in the 1960s and 1970s shared their parents' basic values.

Perhaps, however, it is true that American families are growing closer at the beginning of this new millennium. Perhaps there is less to fight about, and the dangers of drug abuse and other unacceptable behavior are now well known. Perhaps, compared to the impersonal world outside the home, a young person's family is like a friendly shelter, not a prison. And perhaps parents are acting more like parents than they did 20 or 30 years ago.

1. What did the survey find out about teenagers in paragraph 1?

- A.** They get along well with their parents. **B.** They appreciate good CDs.
C. They keep secrets from their parents. **D.** They stay in their rooms.

2. What is the stereotype referred to in paragraph 2?

- A.** Teens are people who recognize their needs. **C.** Teens are much happier than we think.
B. Teens are loving and sensible. **D.** Teens are angry people.

3. What does the word '**them**' in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. stereotypes B. individuals C. teens D. families

4. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?

- A. Differences between teens. B. Stereotypes about teens.
C. The positive attitude of teens to others. D. Volunteering for disadvantaged people.

5. In the last paragraph, according to the writer, one reason why American families are closer is that ____

- A. the dangers of drug abuse are less. B. there is no generation gap.
C. parents are friendlier to children. D. the world is an unfriendly place.

Ex 33. Read the following passage and mark the letter A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

In American, although most men still do less housework than their wives, that gap has been halved since the 1960s. Today, 41 per cent of couples say they share childcare equally, compared with 25 percent in 1985. Men's greater involvement at home is good for their relationships with their spouses, and also good for their children. Hands-on fathers make better parents than men who let their wives do all the nurturing and childcare. They raise sons who are more expressive and daughters who are more likely to do well in school - especially in math and science.

In 1900, life expectancy in the United States was 47 years, and only four per cent of the population was 65 or older. Today, life expectancy is 76 years, and by 2025, it is estimated about 20 per cent of the U.S. population will be 65 or older. For the first time, a generation of adults must plan for the needs of both their parents and their children. Most Americans are responding with remarkable grace. One in four households gives the **equivalent** of a full day a week or more in unpaid care to an aging relative, and more than half say they expect to do so in the next 10 years. Older people are less likely to be impoverished or incapacitated by illness than in the past, and have more opportunity to develop a relationship with their grandchildren.

Even some of the choices that worry people the most are turning out to be **manageable**. Divorce rates are likely to remain high, and in many cases marital breakdown causes serious problems for both adults and kids. Yet when parents minimize conflict, family bonds can be maintained. And many families are doing **this**. More non-custodial parents are staying in touch with their children. Child-support receipts are rising. A lower proportion of children from divorced families are exhibiting problems than in earlier decades. And stepfamilies are learning to maximize children's access to supportive adults rather than cutting them off from one side of the family.

1. Which of the following can be the most suitable heading for paragraph 1?

- A. Men's involvement at home C. Drawbacks of men's involvement at home
B. Benefits of men's involvement at home D. Children studying math and science

2. Nowadays, ____ of men help take care of children.

- A. 50% B. 41% C. 25% D. 20%

3. According to the writer, old people in the USA ____.

- A. are experiencing a shorter life expectancy
B. receive less care from their children than they used to
C. have better relationships with their children and grandchildren
D. may live in worst living conditions

4. Which of the following is NOT true about divorce rates in the USA?

- A. They will still be high.
B. They can cause problems for both parents and children.

- C. More problems are caused by children from divorced families.
 D. Children are encouraged to meet their separate parents.
5. The word "**equivalent**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ____.
 A. comparable B. opposed C. dissimilar D. contrasting
6. The word "**manageable**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____.
 A. difficult B. challenging C. demanding D. easy
7. The word "**this**" in the paragraph 3 refers to ____.
 A. getting divorced B. minimizing conflict
 C. causing problems to kids D. maintaining bonds
8. According to the writer, the future of American family life can be ____.
 A. positive B. negative C. unchanged D. unpredictable

Ex 34. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

The generation gap between the parents and the children is due to the fact that the parents have experienced real life and whatever they have learned from personal experiences becomes a true knowledge for them. Suppose that they have succeeded in life by following a path, they may want their children to follow the same path for success. For example, if they have worked very hard in studies and got a good government job **b**, they may advice their children to do the same for a having a good life as them. This also happens in other dimensions. The parents tend to treat their personal experiences as **universal** knowledge, which is false. What work for one person may not work for any other person because people have different talents and aptitudes. Moreover, the times have changed in the new generation and now a number of new avenues and challenges have come about which your parents have no idea or experience.

The children have no experience of the real life, hence they take a fresh look of everything in life. They may be guided by the experiences of their parents but they are also guided by the experiences of other people and by their own desires, talents and aptitudes. They want to experiment with their life and discover their own path. However, parents love their children so much that they don't want them to suffer failure. They want them to be safe by following their path which is tested by them. This difference of opinion gives rise to the so-called generation gap.

- What is the reason of the generation gap mentioned in the passage?
 A. The parents assume that their personal experience in real life is true for them.
 B. The parents want their children to get a good government job **b**
 C. The parents succeeded in life by following a path.
 D. The parents give wrong advices to their children.
- The word "**universal**" in line 6 means _____.
 A. deserving respect, admiration, or support B. existing everywhere or involving everyone
 C. clealy very much better than what is usual D. necessary or of great value
- Why is treating personal knowledge as universal knowledge not reasonable?
 A. Because people have different talents and aptitudes.
 B. Because people gain knowledge from different contexts and apply it in different fields.
 C. Because times have changed in different generations.
 D. Both A and C are correct.
- According to the passage, which factor does not guide the children in life?
 A. Their own desires, talents and aptitudes. B. Their parents' experiences.
 C. Their own real life experiences. D. The experiences of other people.

5. What do the children want to do?

- A. They want to suffer failure.
- B. They want to be safe by following the path tested by their parents.
- C. They want to experiment with their life and discover their own path.
- D. They want their parents to love them so much.

Ex 35. Read the passage and decide whether the statements are True (T) or False (F).

A generation gap refers to the chasm that separates the thoughts expressed by members of two different generations. More specifically, a generation gap can be used to describe the differences in actions, beliefs, and tastes exhibited by members of younger generations, versus older ones.

The subjects at hand may be vast and varied but can include politics, values, and pop culture. While generation gaps have been prevalent throughout all periods of history, the breadth of differences of these gaps has widened in the 20th and 21st centuries.

Generation gaps play big roles in businesses because, in order to succeed, companies must find ways to balance the needs and views of individuals from different age groups. Businesses must be cognizant of the fact that changing demographics of their client base, including the typical genders of their patrons, can drastically affect their business cycles and bottom lines.

The term “generation gap” was first used in the 1960s. During that time, the younger generation in question—commonly referred to as “baby boomers”—showed a significant difference in their beliefs and opinions, compared to that of their parents’ generation.

Sociologists use nomenclature to refer to different generational segments. For example, millennials, which are those individuals born between 1982 and 2002, are called “technology natives” because they have lived with digital technology their entire lives, and this is all they’ve ever known.

By contrast, older generational members, known as “digital immigrants,” tend to be less comfortable with personal usage of technology. Consequently, technology companies market products differently to each group.

	TRUE	FALSE
1. Generation gap can be used to describe the differences in actions, beliefs, and tastes.		
2. The breadth of differences of generation gaps remains unchanged in the 20th and 21st centuries.		
3. Changing demographics of the client base affects slightly bottom lines		
4. During the 1960s, the younger generation had different beliefs and opinions compared their parents.		
5. Individuals born between 1982 and 2002 are called “baby boomers”.		
6. Older generational members don’t feel comfortable with personal usage of technology		