

REVIEW UNIT 1

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Phonetics

Strong and weak forms of words in connected speech

Grammar

- Modals: should, ought to

Chau loves chocolate, but she should not eat too much or she will get fat.

A: I think that the grade my teacher gave me on my test is wrong.

B: Really? You ought to talk to her after class today.

- Must vs. have to

My mother isn't feeling well, so I told her that she must go to the doctor.

You don't have to wash your clothes by hand. We have a washing machine to do it.

Vocabulary

- Words and phrases related to the generation gap and family rules: *mature, change one's mind ...*

- Compound nouns: *childcare, generation gap ...*

I. Mark the letter 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. f <u>o</u> cus | B. <u>o</u> pen | C. ch <u>o</u> re | D. im <u>p</u> ose |
| 2. A. generat <u>i</u> on | B. <u>a</u> dvice | C. typic <u>a</u> l | D. eleg <u>a</u> nt |
| 3. A. mann <u>e</u> rs | B. confli <u>c</u> ts | C. obje <u>c</u> ts | D. viewpo <u>i</u> nts |
| 4. A. decis <u>i</u> on | B. im <u>p</u> ose | C. ar <u>i</u> se | D. organisat <u>i</u> on |
| 5. A. restrict <u>e</u> d | B. oblig <u>e</u> d | C. respect <u>e</u> d | D. belov <u>e</u> d |

II. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

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|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. nuclear | B. childcare | C. respect | D. parent |
| 2. A. viewpoint | B. teenage | C. consist | D. useful |
| 3. A. surrounding | B. regardless | C. opinion | D. mutual |
| 4. A. financial | B. different | C. preference | D. history |
| 5. A. comfortable | B. independent | C. explanation | D. understanding |

III. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following sentences.

1. According to the results of a survey which conducted by a USA magazine, there isn't really a generation gap.

A

B

C

D

2. The survey shows that today's generation of young people generally get along well with their parents and

A

B

appreciate the way they're being risen.

C

D

3. His parents asked him to buy books which he found them useful and necessary for his study.
A B C D
4. The number of articles published on the generation gap are really amazing.
A B C D
5. With the discovery of the new material, the equipment are greatly improved.
A B C D
6. I'm glad to invite to sing a song to you tonight as there is no better occasion.
A B C D
7. The cake would get burnt if it had been left in the oven even two minutes longer.
A B C D
8. When I found Linda, she was busy to play table tennis with her friend.
A B C D
9. Her early arrival gave everyone a big surprise as it was typical for her to be late for most occasions.
A B C D
10. Sitting at the dinner table with strangers made the kids to be restless and uneasy.
A B C D

IV. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following sentences.

1. Most parents expect their children to help them with the ____ chores.
A. domestic B. housework C. extended D. homework
2. There are both advantages and disadvantages of living in families with three or four generations, also known as ____ families.
A. single-parent B. extended C. nuclear D. crowded
3. Many teenagers do not like it when their parents impose their decision ____ them.
A. in B. on C. at D. to
4. The advantages of the new method really ____ the disadvantages.
A. outperform B. outdo C. outweigh D. outgrow
5. I have a 10 p.m _____. I would be in trouble if I returned home after that time.
A. homestay B. conflict C. curfew D. banning
6. Students ____ cheat in the exams; it is against the rules.
A. must B. have to C. don't have to D. mustn't
7. Students ____ go to school on Sundays; there is no class then.
A. must B. have to C. don't have to D. mustn't
8. This is a closed-book exam, so you ____ use any reference books in the examination room.
A. must B. have to C. don't have to D. mustn't
9. The project work in this semester is optional, so students ____ do it.
A. must B. have to C. don't have to D. mustn't
10. Mr. Hung is a doctor and expects his son to follow ____ his footsteps.
A. up B. in C. on D. at
11. Parents should be ____ by giving children advice but not imposing their decisions on them.
A. like-minded B. narrow-minded C. open-minded D. absent-minded

12. Some young people would like to work in private enterprises whereas some prefer getting a job in ____ companies.
A. state-bought B. state-kept C. state-possessed D. state-owned
13. Parents often claim that ____ and soft drinks are not good for their children's health.
A. soft foods B. junk foods C. table foods D. school foods
14. Open communication among parents and children can help create ____ trust.
A. dependent B. endless C. mutual D. conflicting
15. Many children do not like it when their parents ____ them like little kids.
A. treat B. talk C. behave D. tell
16. Conflicts may ____ when parents and children do not share the same interests in music or arts.
A. rise B. raise C. arise D. climb
17. To many children, playing computer games is a form of ____.
A. relax B. relaxingly C. relaxation D. relaxed
18. Tina considers herself lucky when her parents are quite sympathetic ____ her and offer her valuable advice.
A. about B. to C. in D. with
19. An important rule in Tim's family is that they have to pay ____ visits to their grandparents in the countryside.
A. customary B. normal C. usual D. regular
20. Tim's parents were so strict; they didn't let him computer games.
A. play B. playing C. to play D. be playing
21. Some teenagers are so stubborn and refuse to ____ their parents' advice.
A. receive B. bring C. follow D. regard
22. David is so naughty a boy that his teachers often complain ____ his parents about his misbehavior at school.
A. to B. for C. about D. on
23. Nick had to leave the party early as his parents did not ____ him to go home later than 23:00.
A. let B. make C. forbid D. allow
24. Kiddy's mom is always complaining that she did not lift a finger to help ____ the housework.
A. for B. to C. with D. at
25. Susan takes great ____ in talking about how sympathetic her parents are.
A. please B. pleasant C. pleasantry D. pleasure
26. They will open a supermarket in the residential area ____ there are a lot of families.
A. what B. which C. where D. when
27. The Brown are a new family here. They don't know where the largest market is ____.
A. located B. standing C. lied D. situating
28. Helen's parents used to take her to school by bike, ____?
A. didn't they B. did they C. used they D. aren't they
29. There was so much noise that the speaker could not make himself ____.

- A. heard B. to hear C. hearing D. being heard
30. The Blacks are ____ family in the little town.
A. the possible richest B. the much richest C. the richest by far D. by far the richest

V. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

1. It is believed that conflicts between parents and children can be resolved by means of heart-to-heart talks.
A. agreements B. disagreements C. differences D. similarities
2. Domestic problems such as arguments with parents may distract children from schoolwork and lead to poor academic results.
A. relating to money B. within the family C. involving violence D. within the country
3. It's typical of young teens to pursue fashion styles and music tastes different from those of their parents.
A. rare B. characteristic C. surprising D. open
4. While parents may be more experienced in life, they should not impose their decision on their children.
A. reject B. deny C. accept D. force
5. Living under the same roof with several generations can be frustrating because of the lack of space and privacy.
A. delightful B. angry C. annoying D. demanding

VI. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following sentences.

1. It is not necessary for Alice to do all the housework.
A. Alice must not do all the housework.
B. Alice should not do all the housework.
C. Alice doesn't have to do all the housework.
D. Alice doesn't have to do the unnecessary housework.
2. It was wrong of you to scare your brother like that.
A. You must not scare your brother like that.
B. You ought not to have scared your brother like that.
C. You should have scared your brother like that.
D. You should not scare your brother like that.
3. It is against the school rules to cheat in the test.
A. You don't have to cheat in the test. B. You must cheat in the test.
C. You must not cheat in the test. D. You have to cheat in the test.
4. It is necessary for young people to consult their parents about future career.
A. Young people don't have to consult their parents about future career.
B. Young people ought not to consult their parents about future career.
C. Young people should have consulted their parents about future career.
D. Young people must consult their parents about future career.
5. Youngsters should confide their problems to their parents for sound solutions.

- A. It is advisable for youngsters to confide their problems to their parents for sound solutions.
- B. It is obligatory for youngsters to confide their problems to their parents for sound solutions.
- C. It is illegal for youngsters to confide their problems to their parents for sound solutions.
- D. It is optional for youngsters to confide their problems to their parents for sound solutions.

VII. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences given.

1. You shouldn't be worried. You have prepared carefully for the test.
 - A. You shouldn't be worried, and you have prepared carefully for the test.
 - B. You shouldn't be worried, or you have prepared carefully for the test.
 - C. You shouldn't be worried, for you have prepared carefully for the test.
 - D. You shouldn't be worried, but you have prepared carefully for the test.
2. The kids like Sundays. They don't have to get up early then.
 - A. The kids like Sundays if they don't have to get up early then.
 - B. The kids like Sundays although they don't have to get up early then.
 - C. The kids like Sundays so that they don't have to get up early then.
 - D. The kids like Sundays since they don't have to get up early then.
3. Some parents and children have different tastes in music. They have different taste in fashion, too.
 - A. Some parents and children have different tastes in both music and fashion.
 - B. Some parents and children have different tastes in either music or fashion.
 - C. Some parents and children have different tastes in neither music nor fashion.
 - D. Some parents and children have different tastes in music but not fashion.
4. His parents don't like some of his friends. His friends wear too flashy clothes.
 - A. His parents don't like some of his friends despite their too flashy clothes.
 - B. His parents don't like some of his friends because of their too flashy clothes.
 - C. His parents don't like some of his friends but for their flashy clothes.
 - D. His parents don't like some of his friends without their too flashy clothes.
5. Sue does not help her parents with the housework. She is so irresponsible.
 - A. Sue is so irresponsible that she cannot help her parents with the housework.
 - B. Sue is not responsible enough to help her parents with the housework.
 - C. Sue is so responsible a girl that she cannot help her parents with the housework.
 - D. It is irresponsible of Sue not to help her parents with the housework.

VIII. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Generation gap refers to a vast difference in cultural norms between a younger generation and their elders. It's a distressing thing for the phenomenon (1) ____ occurs around the world. The (2) ____ of communication, different views on certain problems and different attitudes towards life may cause the generation gap or even widen it. First, one of the major factors for this misunderstanding between two generations is that parents and children lack communication.

Young people (3) ____ reveal their feelings to their parents, and often complain that their parents are out of (4) ____ with modern days, that they are dominant, that they do not trust their children to deal with crises, and that they talk too much about certain problems. So when young people meet some problems, they would rather (5) ____ to their classmates or their friends for help. The lack of communication widens the generation gap.

Another factor is that parents and their children see almost everything from different (6) _____. Take choosing career as an example. Parents generally believe it is their responsibility to plan the career for their children. Some hope their children will (7) ____ professions that will bring them greatest prestige and economic benefits. Some hope children will have a stable job with a regular income. But the youth may think they should be free to (8) ____ their own decisions as to their future career. Young people explain that true success is not a matter of money or position, instead, it is a matter of self-fulfillment.

Finally, with the change of the world over decades, the attitude of the young has altered too. There are differences in (9) _____ matters as musical tastes, fashions, drug use, sex and politics between the young people and their elders. Nowadays long hair on young males is viewed as fashion by the young, but it is frequently considered a shocking act of rebellion against (10) _____ norms by parents.

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|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. which | B. who | C. whom | D. what |
| 2. A. deficiency | B. shortage | C. lack | D. inadequacy |
| 3. A. sometimes | B. always | C. often | D. seldom |
| 4. A. mind | B. reach | C. depth | D. touch |
| 5. A. turn | B. turning | C. to turn | D. to have turned |
| 6. A. opinions | B. perspectives | C. scopes | D. visions |
| 7. A. come in for | B. go in for | C. go down with | D. come up with |
| 8. A. make | B. do | C. build | D. create |
| 9. A. the | B. so | C. such | D. those |
| 10. A. society | B. sociable | C. social | D. socializing |