

UNIT 1 - FAMILY LIFE

I. VOCABULARY

STT	TỪ VỰNG	PHIÊN ÂM	TỪ LOẠI	NGHĨA
1	Household chores	/'haʊshəʊld tʃɔ:r/	n	- các công việc vặt trong nhà, trong gia đình
2	Homemaker	/'həʊmə, meɪ.kə/	n	- người nội trợ
3	Breadwinner	/'bred, wɪn.ə/	n	- người trụ cột trong gia đình
4	Equally	/'i.kwə.li/	adv	- bằng nhau, ngang nhau, như nhau; đều
	Equalize	/'i:.kwə.laɪz/	v	- làm bằng nhau, làm ngang nhau
	Equality	/'i'kwɑ: .lə.ti/	n	- sự bình đẳng
5	Grocery	/'grəʊ.sə.i/	n	- cửa hàng tạp hóa
	groceries	/'grəʊsərɪz/	n	- hàng tạp hóa và thực phẩm phụ
6	Heavy lifting	/,hev.i 'lɪft.ɪŋ/	n	- công việc nặng nhọc
7	Rubbish	/'rʌb.ɪʃ/	n	- đồ bỏ đi, đồ thải (đồ ăn hỏng/thực phẩm bẩn/...) vứt đi vì không thể sử dụng được nữa
	= Garbage	/'gɑ:bidʒ/		
	Litter	/'lɪtə(r)/	n	- những mẩu rác nhỏ như giấy/chai/ lọ/lon/... vứt bừa bãi ra nơi công cộng
	Waste	/weɪst/	n	- những chất/nguyên liệu/vật liệu không còn cần đến nữa và bị vứt bỏ (cần được xử lý)
8	Responsibility	/rɪ	n	- trách nhiệm
	Responsible	,sponsɪ'blɪəti/ /rɪ'spɒnsəbl/	a	- chịu trách nhiệm
9	Gratitude	/'grættɪtju:d/	n	- lòng biết ơn, sự nhớ ơn
10	Appreciate	/ə'pri:ʃieɪt/	v	- đánh giá đúng, đánh giá cao, hiểu rõ giá trị
	Appreciation	/ə,prɪ:ʃieɪʃn/	n	- sự cảm kích, sự đánh giá
	Appreciative	/ə'pri:ʃjətɪv/	a	- biết đánh giá, biết thưởng thức, khen ngợi
	Appreciable	/ə'pri:ʃəbl/	a	- đáng kể, tương đối
11	Benefit	/'benɪfɪt/	n	- lợi ích
			v	- giúp ích cho, làm lợi cho
12	Character	/'kærɪktə/	n	- tính nết, tính cách; cá tính, đặc tính, đặc điểm; nét đặc sắc
13	Spotlessly	/'spɒtlɪsli/	adv	- không một vết nhơ; sạch sẽ, tinh tươm
14	Teenager	/'ti:neɪdʒə/	n	- thanh thiếu niên

15	Value	/ˈvæljuː/	n	- giá trị
	Valuable	/ˈvæljuəbl/	a	- có giá trị lớn, quý giá
	Invaluable	/inˈvæljuəbl/	a	- vô giá
	Valueless	/ˈvælvɪs/	a	- không có giá trị
16	Result	/rɪˈzʌlt/	n	- kết quả
			v	- dẫn đến
17	Survey	/ˈsəːveɪ/	n	- sự khảo sát
18	Truthful	/ˈtruːθfʊl/	a	- thực, đúng sự thực
	Truth	/truːθ/	n	- sự thật, lẽ phải, chân lý
19	Honest	/ˈɒnɪst/	a	- trung thực, chân thật, thật thà
	Dishonest	/dɪsˈɒnɪst/	a	- không thành thật, không trung thực
	Honesty	/ˈɒnɪstɪ/	n	- tính trung thực, tính chân thật
20	Respect	/rɪsˈpekt/	n	- sự tôn trọng, sự kính trọng
	Respectful	/rɪˈspektfʊl/	a	- lễ phép; kính cẩn, bày tỏ sự kính trọng
	Respectable	/rɪˈspektəbl/	a	- đáng trọng, đáng kính, đứng đắn
	Respective	/rɪˈspektɪv/	a	- riêng từng người, riêng từng cái; tương ứng (với vị trí, thứ tự, địa vị...)
21	Table manners	/ˈteɪblˈmænəz/	n	- phép tắc ăn uống (cách cư xử đúng đắn khi ăn với những người khác)
22	Experience	/ɪksˈpɪəriəns/	n	- kinh nghiệm, trải nghiệm
	Experienced	/ɪksˈpɪəriənst/	a	- có kinh nghiệm, giàu kinh nghiệm, từng trải, lão luyện

II. STRUCTURES

STT	CẤU TRÚC	NGHĨA
1	Does the cooking = Cook (v)	nấu ăn, nấu nướng
2	Help (sb) (to) do sth	giúp (ai đó) làm gì
	Help sb with sth	giúp ai đó với cái gì
3	Divide sth into	chia cái gì thành
4	Do the chores	làm việc nhà
5	Earn/make money	kiếm tiền
6	Shop for sth	mua sắm thứ gì
7	Do the laundry	giặt đồ, giặt quần áo
8	Do the washing-up	rửa bát

9	Put out	đổ rác, dập lửa
10	Instead of	thay vì
11	Support family	hỗ trợ/nuôi sống gia đình
12	Pick up sb Pick up sth	đón ai đó nhặt cái gì lên
13	Ask sb to do sth	yêu cầu ai đó làm gì
14	Be good at sth/doing sth Be good for sb/sth	giỏi cái gì/làm gì tốt cho ai, tốt cho cái gì
15	Take responsibility for sth	chịu trách nhiệm cho điều gì
16	Try to do sth Try doing sth	cố gắng làm gì đó thử làm gì đó
17	Enjoy doing sth	thích làm gì đó
18	In addition = Moreover = Furthermore = Besides	ngoài ra, bên cạnh đó
19	Strengthen one's bonds	củng cố mối quan hệ
20	All in all	nói chung, nhìn chung
21	Encourage sb to do sth	khuyến khích ai đó làm gì
22	Teach sb to do sth	dạy ai đó làm gì
23	Take care of = Look after	quan tâm, chăm sóc
24	Grow up	lớn lên
25	Agree with sb	đồng ý, đồng tình với ai đó
26	Be useful for sth	có lợi, có ích cho cái gì
27	Cheer sb up	cổ vũ ai, làm cho ai đó tươi tỉnh lên
28	Carry on	tiếp tục
29	Share sth with sb	chia sẻ cái gì với ai
30	Make a list of	lập danh sách cái gì
31	At the end of sth In the end	cuối của cái gì cuối cùng
32	Spend time doing sth	dành thời gian làm gì đó
33	Prepare sb for sth	chuẩn bị cho cái gì
34	Show respect to sb	tỏ sự kính trọng với ai
35	Have a wealth of sth	có nhiều cái gì đó
36	Crash sth into sth	đâm cái gì vào cái gì đó

37	Be on business	đi công tác
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III. GRAMMAR (*Present simple vs present continuous*)

Thì động từ	Cách dùng	Công thức	Từ nhận biết
Present simple tense (Thì hiện tại đơn)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - diễn tả hành động thường xuyên xảy ra. - diễn tả thói quen. - diễn tả thời gian biểu, lịch trình, thông báo. - diễn tả sự thật, chân lý - diễn tả nghề nghiệp, sở thích, nguồn gốc, bình phẩm. 	<p style="text-align: center;"> </p> <p><i>Thành lập phủ định và nghi vấn:</i></p> <p>* V (do/does): (-): S + do/does + not + V(bare) (?): Do/does + S + V(bare)?</p> <p>* Be (am/ is/ are): (-): S + am/is/ are + not + (?): Am/Is/Are + S +?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - seldom/ rarely /hardly - sometimes/ occasionally - often/ usually/ frequently - always/ constantly - ever - never - every
Present continuous tense (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói. - diễn tả hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai (có kế hoạch từ trước). - diễn tả sự thay đổi của thói quen. - diễn tả sự ca thán, phàn nàn. 	<p>S + am/is/are + Ving</p> <p><i>Thành lập phủ định và nghi vấn:</i></p> <p>(-): S + am/is/are + not + V-ing (?): Am/Is/Are+ S + V-ing?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - now - at the moment - at present - right now - look /hear (!)

IV. PRACTICE EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS

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. <u>ch</u> aracter | B. <u>ch</u> ores | C. <u>ch</u> ildren | D. <u>ch</u> eck |
| 2. A. br <u>ea</u> d | B. cr <u>ea</u> te | C. tr <u>ea</u> d | D. thr <u>ea</u> ten |
| 3. A. h <u>o</u> memaker | B. cl <u>o</u> thes | C. cl <u>o</u> se | D. b <u>o</u> nd |
| 4. A. t <u>e</u> ach | B. t <u>e</u> enager | C. con <u>ne</u> ction | D. app <u>re</u> ciate |
| 5. A. w <u>a</u> ste | B. v <u>a</u> lue | C. d <u>a</u> mage | D. gr <u>a</u> atitude |

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.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. household | B. family | C. laundry | D. afraid |
| 2. A. divide | B. rubbish | C. heavy | D. equal |
| 3. A. manage | B. prepare | C. housework | D. breakfast |
| 4. A. favourite | B. develop | C. encourage | D. important |
| 5. A. experience | B. gratitude | C. benefit | D. honesty |

B. VOCABULARY

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.

- Children learn how to respect older people, who have a wealth of life experiences.

A. abundance	B. resource	C. property	D. fortune
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- Doing chores also helps develop children's gratitude to their parents because they understand how hard their parents try every day for their family life.

A. approval	B. honour	C. thankfulness	D. responsibility
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- When doing housework, children may learn to appreciate all the hard work their parents do around the house for them.

A. be responsible for	B. be grateful for
C. take account of	D. be useful for
- Parents should encourage their kids to share the housework for their own good as well as the good of the whole family.

A. comfort	B. respect	C. appreciate	D. stimulate
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- Sometimes adults think children may break or damage things when they do housework.

A. destroy	B. lose	C. suffer	D. gain
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Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

- Life skills such as cooking, cleaning or taking care of others are really necessary for kids when they grow up.

A. certain	B. unavoidable	C. nonessential	D. inevitable
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- Family is always the most valuable thing in one's life.

A. worthless	B. helpful	C. beneficial	D. precious
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- His parents' encouragement and trust give him strength to carry on.

- A. put out B. go by C. try on D. give up

4. Results of a **recent** survey show that even though modern family life has changed greatly, a number of traditional family values are still important nowadays.

- A. up-to-date B. modern C. ancient D. latest

5. It is said that British people still follow some **traditional** family values now.

- A. modern B. standard C. conventional D. unusual

Give the correct forms of words in brackets.

1. In our family, we divide the housework (EQUAL) _____; my mum cooks; my dad does the washing up and I clean the house.

2. Most people think that housework is boring and is the (RESPONSIBLE) _____ of mothers and wives only.

3. It's crucial that doing chores together help (STRONG) _____ family bonds and create moments between children and parents.

4. Everyone feels happy and proud when we see our home (SPOT) _____ clean at the end of the day.

5. Family (VALUABLE) _____ are ideas about how people want to live their family life and are passed on from parents to children.

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

1. My mother often does the _____ in the evening before bedtime so that clothes are ready for the next morning.

- A. heavy lifting B. cooking C. laundry D. cleaning

2. In a family, mothers often are _____ because they manage homes and raise children instead of earning money.

- A. homemakers B. breadwinners C. household chores D. housekeepers

3. Sometimes my sister helps to shop _____ groceries.

- A. in B. on C. with D. for

4. She is a _____ young woman from a good family. She has helped many poor people by teaching them how to earn money safely.

- A. respect B. respectful C. respectable D. respective

5. She often helps her mother _____ the washing-up and cooking.

- A. to B. with C. on D. for

6. In the afternoon, I have my parents _____ my daughter because I get home late after work.

- A. pick up B. put out C. grow up D. carry on

7. I forgot to _____ the rubbish this morning.

- A. put off B. put on C. put out D. put up with

8. When I was a small girl, my mother used to allow me to collect _____ such as empty cans, used papers to sell.

- A. rubbish B. litter C. waste D. garbage

9. Children rarely show any _____ for what their parents do for them.
 A. appreciate B. appreciation C. appreciative D. appreciable
10. Sharing household chores is _____ for children because it helps them recognize that what they do will support their parents a lot.
 A. respective B. useless C. good D. responsible
11. Parents should always teach their children to _____ to old people.
 A. show respect B. spend time C. take care D. cheer up
12. _____, she decided to choose a local university because she wanted to be close to her family.
 A. At the end B. All in all C. Besides D. In the end
13. Although children do not enjoy doing housework, they have to try _____ their tasks.
 A. finish B. to finish C. finishing D. finished
14. Sharing housework strengthens the family _____ for many reasons.
 A. bonds B. reunion C. members D. crashes
15. When children know how to do housework, they know to _____ responsibility.
 A. have B. make C. take D. get

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

1. We often divide housework _____ small tasks such as washing up, cooking and cleaning to finish each day.
2. My mother is the one who shops _____ food every day because she's at home.
3. In his family, his father is as good _____ cooking as his grandmother.
4. My brother and I take responsibility _____ doing the laundry while my mother cooks and my father does the gardening.
5. Sharing the housework is useful _____ strengthening the family's bond. Everyone understands the importance of family.

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

1. Instead sitting on the sofa and watching TV, he cleans the floor while listening to the news.
 A B C D
2. My parents always ask my grandpa pick up me from school in the afternoon.
 A B C D
3. When I was a small girl, I often tried helping my mother with the housework when she was busy.
 A B C D
4. I have never met a lady who enjoys do the housework better than my sister.
 A B C D
5. In all, family is always the most important thing for each person.

A B C D

6. **Old people** need **to be taken care** as much as **the kids**.

A B C D

7. She **was** born and **grew** in a **peaceful mountainous** province.

A B C D

8. She **doesn't go** to work, **but** stays **at home** to **look at** the family.

A B C D

9. **In the end** of the day, **all family members sit** in the living room and talk **about** their days.

A B C D

10. He called me **in** a hurry **because** he **crashed** his car **to** a tree.

A B C D

C. GRAMMAR

Give the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. What time this train (leave) _____ for Hanoi in the afternoons, Dad?

2. I often (have) _____ breakfast at 7 a.m in the morning.

3. This knife (not cut) _____ very well. It (not be) _____ sharp enough.

4. - You (like) _____ reading books?

- Yes, I do. I'm really into fiction books.

5. My mother usually (get up) _____ in the morning to prepare breakfast for my family.

6. The school year (begin) _____ in early September and (end) _____ in May.

7. Don't call Mary now. She (have) _____ an important exam now.

8. Mrs Brown (go) _____ on holiday in Hawaii next week. She has already booked a flight ticket.

9. Linda often goes to school by bus, but she (ride) _____ her bike today.

10. Tom always (come) _____ late. This makes his boss very angry.

11. We can go out now. It (not rain) _____ .

12. Who (cook) _____ in the kitchen, Mary?

D. SPEAKING

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

1. *Nam is talking to Minh on the phone.*

Nam: I'm going to play football this evening. Are you free to join us?

Minh: _____

A. I'd love to but I'm afraid I can't.

B. I have no idea.

C. I love being free.

D. Yes. I have free time in the afternoon.

2. *Nam is asking Minh.*

Nam: Who is preparing dinner?

Minh: _____

A. My mum loves cooking.

B. My mum is doing it.

C. My mum never cooks.

D. My mum prepares it before going out.

3. *Lan is talking to Hoa.*

Lan: Does your sister help with the housework?

Hoa: _____.

A. Definitely not. She is busy.

B. Yes, she will.

C. No. She sometimes studies.

D. She usually goes to work by car.

4. *Hoa is asking Lan about the household chores.*

Hoa: How do you divide the household chores in your family?

Lan: _____

A. My dad divides it.

B. My family does it every day.

C. My mum cooks and I clean the house.

D. My mum and dad make us the breadwinner.

5. *Minh and Nam are talking about household chores.*

Minh: Does your mum do the washing-up?

Nam: _____.

A. Yes, she did.

B. Yes, she will help.

C. No, she does.

D. No, she doesn't.

E. READING

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.

What is tiger parenting?

Tiger parenting is a strict parenting style that pushes children to excel academically at all (1) _____. Specifically, tiger parents tend to micromanage their children's lives in ensuring they meet their high expectations. There is little to no (2) _____ for the child to negotiate how their days are planned as the tiger parent will respond in a "because I said so" manner. Tiger parenting enforces (3) _____ rules and gives full control to the parent. There is a power differential between the parent and the child that prevents open and honest conversations. Respect is a one-way street and there is no reward for positive behavior, only discipline for negative behavior. Children (4) _____ grew up with tiger parents lack a nurturing and loving environment. Overly strict and punitive parenting styles may cause children poor outcomes (5) _____ increasing risks of anxiety, low self-esteem, depression, or even selfharm. Furthermore, tiger parenting can result in poor social skills. (6) _____, when a child is prevented from playing with peers in favor of studying, they may (7) _____ out on opportunities to socialize and establish meaningful relationships. We learn to parent in response to what we have experienced ourselves growing up, from our own parents. Family patterns can be passed on, (8) _____ parenting

styles and childhood trauma. Encourage reflection: What was helpful for you from your parents growing up? What was not as helpful even if your parents were well-intentioned? How did you feel, and how would you like your children to feel? Acknowledge how hard, challenging, uncomfortable, and strange it can be to **(9)** _____ things differently. Acknowledge how our parents did the best they could with what they knew, and as we know better, we can do better. Encourage compassion with yourself as you try doing things differently with different results for your relationship with your child. Provide support for parents who have the courage to try a new and different way of interacting **(10)** _____ their children that will hopefully be helpful and healing for all.

(Adapted from <https://www.verywellmind.com/>)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. costs | B. prices | C. expenses | D. values |
| 2. A. field | B. place | C. room | D. space |
| 3. A. much | B. many | C. little | D. any |
| 4. A. which | B. that | C. whose | D. who |
| 5. A. except | B. besides | C. excluding | D. such as |
| 6. A. Because | B. Similarly | C. For example | D. Therefore |
| 7. A. lack | B. lose | C. miss | D. achieve |
| 8. A. including | B. containing | C. comprising | D. involving |
| 9. A. avoid | B. approach | C. address | D. solve |
| 10. A. to | B. for | C. with | D. at |

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

When it comes to marriage the timing is not the same for everyone. Although society usually puts pressure on individuals to get married and start a family early, over the years, people have had many reasons to get married later in life. All over the world, people of all genders have more access to higher education now than ever. This results in people choosing to focus on their careers and delaying marriage. Also, the fact that many young people start living alone at an early age makes them develop high levels of independence. As a result, **they** do not see the need to commit to a partner. Women in particular no longer feel the urge to get married fast. They instead spend more of their youthful days pursuing opportunities to become more financially independent.

Financial stability is also a factor. A lot of people in their twenties are not financially stable enough to **run** a home and fulfill the responsibilities that come with starting a family - after all, simply organizing a wedding is already quite an expensive effort. That much financial pressure can be detrimental to most relationships. As a result, many people decide to wait until they are financially ready before tying the knot. Nowadays, many couples prefer to live together before getting married, which provides an opportunity to experience marriage life without commitment and to figure out whether they really suit each other. This is especially made possible as a modern society now accepts these sorts of living arrangements

(Adapted from THE SCHOOL OF LIFE)

11. What is the passage mainly about?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Marriage can be postponed. | B. Happier life after marriage |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|

A. goes - tries

B. go - try

C. is going - is trying

D. are going - are trying

8. The son _____ about his mother. He hardly ever _____ her.

A. is thinking - visits

B. is thinking - is visiting

C. thinks - visits

D. think - visit

9. The minibus, which takes people to the other side of the island, _____ at 11:00 am and _____ at 6:00 pm.

A. is leaving - is returning

B. is leaving - returns

C. leaves - returns

D. leaves - is returning

10. We _____ our clients at 9:00 pm tomorrow.

A. is meeting

B. meets

C. meet

D. are meeting

11. She often helps _____ the cooking. But she can't help today.

A. to

B. with

C. for

D. of

Find the sentence having the same meaning.

12. John never stops criticizing my friends.

=> _____.

A. John always criticizes my friends.

B. John hardly ever criticizes my friends.

C. John seldom stops criticizing my friends.

D. John is criticizing my friends.

13. Jack has found a job in a supermarket for this summer.

=> _____.

A. Jack finds a job in a supermarket for the summer.

B. Jack is working in a supermarket this summer.

C. Jack works in a supermarket in the summer.

D. Jack is finding a job in a supermarket this summer.

14. In Vietnamese families, dads are usually _____. They earn money for their families.

A. housekeepers

B. homemakers

C. cooks

D. breadwinners

15. My mother asked me to do the washing-up and _____ the rubbish.

A. take out

B. turn up

C. cut down

D. crash into

UNIT 1 - 45-MINUTE TEST

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. damage

B. taking

C. dad

D. trash

2. A. creat

B. care

C. encourage

D. appreciate

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.

3. A. football B. money C. divide D. children
4. A. grocery B. important C. family D. homemaker
5. A. responsible B. gratitude C. character D. benefit

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.

6. When doing housework, they learn to appreciate all the hard work their parents do around the house for them.

- A. feel sensitive to B. be aware of C. feel grateful for D. sympathize with

7. Parents should encourage their kids to share the housework with other family members so that they learn to take responsibility.

- A. stimulate B. dispirit C. persuade D. prevent

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

8. John's parents always listen to him and cheer him up whenever he has troubles.

- A. inspire B. enhance C. brighten D. discourage

9. Everyone should have the basic life skills to be an adult.

- A. fundamental B. inessential C. vital D. elementary

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

10. Life skills such as cooking, cleaning or _____ others are really necessary for kids when they grow up.

- A. taking care of B. cleaning up C. cheering up D. carrying on

11. My mother _____ for food every morning but today she _____ at home.

- A. is shopping - is cooking B. is shopping - cooks
C. shops - is cooking D. shops - cooks

12. Some women _____ to work, but _____ at home to look after their families.

- A. doesn't go - are staying B. don't go - stay
C. aren't going - stay D. aren't going - are staying

13. In my family, the household chores are divided _____ to every member.

- A. equal B. equality C. unequal D. equally

14. Dad and children should help _____ the cooking when mums are busy.

- A. with B. to C. on D. for

15. Mr Brown is the _____ of the family, but he still helps his wife with the housework whenever he has time.

- A. homemaker B. decision-maker C. breadwinner D. cook

16. Her children _____ the cooking while her husband _____ the house.

- A. do - tidy up B. are doing - is tidying up

C. are doing - tidies up

D. do - is tidying up

17. Most people think that housework is boring and is the _____ of wives and mothers only.

A. responsible

B. irresponsible

C. responsibly

D. responsibility

18. Children know that they have to try _____ their household chores even though they do not enjoy doing them.

A. to finish

B. finish

C. finishing

D. finished

19. _____, doing chores together helps strengthen family bonds, creating special moments between children and parents.

A. In the end

B. In addition

C. Instead

D. In addition to

20. I don't think playing too much is _____ children.

A. good for

B. good at

C. useless for

D. helpless for

21. My sister's task is _____ the rubbish after dinner and she always complains about that.

A. putting out

B. making up

C. turning on

D. getting up

22. Helping parents with the housework makes children to _____ special moments between them.

A. creation

B. creative

C. create

D. creativity

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

23. All in all, doing housework helps bringing a lot of benefits for children; for example.

A

B

C

teaching them life skills and building their character.

D

24. His parents try to spend more time talk with him because they want him to be happy.

A

B

C

D

25. The old people who have a wealthy of life experiences can give us a lot of advice.

A

B

C

D

READING

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 from 26 to 30.

Family life is an important aspect of our well-being. When we have strong relationships with our relatives, we (26) _____ to be happier and healthier. Being part of a family also provides a sense of (27) _____. Research has shown that children who grow up in families with strong parent-child (28) _____ tend to do better in school, be more resilient, and experience fewer behavioral problems. Unfortunately, family life can also be challenging. Conflict and relationship problems can cause stress and impact mental health. Changes in family structure, (29) _____ divorce or remarriage, can be particularly challenging for children.

It's important to invest time and effort in building and maintaining strong relationships. Spending quality time with family members, engaging in activities together, and showing appreciation toward each other can help build strong family bonds. The benefits of a strong family life are (30) _____ and can contribute to our overall well-being.

(Source: <https://www.psychologytoday.com>)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 26. A. intend | B. tend | C. pretend | D. attend |
| 27. A. belonging | B. humour | C. purpose | D. happiness |
| 28. A. friendships | B. bonds | C. partnerships | D. fellowships |
| 29. A. in addition | B. in contrast | C. for instance | D. such as |
| 30. A. essential | B. tiny | C. numerous | D. small |

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35.

When your child was younger, your role was to lay the foundations for his behaviour. For example, you probably showed your child how to cooperate and take turns with others. Now your child is in his teens, he can start taking responsibility for his own behaviour. But you're still an important role model.

What you do shows your child how you want her to behave. For example, how you cope with feelings like frustration and distress influences how your child **regulates** her emotions. What you eat, how much you exercise, and how you look after yourself all influence your child. What you say is also important. You can help your child to manage and control his behaviour by talking about how behaviour affects other people. You can also talk more with your child about the differences between right and wrong. Now's a good time for **this** because your child is developing his ability to understand other people's experiences and feelings.

You might think that your child's peers and friends have a stronger influence in the teenage years than you do. Friends and peers do influence your child, but so do you - it's just that peer influence is different from your influence. Your child's friends are more likely to influence everyday behaviour, like the music your child listens to or the clothes he wears. As a parent, you influence your child's basic values, like religious values, and issues related to her future, like

educational choices. And **the stronger your relationship with your child, the more influence you'll have.** That's because your child values your good opinion, advice and support. In fact, it's likely that when your child becomes a young adult, he'll end up with values, beliefs and behaviour that are similar to yours.

(Adapted from <https://raisingchildren.net.au/>)

31. Which of the following could be the main topic of the passage?
- A. The differences between the parents' effects and peers' ones
 - B. Parents' influence on children
 - C. How children grow up
 - D. Parents' responsibilities for children's behavior
32. The word "**regulates**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. controls
 - B. manages
 - C. conveys
 - D. expresses
33. The word "**this**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
- A. the difference between right and wrong
 - B. behaviour
 - C. helping your child
 - D. talking to your child

34. What is the main distinction between the influence of parents and that of friends?
- A. Friends may change children's daily actions while parents affect their essential values.
 - B. Friends may affect children's interests whereas parents set up their personalities.
 - C. Friends may influence children's choices while parents offer advice and support.
 - D. Friends' effects on children are greater than those of parents.
35. According to the passage, in which of the following aspects are children **NOT** affected by parents?
- A. education
 - B. beliefs
 - C. passion
 - D. behaviour

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

36. *Mary is talking to Peter.*

Mary: Are you interested in cooking?

Peter: _____

- A. Not really.
- B. No problem.
- C. Not at all.
- D. I do, too.

37. *Mary is talking to Peter.*

Mary: I must leave now. I have to prepare dinner.

Peter: _____

- A. Why not?
- B. Don't worry.
- C. I see.
- D. Just 5 minutes more.

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

38. Doing the housework is the thing that schools cannot fully teach, so it's important for children to learn them at home.

- A. It's important for children to learn how to do the housework at home and schools can't teach them fully.
- B. It's important for children to learn how to do the housework at home because schools can't teach them fully.
- C. It's important for children to learn how to do the housework at home but schools can't teach them fully.
- D. It's important for children to learn how to do the housework at home or schools can't teach them fully.

39. They don't like spicy food so their mother avoids cooking it.

- A. Their mother never cooks spicy food because they don't like it.
- B. Their mother is cooking spicy food because they don't like it.
- C. Their mother isn't cooking spicy food because they don't like it.
- D. Their mother always cooks spicy food because they like it.

40. She has decided to shop for some clothes in the supermarket this afternoon.

- A. She shopped for some clothes in the supermarket this afternoon.

- B. She didn't shop for some clothes in the supermarket this afternoon.
- C. She isn't shopping for some clothes in the supermarket this afternoon.
- D. She is shopping for some clothes in the supermarket this afternoon.