

THI ONLINE : HỌC TỬ BỘ TỬ VỤNG TRỌNG ĐIỂM
THEO CHỦ ĐỀ (BUỔI 1)

Read the following texts and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 30.

1.

Parents play a crucial role in (1) _____ the generation gap. Most importantly, they should not become too (2) _____ in their approach, especially when dealing with teenage children. Adolescents are often at a stage where they feel the need to assert their independence, and if parents are overly strict, this can lead to (3) _____ behaviour.

Question 1. A. bridging B. skipping C. filling D. tying

Question 2. A. rigid B. stressed C. disturbing D. tense

Question 3. A. irresponsible B. rebellious C. unreliable D. cautious

2.

Parents should strive to be understanding and handle issues calmly instead of constantly (4) _____ their children. They must remember that they made mistakes when they were young as well. When parents show respect for their children and make them feel they are being respected, (5) _____ trust is gradually built. This trust forms the foundation for stronger (6) _____ between parents and children, ultimately helping to close the generation gap.

Question 4. A. claiming B. shouting C. nagging D. teasing

Question 5. A. mutual B. balanced C. flexible D. equal

Question 6. A. links B. bonds C. conflicts D. insights

3.

The (7) _____ between siblings is inevitable, and it requires the intervention of parents or guardians to help resolve the issues. The key is to foster (8) _____ among them and create an environment where children feel heard and valued equally. Without proper guidance, the children may feel (9) _____ from one another, and their relationship could be altered permanently.

Question 7. A. tension B. hardship C. depletion D. struggle

Question 8. A. understanding B. honesty C. confidence D. disrespect

Question 9. A. unacceptable B. disloyal C. unrelated D. disconnected

4.

If parents interfere in every aspect of their children's lives, they may not have the space to develop their independence. Over time, a (10) _____ may emerge between parents and children, especially if the child begins to feel stifled. Further problems (11) _____ when children attempt to assert their preferences, but parents, feeling a sense of ownership, continue to impose their will. This often leads to different expectations (12) _____.

Question 10. A. rejection B. toleration C. divide D. demand

Question 11. A. spread B. foster C. relate D. arise

Question 12. A. competing B. arguing C. suffering D. clashing

5.

As children enter their teenage years, (13) _____ between siblings often emerges. They start to become more aware of their advantages and (14) _____ themselves with their brothers or sisters. This situation becomes more intense when there is a clear difference in the (15) _____ each sibling has, like household chores. As a result, (16) _____ occur more frequently, sometimes escalating into arguments and conflicts.

Question 13. A. rivalry B. exchange C. network D. shift

Question 14. A. assess B. compare C. access D. analyse

Question 15. A. attitude B. responsibility C. community D. relation

Question 16. A. challenges B. obstacles C. disagreements D. dangers

6.

When parents adopt an overly (17) _____ approach, it can have negative effects on their children. For example, parents might try to control their child's daily (18) _____, from what they eat to when they study. Additionally, parents may express (19) _____ if their child makes decisions that do not align with their views. Constantly voicing (20) _____ can create tension, preventing healthy communication and growth.

Question 17. A. restricted B. controlling C. flexible D. stressful

Question 18. A. routine B. aspect C. trend D. pressure

Question 19. A. conflict B. discussion C. dispute D. disapproval

Question 20. A. relations B. discoveries C. requests D. objections

7.

While (21) _____ is important, being too strict in enforcing it can critically impact the parent-child relationship. For instance, parents may try to (22) _____ rules that the child may not agree with, leaving little room for personal expression or independence. This type of parenting often disregards the child's need for (23) _____ and autonomy, causing feelings of resentment. Children may begin to resist authority and act out in counterproductive ways. Instead of teaching valuable life lessons, excessive control can cause (24) _____ between parents and children. But that doesn't mean parents should give in. At the very least, teach your children the minimum social (25) _____ before they become adults

Question 21. A. belief B. support C. discipline D. recognition

Question 22. A. extend B. impose C. control D. resolve

Question 23. A. separation B. privacy C. isolation D. gap

Question 24. A. potential B. risk C. strain D. threat

Question 25. A. ethics B. norms C. costs D. qualities

8.

Personality is shaped in childhood, which is why children need to be taught good attitudes and behaviours from a young age. A simple but practical way to instil these values is by reminding them to say "thank you" when given a gift or help, which teaches them about (26) _____. As they grow older, they will learn to (27) _____ the kindness of others. Throughout the parenting process, parents need to engage in regular, meaningful communication with their children. Honest and open conversations help adults better understand their kids and encourage them to be (28) _____ in return. Remember, every lesson from childhood plays a role in shaping a child's (29) _____, and a well-mannered person is more likely to (30) _____ meaningful relationships throughout their life.

Question 26. A. value B. loyalty C. gratitude D. generosity

Question 27. A. achieve B. admire C. appreciate D. gain

Question 28. A. familiar B. bold C. frank D. noticeable

Question 29. A. duty B. purpose C. standard D. character

Question 30. A. adapt B. forge C. address D. bridge

BẢNG TỪ VỰNG

STT	Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
1	crucial	adj	/'kru:ʃəl/	quan trọng, quyết định
2	adolescent	n	/,æd.ə'les.ənt/	thanh thiếu niên

3	assert	v	/ə'sɜ:t/	khẳng định, quả quyết
4	bridge	v	/brɪdʒ/	kết nối
5	rigid	adj	/'rɪdʒ.ɪd/	cứng nhắc, không linh hoạt
6	stressed	adj	/strest/	căng thẳng
7	disturbing	adj	/dɪ'stɜ:.bɪŋ/	gây lo lắng, khó chịu
8	tense	adj	/tens/	căng thẳng
9	irresponsible	adj	/ɪr.ɪ'spɒn.sə.bəl/	vô trách nhiệm
10	rebellious	adj	/rɪ'bel.i.əs/	nổi loạn, chống đối
11	unreliable	adj	/ʌn.rɪ'laɪ.ə.bəl/	không đáng tin cậy
12	cautious	adj	/'kɔ:ʃəs/	thận trọng, cẩn trọng
13	constantly	adv	/'kɒn.stənt.li/	liên tục, thường xuyên
14	foundation	n	/faʊn'deɪ.ʃən/	nền tảng
15	ultimately	adv	/'ʌl.tɪ.mət.li/	cuối cùng, sau cùng
16	rebellious	adj	/rɪ'bel.i.əs/	nổi loạn, chống đối
17	shout	v	/ʃaʊt/	hét lên
18	nag	v	/næg/	cằn nhằn
19	tease	v	/ti:z/	trêu chọc
20	mutual	adj	/'mju:.tʃu.əl/	lẫn nhau, có qua lại
21	balanced	adj	/'bæl.ənst/	cân bằng
22	flexible	adj	/'flek.sə.bəl/	linh hoạt
23	equal	adj	/'i:.kwəl/	ngang bằng, bình đẳng
24	bond	n	/bɒnd/	mối quan hệ, sự gắn kết
25	conflict	n	/'kɒn.flɪkt/	xung đột
26	insight	n	/'m.sart/	sự thấu hiểu, cái nhìn sâu sắc
27	tension	n	/'ten.ʃən/	sự căng thẳng
28	intervention	n	/,ɪn.tə'ven.ʃən/	sự can thiệp
29	permanently	adv	/'pɜ:.mə.nənt.li/	mãi mãi, vĩnh viễn
30	hardship	n	/'hɑ:d.ʃɪp/	sự khó khăn, gian khổ
31	depletion	n	/dɪ'pli:.ʃən/	sự suy giảm, cạn kiệt
32	honesty	n	/'ɒn.ɪ.sti/	sự trung thực
33	confidence	n	/'kɒn.fɪ.dəns/	sự tự tin
34	disrespect	n	/,dɪs.rɪ'spekt/	sự thiếu tôn trọng
35	unacceptable	adj	/,ʌn.ək'sep.tə.bəl/	không thể chấp nhận được
36	disloyal	adj	/dɪ'slɔɪ.əl/	không trung thành
37	unrelated	adj	/,ʌn.rɪ'leɪ.tɪd/	không liên quan
38	disconnected	adj	/,dɪs.kə'nek.tɪd/	bị ngắt kết nối
39	interfere	v	/,ɪn.tə'fɪər/	can thiệp
40	emerge	v	/ɪ'mɜ:dʒ/	xuất hiện, nổi lên
41	stifled	adj	/'staɪ.fəld/	bị kiềm chế, bị dập tắt
42	ownership	n	/'əʊ.nəʃɪp/	quyền sở hữu
43	impose	v	/ɪm'pəʊz/	áp đặt
44	clashing	adj	/'klæʃ.ɪŋ/	xung đột, mâu thuẫn

45	rejection	n	/rɪ'dʒek.ʃən/	sự từ chối
46	toleration	n	/,tɒl.ə'reɪ.ʃən/	sự khoan dung, sự chịu đựng
47	disagreement	n	/,dɪs.ə'gri:.mənt/	sự bất đồng, sự không đồng ý
48	escalate	v	/'eskə,leɪt/	leo thang, gia tăng
49	rivalry	n	/'raɪ.vəl.rɪ/	sự cạnh tranh, sự ganh đua
50	adopt	v	/ə'dɒpt/	nhận nuôi, chấp nhận, áp dụng
51	disapproval	n	/,dɪsə'pru:vəl/	sự không tán thành, sự phản đối
52	discipline	n	/'dɪsɪplɪn/	kỷ luật, sự tự chủ
53	critically	adv	/'krɪtɪkli/	một cách nghiêm trọng, một cách quan trọng
54	disregard	v	/,dɪs.rɪ'gɑ:d/	không chú ý, bỏ qua, xem nhẹ
55	expression	n	/ɪks'preʃən/	sự diễn đạt, biểu hiện
56	resentment	n	/rɪ'zentmənt/	sự oán giận, sự tức giận
57	autonomy	n	/ɔ:'tɒnəmi/	quyền tự chủ, sự độc lập
58	counterproductive	adj	/,kaʊntəprə'dʌktɪv/	phản tác dụng, không có hiệu quả
59	isolation	n	/,aɪ.sə'leɪ.ʃən/	sự cô lập
60	ethic	n	/'eθ.ɪk/	đạo đức
61	norm	n	/nɔ:m/	chuẩn mực
62	generosity	n	/,dʒen.ə'rɒs.ə.ti/	sự hào phóng
63	well-mannered	adj	/,wel'mænəd/	lịch sự, cư xử tốt

BẢNG CẤU TRÚC		
STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1	play a crucial role in doing something	đóng vai trò quan trọng trong việc làm gì
2	become + adj	trở nên như thế nào (dùng để miêu tả sự thay đổi trạng thái)
3	need to do something	cần phải làm gì
4	lead to something	dẫn đến cái gì, gây ra cái gì
5	strive to do something	cố gắng làm gì, nỗ lực làm gì
6	interfere in something	can thiệp vào cái gì
7	start to do something	bắt đầu làm gì
8	effect on somebody/something	tác động lên ai/cái gì
9	give in (to somebody/something)	đầu hàng, nhượng bộ (ai/cái gì)

10	remind somebody/yourself about/of something	nhắc nhở ai đó/bản thân về cái gì
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