UNIT 2. THE GENERATION GAP

A. LÝ THUYẾT

I. VOCABULARY

1. VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	accept	(v)	/əkˈsɛpt/	chấp nhận
2.	achieve	(v)	/əˈʧi:v/	đạt được
3.	adapt	(v)	/əˈdæpt/	thích nghi, thay đổi cho phù hợp
4.	allow	(v)	/əˈlaʊ/	cho phép
5.	control	(v)	/kənˈtrəʊl/	kiểm soát
6.	experience	(n/v)	/ɪksˈpɪərɪəns/	trải nghiệm
7.	experiment	(v)	/ɪksˈpɛrɪmɛnt/	thí nghiệm, thử nghiệm
8.	force	(v)	/fɔ:s/	ép buộc
9.	hire	(v)	/ˈhaɪə/	thuê người làm
10.	influence	(v)	/ˈɪnflʊəns/	gây ảnh hưởng
11.	limit	(v)	/ˈlɪmɪt/	hạn chế
12.	respect	(v/n)	/rɪsˈpɛkt/	tôn trọng/ sự tôn trọng
13.	upset	(v)	/ʌpˈsɛt/	làm khó chịu
14.	argument	(n)	/ˈɑ:gju:mənt/	sự tranh luận, lý lẽ
15.	belief	(n)	/bɪˈli:f/	niềm tin
16.	career	(n)	/kəˈrɪə/	sự nghiệp
17.	characteristics	(n)	/ˌkærəktəˈrɪstɪks/	đặc điểm, đặc tính
18.	competition	(n)	/ˌkɒmpɪˈtɪʃᵊn/	cuộc thi
19.	conflict	(n)	/ˈkɒnflɪkt/	sự xung đột
20.	curious	(adj)	/ˈkjʊərɪəs/	tò mò
21.	difference	(n)	/ˈdɪfrəns/	sự khác biệt
22.	disagreement	(n)	/ˌdɪsəˈgri:mənt/	sự không đồng tình
23.	educational	(adj)	/ˌɛdʒʊˈkeɪʃᵊnᵊl/	(thuộc) giáo dục
24.	freedom	(n)	/ˈfri:dəm/	sự tự do
25.	generation	(n)	/ˌʤɛnəˈreɪʃᵊn/	thế hệ
26.	honesty	(n)	/ˈɒnɪsti/	tính trung thực
27.	immigrant	(n)	/ˈɪmɪgrənt/	người nhập cư
28.	individualism	(n)	/ˌɪndɪˈvɪʤuəlɪzᵊm/	chủ nghĩa cá nhân
29.	Millennial	(n)	/mɪˈlɛnjəl/	thế hệ Y (những người sinh từ đầu những năm 1980 đến giữa những năm 1990)
30.	permission	(n)	/pəˈmɪʃᵊn/	sự cho phép
31.	platform	(n)	/ˈplætfɔ:m/	nền tảng
32.	technological	(adj)	/ˌtɛknəˈlɒʤɪkᵊl/	(thuộc) công nghệ
33.	valuable	(adj)	/ˈvæljəbᵊl/	quý giá

2. COLLOCATIONS/ PHRASES

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
34.	common characteristics	(adj-n)	/ˈkɒmən/ /ˌkærəktəˈrɪstɪks/	những đặc điểm chung

35.	critical thinker	(np)	/ˈkrɪtɪkəl/ /ˈθɪŋkə/	người có tư duy phê phán/ phản biện
36.	cultural values	(adj-n)	/ˈkʌltʃərəl/ /ˈvælju:z/	những giá trị văn hoá
37.	digital native	(np)	/ˈdɪdʒɪtl/ /ˈneɪtɪv/	người được sinh ra ở thời đại công nghệ và Internet
38.	electronic device	(adj-n)	/ɪlɛkˈtrɒnɪk/ /dɪˈvaɪs/	thiết bị điện tử
39.	extended family	(adj-n)	/ɪksˈtɛndɪd/ /ˈfæmɪli/	đại gia đình
40.	gender role	(np)	/ˈdʒɛndə/ /rəʊl/	vai trò giới
41.	generation gap	(np)	/ˌdʒɛnəˈreɪʃᵊn/ /gæp/	khoảng cách thế hệ
42.	generational conflict	(adj-n)	/ˌdʒɛnəˈreɪʃᵊnᵊl/ /ˈkɒnflɪkt/	sự xung đột thế hệ
43.	male job	(adj-n)	/meɪl/ /dʒɒb/	công việc dành cho nam giới
44.	music taste	(np)	/ˈmju:zɪk/ /teɪst/	gu âm nhạc
45.	nuclear family	(adj-n)	/ˈnju:klɪə/ /ˈfæmɪli/	gia đình hạt nhân
46.	screen time	(np)	/skri:n/ /taɪm/	thời gian sử dụng thiết bị điện tử
47.	social media	(np)	/ˈsəʊʃəl/ /ˈmi:diə/	phương tiện truyền thông mạng xã hội
48.	weight gain	(np)	/weɪt/ /geɪn/	sự tăng cân
49.	adapt to	(vp)	/əˈdæpt/ /tu:/	thích nghi với
50.	argue over something	(vp)	/ˈɑ:gju:/ /ˈəʊvə/ /ˈsʌmθɪŋ/	tranh luận về một cái gì đó
51.	colour the hair	(v-n)	/ˈkʌlə/ /ðə/ /heə/	nhuộm tóc
52.	damage eyesight	(v-n)	/ˈdæmɪdʒ/ /ˈaɪsaɪt/	ảnh hưởng tới thị lực
53.	express opinions	(v-n)	/ɪksˈprɛs/ /əˈpɪnjənz/	thể hiện ý kiến
54.	follow in somebody's footsteps	(vp)	/ˈfɒləʊ/ /ɪn/ /ˈsʌmbədiz/ /ˈfʊtstɛps/	theo chân ai đó/giống ai đó
55.	have fixed ideas	(v-n)	/hæv/ /fɪkst/ /aɪˈdɪəz/	có định kiến
56.	hold traditional view	(v-n)	/həʊld/ /trəˈdɪʃᵊnᵊl/ /vju:/	giữ quan điểm truyền thống
57.	limit screen time	(v-n)	/ˈlɪmɪt/ /skri:n/ /taɪm/	giới hạn thời gian sử dụng thiết bị điện tử
58.	make decisions	(v-n)	/meɪk/ /dɪˈsɪʒənz/	đưa ra quyết định
59.	rely on	(vp)	/rɪˈlaɪ/ /ɒn/	dựa vào
60.	suit somebody's need	(vp)	/sju:t/ /ˈsʌmbədiz/ /ni:d/	phù hợp với nhu cầu của ai đó
61.	take away	(vp)	/teɪk/ /əˈweɪ/	lấy đi
62.	try something out	(vp)	/traɪ/ /ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ /aʊt/	dùng thử/ kiểm tra

3. WORD FORMATION

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
63.	culture	(n)	/ˈkʌltʃə/	văn hoá
64.	cultural	(adj)	/ˈkʌltʃərəl/	(thuộc về) văn hoá
65.	difference	(n)	/ˈdɪfrəns/	sự khác biệt
66.	different	(adj)	/ˈdɪfrənt/	khác biệt
67.	generation	(n)	/ˌdʒɛnəˈreɪʃᵊn/	thế hệ
68.	generational	(adj)	/ˌdʒɛnəˈreɪʃᵊnᵊl/	(thuộc) thế hệ
69.	tradition	(n)	/trəˈdɪʃᵊn/	truyền thống

70.	traditional	(adj)	/trəˈdɪʃᵊnᵊl/	(thuộc) truyền thống
71.	value	(n/v)	/ˈvælju:/	giá trị/coi trọng
72.	valuable	(adj)	/ˈvæljəbᵊl/	quý giá

II. PRONUNCIATION

Cách phát âm dạng viết tắt

- Dạng rút gọn trong tiếng Anh có nghĩa là ta có thể bỏ đi 1 vài chữ cái. Dấu (‘) là điểm nhận dạng của các từ rút gọn. Dấu (‘) thay thế những chữ cái được lược bỏ.

Ví dụ: cannot - can’t, will - ‘ll, had - ‘d

- Vì vậy khi phát âm, cách phát âm của các từ được rút gọn sẽ có chút thay đổi so với dạng đầy đủ của chúng.

Dạng đầy đủ	Dạng rút gọn	Phiên âm
is	‘s	/s/ hoặc /z/
are	‘re	/ər/
will	‘ll	/l/
would	‘d	/d/
have	‘ve	/v/
had	‘d	/d/

Ví dụ: 1. They’re making a song now. /ðe**ər**/ /’meɪkɪŋ/ /ə/ /sɒŋ/ /naʊ/.

2. You’ve got a beautiful skirt. /ju:**v**/ /gɒt/ /ə/ /’bju:təfʊl/ /skɜ:t/.

3. I’d like a cup of tea. /aɪ**d**/ /laɪk/ /ə/ /kʌp/ /ɒv/ /ti:/.

III. GRAMMAR

Động từ khuyết thiếu *must, have to* và *should*

So sánh cách dùng *must, have to* và *should*

STT	Động từ khuyết thiếu	Ý nghĩa, cách dùng	Ví dụ
1.	**Must**	Diễn tả việc cần thiết phải làm điều gì (chủ quan người nói quyết định điều đó là cần thiết)	I **must** finish this exercise by the evening. *Tôi **phải** hoàn thành bài tập này vào buổi tối.*
2.	**Have to**	Diễn tả việc cần thiết phải làm điều gì Dùng khi nói về quy định, luật lệ bắt buộc phải tuân theo	We **have to** wear uniforms every day. (the school makes us to do it) *Chúng tôi **phải** mặc đồng phục hàng ngày. (trường bắt chúng tôi phải làm điều đó)*
3.	**Should**	Được dùng để đưa lời khuyên, đưa ra gợi ý hay ý kiến.	You **should** eat more vegetables. They are good for you. *Bạn **nên** ăn nhiều rau hơn. Chúng tốt cho bạn.*
4.	**Mustn’t**	Dùng khi cấm một việc gì đó hay diễn tả ý không được phép làm gì	We **mustn’t** touch it. *Chúng ta **không được** chạm vào nó.*
5.	**don’t/ doesn’t have to**	Diễn tả một việc gì đó là không cần thiết	You **don’t have to** drive me home. I can catch a taxi. *Bạn **không cần** phải lái xe đưa tôi về nhà. Tôi có thể bắt taxi.*

B. THỰC HÀNH

I. PRONUNCIATION

Task 1. Find the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. belief	B. express	C. gender	D. Millennial
2. A. nuclear	B. critical	C. curious	D. accept
3. A. hire	B. conflict	C. limit	D. influence
4. A. hold	B. honesty	C. housework	D. historical
5. A. generation	B. digital	C. argue	D. damage
6. A. take	B. male	C. native	D. argument
7. A. job	B. role	C. follow	D. electronic
8. A. family	B. value	C. media	D. characteristic
9. A. suit	B. screen	C. social	D. individualism
10. A. device	B. difference	C. thinker	D. experience

Task 2. Find the word that differs from the other three in the position of stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. argument	B. nuclear	C. belief	D. gender
2. A. value	B. experience	C. thinker	D. curious
3. A. millennial	B. digital	C. freedom	D. honesty
4. A. express	B. native	C. media	D. platform
5. A. influence	B. limit	C. damage	D. opinion
6. A. conflict	B. eyesight	C. characteristic	D. common
7. A. music	B. social	C. footstep	D. extended
8. A. follow	B. accept	C. hire	D. family
9. A. adapt	B. difference	C. parent	D. children
10. A. generational	B. individualism	C. housework	D. electronic

II. VOCABULARY

Task 1. Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right.

1. nuclear family	a. people who are born between around 1981 and 1996
2. extended family	b. jobs which are traditionally perceived to be in charge of by men
3. Millennial	c. people who have grown up in the digital age and are familiar with using digital technologies from an early age.
4. conflict	d. differences between older and younger people in terms of experiences, opinions, habits, and behaviour
5. generation gap	e. a family consisting of two parents and their children
6. male jobs	f. the feeling of being certain that something exists or is true
7. gender roles	g. the belief in valuing personal freedom and independence over group interests.
8. digital natives	h. an active disagreement between people with different opinions.
9. belief	i. a family consisting of grandparents, aunts, and uncles, etc, in addition to parents and children
10. individualism	j. behaviours, attitudes, and personality characteristics determined by an individual's sex

Task 2. Complete the following sentences with suitable words from Task 1.

1. _____ is often highly valued in Western cultures, emphasising personal freedom and independence.

2. _____ have changed significantly over time, with more women taking on traditionally male roles in the workplace and at home.
3. There can be a significant _____ between parents and their children, especially in terms of cultural values and technology use.
4. My brother was born in 1996 and is considered as a _____.
5. Many elders hold a strong _____ that women must do all the housework and childcare.
6. In a lot of cultures, the _____, including family members of many generations, is highly valued for its support and guidance.
7. Many young people today are considered _____, having grown up with technology.
8. The difference in viewpoints resulted in a _____ between my friend and I.
9. Historically, manual labour and physically demanding jobs have been classified as _____.
10. A _____, consisting of just parents and their children, become more popular nowadays.

Task 3. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Our family avoid arguing _____ trivial matters as we want to stay happy when we are at home.
A. on B. through C. over D. into
2. Each individual in the society needs to _____ their family when they encounter challenges and difficulties.
A. run into B. rely on C. come round D. get through
3. Gen Z can easily _____ to changes as they are creative and adventurous.
A. adapt B. accept C. build D. follow
4. Blue light from smartphones or laptops can _____ eyesight. Therefore, children will suffer from eye problems.
A. heal B. generate C. mend D. damage
5. Young people are able to _____ with platforms to suit their needs. They do not hesitate to try new things.
A. experiment B. cultivate C. emphasise D. force
6. Parents need to _____ electronic devices from their children if they overuse them.
A. make off B. takeaway C. put down D. setup
7. Young people see many people lose their jobs, so they think it is safer to be their own bosses rather than to be _____ by an employer.
A. reduced B. prepared C. hired D. experienced
8. The cultural _____ of Viet Nam have been passed down from generation to generation.
A. contributions B. gaps C. attitudes D. values
9. The current generation heavily relies on _____ for communication, entertainment, and accessing information.
A. electronic devices B. music tastes C. screen time D. competitions
10. The younger generation should be taught to _____ others, regardless of age or background.
A. upset B. limit C. respect D. control

Task 4. Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. Minh is always **curious** as he is keen on trying new things especially those related to technology.
A. indifferent B. interested C. uninformed D. naive
2. Younger generations now have more **freedom** in expressing their opinions in particular and themselves in general.
A. improvement B. restriction C. attitude D. difference
3. The new generation needs to **adapt** quickly to the fast-changing world as their peers can leave them behind if they do not.

A. negotiate B. refresh C. permit D. neglect

4. Children have to ask for their parents' **permission** before using electronic devices.

A. acceptance B. approval C. freedom D. disagreement

5. According to my boss, **honesty** is one of the most important characteristics to look for in a candidate when they apply for the job.

A. sincerity B. principle C. cheating D. multifacet

Task 5. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. People from different generations may sometimes get into _____ over viewpoints. **(ARGUE)**
2. Hung is a _____ thinker. He always tries to look into things from different aspects and contributes to work out a better solution. **(CRITIC)**
3. Children nowadays can make use of _____ media very easily. They learn things faster than their previous generations. **(SOCIETY)**
4. People of the same generations often share common _____**.(BELIEVE)**
5. Parents often encourage their children to follow their native country's _____ values. **(CULTURE)**
6. Each generation has _____ experiences, values, and perspectives. **(DIFFERENCE)**
7. My father and I have a common _____. We usually look at things on the bright side and never give up. **(CHARACTER)**
8. Living in an _____ family has several benefits. For example, children can play with their cousins, which is fun. **(EXTEND)**
9. The younger generation brings _____ opinions and innovative ideas to the company. **(VALUE)**
10. The _____ conflicts within the family can get worse if family members do not spend quality time with each other. **(GENERATION)**

Task 6. Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

1. The new generation has the potential to ***achieve*** / ***allow*** great things with their skills and determination.
2. The older generation should not ***force*** / ***upset*** their beliefs and ideas upon the younger generation.
3. The younger generation prioritises ***technological*** / ***educational*** opportunities such as higher study.
4. It is important for teenagers to ask for their parents' ***career*** / ***permission*** before going out late.
5. Unhealthy eating habits and lack of physical activity can contribute to weight ***gain*** / ***control*** in children.

III. GRAMMAR

Task 1. Choose the appropriate modal verb.

1. Children ***must*** / ***mustn't*** recognize the importance of family traditions and cultural values, even if they may seem outdated in the modern world.
2. Grandparents ***shouldn't*** / ***should*** learn how to use smartphones or social media to stay connected with their grandchildren.
3. Children ***have to*** / ***don't have to*** respect old people because they have lots of life experiences.
4. Parents ***mustn't*** / ***don't have to*** force their children to follow their jobs; instead, they should give advice and let their children choose their own careers.
5. Older generations ***must*** / ***had to*** rely on physical newspapers or books for information, but today's youth don't have to, thanks to the internet.
6. Teenagers ***must*** / ***mustn't*** appreciate the efforts their parents make for them, even if they don't always agree.

7. Teenagers ***should*** / ***shouldn't*** listen to their parents' advice and guidance, as they can help them overcome difficult situations.
8. In previous generations, women had to / must follow specific gender roles, but today they ***don't have to*** / ***mustn't*** limit their dreams and can pursue any career they like.

Task 2. Choose the correct answers.

1. In the past, young adults _____ follow social norms and expectations regarding relationships and marriage, but now they have more freedom.
A. didn't have to B. had to C. must D. mustn't

2. Parents _____ spend quality time with their children to build a strong relationship.
A. should B. shouldn't C. mustn't D. don't have to

3. Children _____ always obey their parents' instructions.
A. have to B. shouldn't C. mustn't D. had to

4. Teenagers _____ communicate openly with their parents about their problems.
A. shouldn't B. mustn't C. don't have to D. should

5. In the near future, parents _____ accept that technology will play a vital role in their children's lives, even if they may not fully comprehend it themselves.
A. must B. will have to C. mustn't D. won't have to

Task 3. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

1. In the past, children had to obey their parents without question their authority.
A. In B. had to C. without D. question

2. The generation gap between grandparents and grandchildren can lead to differences on musical preferences and tastes.
A. between B. lead to C. on D. tastes

3. The generation gap can effect fashion trends and styles, with each generation having their own unique sense of fashion and aesthetic preferences.
A. effect B. with C. having D. of

4. Younger generations don't have to rely solely at traditional sources of information; they can access knowledge through the Internet.
A. don't have to B. at C. access D. through

5. Children don't have to take responsibility for their actions and face the consequences.
A. don't have to B. take C. for D. consequences

IV. READING

Task 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Generational conflicts are an **(1)** _____ aspect of human interaction, arising from the differing beliefs, values, and experiences of individuals from different age **(2)** _____. These conflicts often appear as a result of social and cultural changes **(3)** _____ shape each generation's perspectives and attitudes.

One common source of generational conflict is the technological matter. Younger generations, **(4)** _____ have grown up in the digital age, tend to be more used to using technology and embracing new digital platforms. **(5)** _____**,** older generations may struggle to adapt **(6)** _____ rapidly evolving technologies, leading to misunderstandings and communication gaps.

Moreover, generational conflicts can stem from differences **(7)** _____ social norms and values. Each generation is influenced by the common social, political, and economic conditions of their time, which shape their beliefs and behaviours. These differences can lead to arguments over issues such as social justice, environmental sustainability, and **(8)** _____ practices.

To prevent generational conflicts, it is crucial to promote understanding and open dialogue between generations. Recognizing and appreciating the unique perspectives and experiences of **(9)** _____ generation can help narrow the gaps and promote mutual respect. By actively listening, embracing diversity, and finding **(10)** _____ ground, we can avoid generational conflicts.

1. A. inevitable	B. uncertain	C. impossible	D. unlikely
2. A. gatherings	B. teams	C. groups	D. gangs
3. A. who	B. when	C. where	D. which
4. A. that	B. who	C. which	D. why
5. A. Therefore	B. In addition	C. In contrast	D. Next
6. A. to	B. in	C. at	D. over
7. A. on	B. for	C. of	D. in
8. A. culture	B. cultures	C. cultural	D. cultured
9. A. any	B. some	C. each	D. few
10. A. usual	B. finite	C. refined	D. common

Task 2. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.

Family conflicts are an inherent part of human relationships, stemming from the diverse personalities, perspectives, and dynamics within a family unit. These conflicts can arise due to various factors, including differences in values, communication styles, and expectations.

One common source of family conflict is different values and beliefs. Each family member may have their own set of values and principles, influenced by their upbringing, personal experiences, and social influences. These differences can lead to disagreements, particularly when it comes to important decisions or lifestyle choices.

Communication breakdowns also contribute to family conflicts. Ineffective communication, whether **it** be through misinterpretation, misunderstandings, or lack of active listening, can **exacerbate** tensions and escalate conflicts within the family. Different communication styles and approaches further complicate matters, as individuals may have varying preferences for directness, assertiveness, or emotional expression.

Moreover, unfulfilled expectations often become a source of conflict within families. Each family member may have their own set of expectations regarding roles, responsibilities, and behaviours. When these expectations are not met, it can lead to disappointment, resentment, and conflicts.

Resolving family conflicts requires open and honest communication and empathy. Active listening, seeking to understand others' perspectives, and finding common ground can help bridge the gaps and foster understanding within the family unit. Family members should also be willing to adapt and adjust their expectations for peaceful coexistence.

1. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
   A. Reasons for Family Conflicts B. How Conflicts Affect Family
   C. How to Avoid Family Conflicts D. Disadvantages of Conflicts
2. A person's beliefs and principles are NOT influenced by _____.
   A. social factors B. personal experiences
   C. upbringing environment D. disagreements
3. The word **"it"** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
   A. belief B. family conflict
   C. ineffective communication D. tension
4. The word **"exacerbate"** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
   A. mend B. worsen C. fulfil D. thrive
5. Which of the following is NOT true?
   A. Conflicts may result from people feeling disappointed when their expectations are not met.

B. Family members need to listen and find common ground to understand each other better.
C. People don't have to give up their desires to get along with each other.
D. The differences in communication styles can lead to family conflicts.

Task 3. Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

Communication conflicts among different generations are a prevalent issue in contemporary society. As each generation is shaped by unique experiences, values, and communication styles, misunderstandings and conflicts often arise. These conflicts result from a lack of understanding and empathy for each other's perspectives.

One significant contributing factor to these conflicts is the rapid advancement of technology. Older generations may struggle to adapt to the digital age, while younger generations are immersed in it. This difference in technological proficiency can create a gap in communication. For instance, older individuals might find it challenging to use social media platforms or new modes of communication like emojis and abbreviations. On the other hand, younger individuals may overlook the importance of face-to-face conversations and rely heavily on text-based interactions.

Moreover, different attitudes towards authority and social ranking can also lead to communication conflicts. Older generations often value respect to authority figures, while younger generations tend to prioritise equality and question traditional social ranking. These contrasting viewpoints can result in misunderstandings and disagreements during discussions or decision-making processes.

To address communication conflicts among different generations, fostering empathy and open-mindedness is crucial. Both younger and older individuals must make an effort to understand each other's communication styles, preferences, and underlying values. This can be achieved through active listening, patience, and a willingness to learn from one another. Additionally, bridging the digital gap through inter-generational technology training programs can help older individuals feel more included and competent in the digital age.

_____ 1. Older generations find it hard to understand new forms of communications like abbreviation.
_____ 2. Younger generations show their respect to authority figures.
_____ 3. Digital gap is not a cause for communication breakdown.
_____ 4. Nowadays, different generations do not often talk to each other.
_____ 5. A technology training program including both young and old generations can help reduce the digital gap.

V. WRITING

Task 1. Reorder the given words and phrases to form meaningful sentences.

1. should / connect / ones. / generations / with / younger / technology / to / Older / access (10 words)

-> _____

2. must / customs. / respect / people / parents' / traditional / and / Young / values / their (10 words)

-> _____

3. face-to-face / relationships. / people / to / Young / interactions / must / build / stronger / prioritise (10 words)

-> _____

4. workplace. / the / value / of / professionals / Newcomers / experiences / should / the / older / in. (11 words)

-> _____

5. today's / recognize / digital / Older / importance / in / people / the / should / of / literacy / world. (12 words)

-> _____

Task 2. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the given sentences.

1. Teenagers should be more patient when communicating with their parents and grandparents.
   A. Teenagers should have more patience when talking to their parents and grandparents.
   B. Grandparents and parents need to be more patient when talking to teenagers.
   C. Teenagers find it hard to be with their parents and grandparents.
   D. Communication is hard between teenagers and their parents and grandparents.
2. He is older than you. You cannot treat him like that.
   A. You treat him like you are older than him.
   B. You mustn't treat him that way as he is older than you.
   C. You should treat him the same regardless of his age.
   D. Although he is older, you don't have to treat him differently.
3. Using laptops and smartphones too much leads to sleep and weight problems.
   A. There are no connections between laptop and smartphone use and sleep or weight.
   B. Sleep and weight problems are unrelated to the use of laptops and smartphones.
   C. The more you use laptops and smartphones, the more sleep and weight problems you will have.
   D. The more you use laptops and smartphones, the more sleep and weight benefits you'll have.
4. Asian American parents may fail to have their children follow the family traditional values.
   A. Asian American parents find it effortless to pass down traditional values to their children.
   B. Asian American parents may not always succeed in passing down their family's traditional values to their children.
   C. Asian American parents easily maintain their children's devotion to traditional values.
   D. The failure of Asian American parents to promote traditional values is uncommon.
5. Many Gen Zers are also interested in starting their own companies.
   A. Gen Zers lack interest in starting their own businesses.
   B. Only a few Gen Zers show enthusiasm for establishing their own companies.
   C. Generation Z is mainly uninterested in starting their own businesses.
   D. A number of Gen Zers have a keen interest in starting their own companies.

Task 3. Write a paragraph (120-150 words) about this topic.

- Parents should control their children's activities on social media.
- Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

VI. SPEAKING

Task 1. Answer the following questions.

1. How often do you spend time talking with your parents?

2. What are some differences in beliefs between you and your parents?

Task 2. Describe a time when you had a difficulty related to the generation gap in 2-3 minutes.

VII. LISTENING

Task 1. Listen to three people talking about their conflict with their parents and decide which speaker mentions each conflict You can listen to each recording TWICE.

Speaker:	Conflict
	Money management
	Independence and control
	Communication and understanding

Task 2. Listen to a talk about teenagers' conflict with their parents and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). You can listen to each recording TWICE.

_____ 1. Conflict with parents is common for everyone, including well-behaved individuals.
_____ 2. Conflict with parents can lead to unhappiness and stress for both parties involved.
_____ 3. Conflict with parents only impacts mental health.
_____ 4. Teenagers should consider the reasons for their arguments with their parents and be in their parents' opinion.
_____ 5. Teenagers should communicate with their parents instead of staying silent.

C. BÀI KIỂM TRA

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.

Question 1: A. digital B. millennial C. device D. limit
Question 2: A. conflict B. influence C. critical D. colour

Mark the letter 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.

Question 3: A. electronic B. generational C. traditional D. individualism
Question 4: A. conflict B. accept C. rely D. adapt

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

Question 5: According to the nutritionist, children _____ avoid sugar drinks before bedtime so that they will not get diabetes.

A. will B. have to C. may D. can

Question 6: You _____ take regular exercise and maintain a balanced diet to lead a healthy life.

A. might B. should not C. might not D. should

Question 7: He is a _____ thinker. He has sharp ideas and tries to see things in many aspects.

A. critic B. criticism C. critical D. criticising

Question 8: Why don't you try it _____? It can be a great way to connect with your parents.

A. up B. of C. through D. out

Question 9: You need to _____ your parents' love for you. They worked hard to bring you up.

A. disregard B. show C. value D. indicate

Question 10: Don't _____ someone else too much. You should be more independent.

A. rely on B. put up C. come across D. run out

Question 11: Generations often _____ social values and norms, reflecting the difference of perspectives.

A. argue over B. bond over C. make over D. push over

Question 12: Different generations _____ agree on everything, but it is important to engage in open-minded discussions.

A. mustn't B. can't C. don't have to D. have to

Question 13: I suggest that GenZ _____ be encouraged to develop their digital skills and passion for social change.

A. mustn't B. should C. may D. have

Question 14: Linh lives in a/an _____ family. It has 3 generations: her grandparents, her parents and she.

A. nuclear B. small C. affected D. extended

Question 15: We _____ be rude when communicating with individuals from different age groups.

A. have to B. can C. mustn't D. don't have to

Question 16: My father and I have many _____ characteristics. People say that I take after him.

A. usual B. common C. physical D. generational

Question 17: Being a digital _____, Hai easily adapts to new technologies and effortlessly uses digital tools for various aspects of his life.

A. nation B. nativeness C. national D. native

Question 18: _____ is a defining trait of GenZ, as they prioritise personal autonomy and independence in shaping their identities and making life choices.

A. Individualism B. Individual C. Individualise D. Individually

Question 19: When discussing generational differences, we _____ generalise or stereotype entire generations.

A. should B. have to C. don't have to D. shouldn't

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

Question 20: A boy and his father are talking in the house.

Boy: "Dad, is it ok if I go to the cinema with my friends tonight?

Father: "_____. You have a lot of homework to complete."

A. That's very nice of you. B. I don't completely agree.

C. I couldn't agree with you more. D. I'm afraid you can't.

Question 21: Two people are talking about an album.

A: "Can I see your family photo album?" - B: "_____."

A. Of course, you can. B. Don't mention it.

C. My pleasure. D. You are welcome.

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

Question 22: Too much screen time and **prolonged** exposure to bright screens can gradually damage eyesight over time.

A. extended B. redundant C. mild D. sensible

Question 23: The traditional view often **emphasises** preserving cultural customs and following established social norms.

A. ignores B. showcases C. understates D. highlights

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

Question 24: Generational **conflict** arises as differing perspectives and experiences lead to clashes between different age groups.

A. battle B. harmony C. competition D. difference

Question 25: One characteristic of the generation gap is the clear **contrast** in attitudes, values, and preferences between different age groups.

A. distinction B. opposition C. diversity D. similarity

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

Question 26: The generation gap often leads to misunderstandings and communicative challenges. One typical example is failure in communication among family members.

A. leads to B. communicative C. typical D. in

Question 27: GenZ is characterised by their digital nativeness, technological fluency, and strong desire in social changes.

A. characterised B. fluency C. strong D. in

Question 28: You don't have to disregard your grandparents' efforts in embracing technology. You should help them with it.

A. don't have to B. in C. should D. with

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

Nostalgia is a complex emotion that involves reconnecting with the happy emotions of an idealised past by **(29)** _____ positive memories.

Over the years, marketers have realised that nostalgia is a powerful way to recall positive emotions - so much so that nostalgia marketing has become a **(30)** _____ marketing strategy. It uses positive memories and feelings associated with the past to create an emotional connection with consumers.

A wealth of research shows that nostalgia can result **(31)** _____ consumers being willing to pay more, enhance brand ties, increased purchase intention and increased digital brand engagement.

Nostalgia may be a driving factor behind people purchasing flip phones **(32)** _____ they use memories of a previous era in mobile communication.

But nostalgia marketing doesn't just target the younger generation - it's also a powerful tool for advertising to those **(33)** _____ grew up using older mobile devices. Nokia is an example of a company that understands this well.

A YouTube advertisement for Nokia's 2720 V Flip shows how brands can use nostalgia marketing to appeal to customers and drive product sales.

Source: https://theconversation.com/gen-z-goes-retro-why-the-younger-generation-is-ditching-smartphones-for-dumb-phones-204992

Question 29: A. repeating	B. recalling	C. putting	D. delaying
Question 30: A. recognise	B. recognising	C. recognised	D. recognition
Question 31: A. of	B. in	C. from	D. through
Question 32: A. but	B. so	C. yet	D. as
Question 33: A. who	B. which	C. why	D. where

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

Family conflicts within immigrant families can arise due to the challenges of adapting to a new culture, language barriers, and generational differences. Immigrants often face the difficult task of reconciling **their** native customs and traditions with those of the host country, while their children may adopt the values and practices of their new surroundings.

One source of conflict **stems** from the fight between traditional values and the desire for adaptation. Parents may hold the customs and beliefs of their homeland, while their children strive to conform to the norms of their new society. This can lead to misunderstandings, disagreements, and a sense of cultural disconnection within the family.

Language barriers also contribute to family conflicts. Parents who are less proficient in the host country's language may struggle to communicate effectively with their children, resulting in misinterpretations and frustrations on both sides. This can create a divide and hinder the development of strong familial bonds.

Generational differences further complicate matters. Children growing up in a new cultural environment may adopt different attitudes, behaviours, and aspirations compared to their parents. Conflicts may arise when expectations clash, such as in career choices, relationships, or educational pursuits.

To address these conflicts, open dialogue and mutual respect are vital. Family members should actively listen and empathise with one another, striving to understand the unique challenges each individual faces. Cultivating an atmosphere of acceptance and appreciation for both the native and host cultures can help bridge the gap and foster stronger familial ties.

Question 34: Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

A. Family Conflicts within Immigrant Families: Why?
B. Generational Differences among Family Members
C. Challenges When Living Abroad
D. Acceptance and Appreciation Atmosphere for Families

Question 35: The word **"their"** in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. families' B. children's C. immigrants' D. members'

Question 36: The word **"stems"** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. stops B. arises C. hinders D. pursues

Question 37: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Parents do not find it hard to communicate with their children in the host country's language.
B. Language barriers can badly affect familial bonds.
C. Children in immigrant families may have different opinions in career choices and relationships from their parents'.
D. Generational differences can make family conflicts worse.

Question 38: What is a suggested approach to addressing family conflicts within immigrant families?

A. Ignoring the cultural differences and focusing on career choices.
B. Promoting conformity to the norms of the host country.
C. Encouraging open dialogue and mutual respect.
D. Emphasizing the adoption of traditional values.

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

For many years, knowing how to market to Millennials was the hot ticket for most marketers. Today, advertisers are **wrapping their heads around** how to reach their younger counterparts, Gen Z - the generation that often feels like they're ahead of the rest of us.

While marketers are quickly shifting their attention to each incoming generation, they're missing one key insight that's been bubbling beneath the surface: no generation is the same, but no one in a generation is the same, either.

People across every generation are **defying** norms more and more. More single women own houses than men. Men are going back to college in their 60s. Early-career workers are leading the great resignation rather than taking whatever job **they** can get after college. Women are delaying having children. And the list goes on.

The truth is, people are "growing up" at different rates or redefining what it means to grow in the first place. This variation inside generations creates a challenge for marketers, how do you market to changing peer groups?

Avoid ageism in your marketing

While this insight might sound obvious, it's not obviously put into practice in marketing. For instance, one study found that "variation in ageing successfully or in lifestyles is not promoted in advertising." Another survey from AARP found that 69% of consumers ages 50 and older say media images are ageist. This could affect younger groups, too. New research suggests 'acute' ageism could be an even bigger problem for younger cohorts.

Make your language more inclusive

How you refer to age groups or generations could keep customers (or top talent) away. Whether it's women reentering the workforce or retired professionals seeking returnships, these individuals want to go where they'll feel like they belong. And since your employees are a reflection of your company, one way to combat this is how you speak internally.

Source: https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbescontentmarketing/202l/10/15/how-to-bridge-the- age-gap-in-marketing/?sh=1d64fec267fd

Question 39: Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

A. Difficulties in Marketing B. Marketing for Gen Z

C. Social Norms in Marketing D. Narrowing the Age Gap in Marketing

Question 40: The phrase **"wrapping their heads around"** in paragraph 1 mostly means _____.

A. trying to understand B. struggling to understand

C. overlooking something D. succeeding in accepting

Question 41: The word **"defying"** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. opposing B. agreeing C. obeying D. praising

Question 42: The word **"they"** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

A. single women B. men in their 60s C. early-career workers D. marketers

Question 43: For many years, marketers focus on targeting _____.

A. gen Zs B. millennials C. old people D. single women

Question 44: According to paragraph 3, _____.

A. women now have children later than previous generations.

B. men cannot pursue education when they are old.

C. people try to have whatever jobs they can get after graduating.

D. many single women do not own a house.

Question 45: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Each generation is unique.

B. When old people or women return to work; they want to be in the place they feel belonged to.

C. Language used to indicate generations donot have an impact on attracting customers.

D. Many old people say that media images include age-discrimination.

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

Question 46: Parents find it hard to catch up with technological advances.

A. Parents shouldn't bother with technological advances.
B. It is hard for parents to keep up with technological advances.
C. Parents must catch up with technological advances.
D. Technological advances do not cause any difficulties for parents.

Question 47: "Do you have any disagreements with your parents?" Linh asked Nga.

A. Linh asked Nga if she had any disagreements with her friends.
B. Linh asked Nga if she has any agreements with her parents.
C. Linh asked Nga if she had any disagreements with her parents.
D. Linh asked Nga if she had had any disagreements with her parents.

Question 48: It is unnecessary for you to stay at home and do all the housework.

A. You mustn't stay at home and do all the housework.
B. You don't have to stay at home and do all the housework.
C. You should stay at home and do all the housework.
D. You may stay at home and do all the housework.

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

Question 49: My father sacrificed a lot for me. Because of him, I could go to college.

A. But for my father's sacrifice, I could not have gone to college.
B. Without my father's sacrifice, I could go to college.
C. Because of my father's sacrifice, I could not have gone to college.
D. Despite my father's sacrifice, I could not go to college.

Question 50: You do not often talk to your parents. That's why they cannot understand you.

A. If you talk to your parents more often, they will understand you.
B. Your parents cannot understand you even if you talk to them more often.
C. You do not understand your parents because you cannot talk to them.
D. If you talked to your parents more often, they could understand you.

ĐÁP ÁN

A. LÝ THUYẾT

I. VOCABULARY

1. VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
73.	accept	(v)	/əkˈsɛpt/	chấp nhận
74.	achieve	(v)	/əˈʧi:v/	đạt được
75.	adapt	(v)	/əˈdæpt/	thích nghi, thay đổi cho phù hợp
76.	allow	(v)	/əˈlaʊ/	cho phép
77.	control	(v)	/kənˈtrəʊl/	kiểm soát
78.	experience	(n/v)	/ɪksˈpɪərɪəns/	trải nghiệm
79.	experiment	(v)	/ɪksˈpɛrɪmɛnt/	thí nghiệm, thử nghiệm
80.	force	(v)	/fɔ:s/	ép buộc
81.	hire	(v)	/ˈhaɪə/	thuê người làm
82.	influence	(v)	/ˈɪnflʊəns/	gây ảnh hưởng

83.	limit	(v)	/ˈlɪmɪt/	hạn chế
84.	respect	(v/n)	/rɪsˈpɛkt/	tôn trọng/ sự tôn trọng
85.	upset	(v)	/ʌpˈsɛt/	làm khó chịu
86.	argument	(n)	/ˈɑːgjuːmənt/	sự tranh luận, lý lẽ
87.	belief	(n)	/bɪˈliːf/	niềm tin
88.	career	(n)	/kəˈrɪə/	sự nghiệp
89.	characteristics	(n)	/ˌkærəktəˈrɪstɪks/	đặc điểm, đặc tính
90.	competition	(n)	/ˌkɒmpɪˈtɪʃᵊn/	cuộc thi
91.	conflict	(n)	/ˈkɒnflɪkt/	sự xung đột
92.	curious	(adj)	/ˈkjʊərɪəs/	tò mò
93.	difference	(n)	/ˈdɪfrəns/	sự khác biệt
94.	disagreement	(n)	/ˌdɪsəˈgriːmənt/	sự không đồng tình
95.	educational	(adj)	/ˌɛdʒʊˈkeɪʃᵊnᵊl/	(thuộc) giáo dục
96.	freedom	(n)	/ˈfriːdəm/	sự tự do
97.	generation	(n)	/ˌdʒɛnəˈreɪʃᵊn/	thế hệ
98.	honesty	(n)	/ˈɒnɪsti/	tính trung thực
99.	immigrant	(n)	/ˈɪmɪgrənt/	người nhập cư
100.	individualism	(n)	/ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəlɪzᵊm/	chủ nghĩa cá nhân
101.	Millennial	(n)	/mɪˈlɛnjəl/	thế hệ Y (những người sinh từ đầu những năm 1980 đến giữa những năm 1990)
102.	permission	(n)	/pəˈmɪʃᵊn/	sự cho phép
103.	platform	(n)	/ˈplætfɔːm/	nền tảng
104.	technological	(adj)	/ˌtɛknəˈlɒdʒɪkᵊl/	(thuộc) công nghệ
105.	valuable	(adj)	/ˈvæljəbᵊl/	quý giá

2. COLLOCATIONS/ PHRASES

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
106.	common characteristics	(adj-n)	/ˈkɒmən/ /ˌkærəktəˈrɪstɪks/	những đặc điểm chung
107.	critical thinker	(np)	/ˈkrɪtɪkəl/ /ˈθɪŋkə/	người có tư duy phê phán/ phản biện
108.	cultural values	(adj-n)	/ˈkʌlʧərəl/ /ˈvælju:z/	những giá trị văn hoá
109.	digital native	(np)	/ˈdɪdʒɪtl/ /ˈneɪtɪv/	người được sinh ra ở thời đại công nghệ và Internet
110.	electronic device	(adj-n)	/ɪlɛkˈtrɒnɪk/ /dɪˈvaɪs/	thiết bị điện tử
111.	extended family	(adj-n)	/ɪksˈtɛndɪd/ /ˈfæmɪli/	đại gia đình
112.	gender role	(np)	/ˈʤɛndə/ /rəʊl/	vai trò giới
113.	generation gap	(np)	/ˌʤɛnəˈreɪʃᵊn/ /gæp/	khoảng cách thế hệ
114.	generational conflict	(adj-n)	/ˌʤɛnəˈreɪʃᵊnᵊl/ /ˈkɒnflɪkt/	sự xung đột thế hệ
115.	male job	(adj-n)	/meɪl/ /ʤɒb/	công việc dành cho nam giới
116.	music taste	(np)	/ˈmju:zɪk/ /teɪst/	gu âm nhạc
117.	nuclear family	(adj-n)	/ˈnju:klɪə/ /ˈfæmɪli/	gia đình hạt nhân
118.	screen time	(np)	/skri:n/ /taɪm/	thời gian sử dụng thiết bị điện tử
119.	social media	(np)	/ˈsəʊʃəl/ /ˈmi:diə/	phương tiện truyền thông mạng xã hội

120.	weight gain	(np)	/weɪt/ /geɪn/	sự tăng cân
121.	adapt to	(vp)	/əˈdæpt/ /tu:/	thích nghi với
122.	argue over something	(vp)	/ˈɑ:gju:/ /ˈəʊvə/ /ˈsʌmθɪŋ/	tranh luận về một cái gì đó
123.	colour the hair	(v-n)	/ˈkʌlə/ /ðə/ /heə/	nhuộm tóc
124.	damage eyesight	(v-n)	/ˈdæmɪʤ/ /ˈaɪsaɪt/	ảnh hưởng tới thị lực
125.	express opinions	(v-n)	/ɪksˈprɛs/ /əˈpɪnjənz/	thể hiện ý kiến
126.	follow in somebody's footsteps	(vp)	/ˈfɒləʊ/ /ɪn/ /ˈsʌmbədiz/ /ˈfʊtstɛps/	theo chân ai đó/giống ai đó
127.	have fixed ideas	(v-n)	/hæv/ /fɪkst/ /aɪˈdɪəz/	có định kiến
128.	hold traditional view	(v-n)	/həʊld/ /trəˈdɪʃᵊnᵊl/ /vju:/	giữ quan điểm truyền thống
129.	limit screen time	(v-n)	/ˈlɪmɪt/ /skri:n/ /taɪm/	giới hạn thời gian sử dụng thiết bị điện tử
130.	make decisions	(v-n)	/meɪk/ /dɪˈsɪʒənz/	đưa ra quyết định
131.	rely on	(vp)	/rɪˈlaɪ/ /ɒn/	dựa vào
132.	suit somebody's need	(vp)	/sju:t/ /ˈsʌmbədiz/ /ni:d/	phù hợp với nhu cầu của ai đó
133.	take away	(vp)	/teɪk/ /əˈweɪ/	lấy đi
134.	try something out	(vp)	/traɪ/ /ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ /aʊt/	dùng thử/ kiểm tra

3. WORD FORMATION

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
135.	culture	(n)	/ˈkʌlʧə/	văn hoá
136.	cultural	(adj)	/ˈkʌlʧərəl/	(thuộc về) văn hoá
137.	difference	(n)	/ˈdɪfrəns/	sự khác biệt
138.	different	(adj)	/ˈdɪfrənt/	khác biệt
139.	generation	(n)	/ˌʤɛnəˈreɪʃᵊn/	thế hệ
140.	generational	(adj)	/ˌʤɛnəˈreɪʃᵊnᵊl/	(thuộc) thế hệ
141.	tradition	(n)	/trəˈdɪʃᵊn/	truyền thống
142.	traditional	(adj)	/trəˈdɪʃᵊnᵊl/	(thuộc) truyền thống
143.	value	(n/v)	/ˈvælju:/	giá trị/coi trọng
144.	valuable	(adj)	/ˈvæljəbᵊl/	quý giá

II. PRONUNCIATION

Cách phát âm dạng viết tắt

- Dạng rút gọn trong tiếng Anh có nghĩa là ta có thể bỏ đi 1 vài chữ cái. Dấu (') là điểm nhận dạng của các từ rút gọn. Dấu (') thay thế những chữ cái được lược bỏ.

Ví dụ: cannot - can't, will - 'll, had - 'd

- Vì vậy khi phát âm, cách phát âm của các từ được rút gọn sẽ có chút thay đổi so với dạng đầy đủ của chúng.

Dạng đầy đủ	Dạng rút gọn	Phiên âm
is	's	/s/ hoặc /z/
are	're	/ər/
will	'll	/l/
would	'd	/d/
have	've	/v/
had	'd	/d/

Ví dụ: 1. They're making a song now. /ðeə**r**/ /'meɪkɪŋ/ /ə/ /sɒŋ/ /naʊ/.
2. You've got a beautiful skirt. /ju:**v**/ /gɒt/ /ə/ /'bju:təfʊl/ /skɜ:t/.
3. I'd like a cup of tea. /aɪ**d**/ /laɪk/ /ə/ /kʌp/ /ɒv/ /ti:/.

III. GRAMMAR

Động từ khuyết thiếu *must, have to* và *should*

So sánh cách dùng *must, have to* và *should*

STT	Động từ khuyết thiếu	Ý nghĩa, cách dùng	Ví dụ
1.	**Must**	Diễn tả việc cần thiết phải làm điều gì (chủ quan người nói quyết định điều đó là cần thiết)	I **must** finish this exercise by the evening. *Tôi **phải** hoàn thành bài tập này vào buổi tối.*
2.	**Have to**	Diễn tả việc cần thiết phải làm điều gì Dùng khi nói về quy định, luật lệ bắt buộc phải tuân theo	We **have to** wear uniforms every day. (the school makes us to do it) *Chúng tôi **phải** mặc đồng phục hàng ngày. (trường bắt chúng tôi phải làm điều đó)*
3.	**Should**	Được dùng để đưa lời khuyên, đưa ra gợi ý hay ý kiến.	You **should** eat more vegetables. They are good for you. *Bạn **nên** ăn nhiều rau hơn. Chúng tốt cho bạn.*
4.	**Mustn't**	Dùng khi cấm một việc gì đó hay diễn tả ý không được phép làm gì	We **mustn't** touch it. *Chúng ta **không được** chạm vào nó.*
5.	**don't/ doesn't have to**	Diễn tả một việc gì đó là không cần thiết	You **don't have to** drive me home. I can catch a taxi. *Bạn **không cần** phải lái xe đưa tôi về nhà. Tôi có thể bắt taxi.*

B. THỰC HÀNH

I. PRONUNCIATION

Task 1. Find the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. belief	B. express	C. gender	D. Millennial
2. A. nuclear	B. critical	C. curious	D. accept
3. A. hire	B. conflict	C. limit	D. influence
4. A. hold	B. honesty	C. housework	D. historical
5. A. generation	B. digital	C. argue	D. damage
6. A. take	B. male	C. native	D. argument
7. A. job	B. role	C. follow	D. electronic
8. A. family	B. value	C. media	D. characteristic
9. A. suit	B. screen	C. social	D. individualism
10. A. device	B. difference	C. thinker	D. experience

Task 2. Find the word that differs from the other three in the position of stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. argument	B. nuclear	C. belief	D. gender
2. A. value	B. experience	C. thinker	D. curious

3. A. millennial	B. digital	C. freedom	D. honesty
4. A. express	B. native	C. media	D. platform
5. A. influence	B. limit	C. damage	D. opinion
6. A. conflict	B. eyesight	C. characteristic	D. common
7. A. music	B. social	C. footstep	D. extended
8. A. follow	B. accept	C. hire	D. family
9. A. adapt	B. difference	C. parent	D. children
10. A. generational	B. individualism	C. housework	D. electronic

II. VOCABULARY

Task 1. Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right.

1. nuclear family - **e**	a. people who are born between around 1981 and 1996
2. extended family - **i**	b. jobs which are traditionally perceived to be in charge of by men
3. Millennial - **a**	c. people who have grown up in the digital age and are familiar with using digital technologies from an early age.
4. conflict - **h**	d. differences between older and younger people in terms of experiences, opinions, habits, and behaviour
5. generation gap - **d**	e. a family consisting of two parents and their children
6. male jobs - **b**	f. the feeling of being certain that something exists or is true
7. gender roles - **j**	g. the belief in valuing personal freedom and independence over group interests.
8. digital natives - **c**	h. an active disagreement between people with different opinions.
9. belief - **f**	i. a family consisting of grandparents, aunts, and uncles, etc, in addition to parents and children
10. individualism - **g**	j. behaviours, attitudes, and personality characteristics determined by an individual's sex

Task 2. Complete the following sentences with suitable words from Task 1.

1. ___**Individualism** _____ is often highly valued in Western cultures, emphasising personal freedom and independence.
2. ____**Gender roles** _____ have changed significantly over time, with more women taking on traditionally male roles in the workplace and at home.
3. There can be a significant _____**generation gap** _____ between parents and their children, especially in terms of cultural values and technology use.
4. My brother was born in 1996 and is considered as a _____**millennial** _____.
5. Many elders hold a strong ____**belief** _____ that women must do all the housework and childcare.
6. In a lot of cultures, the ____**extended family** _____, including family members of many generations, is highly valued for its support and guidance.
7. Many young people today are considered _____**digital natives** ___, having grown up with technology.
8. The difference in viewpoints resulted in a ____**conflict** _____ between my friend and I.
9. Historically, manual labour and physically demanding jobs have been classified as ___**male jobs** ___.
10. A __**nuclear family**__, consisting of just parents and their children, become more popular nowadays.

Task 3. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Our family avoid arguing _____ trivial matters as we want to stay happy when we are at home.
A. on B. through C. over D. into
2. Each individual in the society needs to _____ their family when they encounter challenges and difficulties.

A. run into B. rely on C. come round D. get through

3. Gen Z can easily _____ to changes as they are creative and adventurous.

A. adapt B. accept C. build D. follow

4. Blue light from smartphones or laptops can _____ eyesight. Therefore, children will suffer from eye problems.

A. heal B. generate C. mend D. damage

5. Young people are able to _____ with platforms to suit their needs. They do not hesitate to try new things.

A. experiment B. cultivate C. emphasise D. force

6. Parents need to _____ electronic devices from their children if they overuse them.

A. make off B. takeaway C. put down D. setup

7. Young people see many people lose their jobs, so they think it is safer to be their own bosses rather than to be _____ by an employer.

A. reduced B. prepared C. hired D. experienced

8. The cultural _____ of Viet Nam have been passed down from generation to generation.

A. contributions B. gaps C. attitudes D. values

9. The current generation heavily relies on _____ for communication, entertainment, and accessing information.

A. electronic devices B. music tastes C. screen time D. competitions

10. The younger generation should be taught to _____ others, regardless of age or background.

A. upset B. limit C. respect D. control

Task 4. Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. Minh is always **curious** as he is keen on trying new things especially those related to technology.

A. indifferent B. interested C. uninformed D. naive

2. Younger generations now have more **freedom** in expressing their opinions in particular and themselves in general.

A. improvement B. restriction C. attitude D. difference

3. The new generation needs to **adapt** quickly to the fast-changing world as their peers can leave them behind if they do not.

A. negotiate B. refresh C. permit D. neglect

4. Children have to ask for their parents' **permission** before using electronic devices.

A. acceptance B. approval C. freedom D. disagreement

5. According to my boss, **honesty** is one of the most important characteristics to look for in a candidate when they apply for the job.

A. sincerity B. principle C. cheating D. multifacet

Task 5. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets.

11. People from different generations may sometimes get into _____**arguments**____ over viewpoints. **(ARGUE)**
12. Hung is a ____**critical**_____ thinker. He always tries to look into things from different aspects and contributes to work out a better solution. **(CRITIC)**
13. Children nowadays can make use of ____**social**_____ media very easily. They learn things faster than their previous generations. **(SOCIETY)**
14. People of the same generations often share common ____**beliefs**_____. **(BELIEVE)**
15. Parents often encourage their children to follow their native country's ____**cultural**_____ values. **(CULTURE)**
16. Each generation has ____**different**____ experiences, values, and perspectives. **(DIFFERENCE)**
17. My father and I have a common ____**characteristic**____. We usually look at things on the bright side and never give up. **(CHARACTER)**

18. Living in an ____**extended**_____ family has several benefits. For example, children can play with their cousins, which is fun. **(EXTEND)**
19. The younger generation brings _____**valuable**____ opinions and innovative ideas to the company. **(VALUE)**
20. The _____**generational**___ conflicts within the family can get worse if family members do not spend quality time with each other. **(GENERATION)**

Task 6. Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

6. The new generation has the potential to ***achieve*** / ***allow*** great things with their skills and determination.
7. The older generation should not ***force*** / ***upset*** their beliefs and ideas upon the younger generation.
8. The younger generation prioritises ***technological*** / ***educational*** opportunities such as higher study.
9. It is important for teenagers to ask for their parents' ***career*** / ***permission*** before going out late.
10. Unhealthy eating habits and lack of physical activity can contribute to weight ***gain*** / ***control*** in children.

III. GRAMMAR

Task 1. Choose the appropriate modal verb.

9. Children ***must*** / ***mustn't*** recognize the importance of family traditions and cultural values, even if they may seem outdated in the modern world.
10. Grandparents ***shouldn't*** / ***should*** learn how to use smartphones or social media to stay connected with their grandchildren.
11. Children ***have to*** / ***don't have to*** respect old people because they have lots of life experiences.
12. Parents ***mustn't*** / ***don't have to*** force their children to follow their jobs; instead, they should give advice and let their children choose their own careers.
13. Older generations ***must*** / ***had to*** rely on physical newspapers or books for information, but today's youth don't have to, thanks to the internet.
14. Teenagers ***must*** / ***mustn't*** appreciate the efforts their parents make for them, even if they don't always agree.
15. Teenagers ***should*** / ***shouldn't*** listen to their parents' advice and guidance, as they can help them overcome difficult situations.
16. In previous generations, women had to / must follow specific gender roles, but today they ***don't have to*** / ***mustn't*** limit their dreams and can pursue any career they like.

Task 2. Choose the correct answers.

1. In the past, young adults _____ follow social norms and expectations regarding relationships and marriage, but now they have more freedom.
   A. didn't have to B. had to C. must D. mustn't
2. Parents _____ spend quality time with their children to build a strong relationship.
   A. should B. shouldn't C. mustn't D. don't have to
3. Children _____ always obey their parents' instructions.
   A. have to B. shouldn't C. mustn't D. had to
4. Teenagers _____ communicate openly with their parents about their problems.
   A. shouldn't B. mustn't C. don't have to D. should
5. In the near future, parents _____ accept that technology will play a vital role in their children's lives, even if they may not fully comprehend it themselves.
   A. must B. will have to C. mustn't D. won't have to

Task 3. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

1. In the past, children had to obey their parents without question their authority.
A. In B. had to C. without D. question -> questioning

2. The generation gap between grandparents and grandchildren can lead to differences on musical preferences and tastes.
A. between B. lead to C. on -> in D. tastes

3. The generation gap can effect fashion trends and styles, with each generation having their own unique sense of fashion and aesthetic preferences.
A. effect -> affect B. with C. having D. of

4. Younger generations don't have to rely solely at traditional sources of information; they can access knowledge through the Internet.
A. don't have to B. at -> on C. access D. through

5. Children don't have to take responsibility for their actions and face the consequences.
A. don't have to -> have to B. take C. for D. consequences

IV. READING

Task 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Generational conflicts are an **(1)** _____ aspect of human interaction, arising from the differing beliefs, values, and experiences of individuals from different age **(2)** _____. These conflicts often appear as a result of social and cultural changes **(3)** _____ shape each generation's perspectives and attitudes.

One common source of generational conflict is the technological matter. Younger generations, **(4)** _____ have grown up in the digital age, tend to be more used to using technology and embracing new digital platforms. **(5)** _____**,** older generations may struggle to adapt **(6)** _____ rapidly evolving technologies, leading to misunderstandings and communication gaps.

Moreover, generational conflicts can stem from differences **(7)** _____ social norms and values. Each generation is influenced by the common social, political, and economic conditions of their time, which shape their beliefs and behaviours. These differences can lead to arguments over issues such as social justice, environmental sustainability, and **(8)** _____ practices.

To prevent generational conflicts, it is crucial to promote understanding and open dialogue between generations. Recognizing and appreciating the unique perspectives and experiences of **(9)** _____ generation can help narrow the gaps and promote mutual respect. By actively listening, embracing diversity, and finding **(10)** _____ ground, we can avoid generational conflicts.

1. A. inevitable	B. uncertain	C. impossible	D. unlikely
2. A. gatherings	B. teams	C. groups	D. gangs
3. A. who	B. when	C. where	D. which
4. A. that	B. who	C. which	D. why
5. A. Therefore	B. In addition	C. In contrast	D. Next
6. A. to	B. in	C. at	D. over
7. A. on	B. for	C. of	D. in
8. A. culture	B. cultures	C. cultural	D. cultured
9. A. any	B. some	C. each	D. few
10. A. usual	B. finite	C. refined	D. common

Task 2. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.

Family conflicts are an inherent part of human relationships, stemming from the diverse personalities, perspectives, and dynamics within a family unit. These conflicts can arise due to various factors, including differences in values, communication styles, and expectations.

One common source of family conflict is different values and beliefs. Each family member may have their own set of values and principles, influenced by their upbringing, personal experiences, and social influences. These differences can lead to disagreements, particularly when it comes to important decisions or lifestyle choices.

Communication breakdowns also contribute to family conflicts. Ineffective communication, whether **it** be through misinterpretation, misunderstandings, or lack of active listening, can **exacerbate** tensions and escalate conflicts within the family. Different communication styles and approaches further complicate matters, as individuals may have varying preferences for directness, assertiveness, or emotional expression.

Moreover, unfulfilled expectations often become a source of conflict within families. Each family member may have their own set of expectations regarding roles, responsibilities, and behaviours. When these expectations are not met, it can lead to disappointment, resentment, and conflicts.

Resolving family conflicts requires open and honest communication and empathy. Active listening, seeking to understand others' perspectives, and finding common ground can help bridge the gaps and foster understanding within the family unit. Family members should also be willing to adapt and adjust their expectations for peaceful coexistence.

1. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
   A. Reasons for Family Conflicts B. How Conflicts Affect Family
   C. How to Avoid Family Conflicts D. Disadvantages of Conflicts
2. A person's beliefs and principles are NOT influenced by _____.
   A. social factors B. personal experiences
   C. upbringing environment D. disagreements
3. The word **"it"** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
   A. belief B. family conflict
   C. ineffective communication D. tension
4. The word **"exacerbate"** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
   A. mend B. worsen C. fulfil D. thrive
5. Which of the following is NOT true?
   A. Conflicts may result from people feeling disappointed when their expectations are not met.
   B. Family members need to listen and find common ground to understand each other better.
   C. People don't have to give up their desires to get along with each other.
   D. The differences in communication styles can lead to family conflicts.

Task 3. Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

Communication conflicts among different generations are a prevalent issue in contemporary society. As each generation is shaped by unique experiences, values, and communication styles, misunderstandings and conflicts often arise. These conflicts result from a lack of understanding and empathy for each other's perspectives.

One significant contributing factor to these conflicts is the rapid advancement of technology. Older generations may struggle to adapt to the digital age, while younger generations are immersed in it. This difference in technological proficiency can create a gap in communication. For instance, older individuals might find it challenging to use social media platforms or new modes of communication like emojis and abbreviations. On the other hand, younger individuals may overlook the importance of face-to-face conversations and rely heavily on text-based interactions.

Moreover, different attitudes towards authority and social ranking can also lead to communication conflicts. Older generations often value respect to authority figures, while younger generations tend to prioritise equality and question traditional social ranking. These contrasting viewpoints can result in misunderstandings and disagreements during discussions or decision-making processes.

To address communication conflicts among different generations, fostering empathy and open-mindedness is crucial. Both younger and older individuals must make an effort to understand each other's communication styles, preferences, and underlying values. This can be achieved through active listening, patience, and a willingness to learn from one another. Additionally, bridging the digital gap through inter-generational technology training programs can help older individuals feel more included and competent in the digital age.

__**T**___ 1. Older generations find it hard to understand new forms of communications like abbreviation.
__**F**___ 2. Younger generations show their respect to authority figures.
__**F**___ 3. Digital gap is not a cause for communication breakdown.
__**NG**___ 4. Nowadays, different generations do not often talk to each other.
___**T**___ 5. A technology training program including both young and old generations can help reduce the digital gap.

V. WRITING

Task 1. Reorder the given words and phrases to form meaningful sentences.

6. should / connect / ones. / generations / with / younger / technology / to / Older / access (10 words)
   Older generations should access technology to connect with younger ones.
7. must / customs. / respect / people / parents' / traditional / and / Young / values / their (10 words)
   Young people must respect their parents' traditional values and customs.
8. face-to-face / relationships. / people / to / Young / interactions / must / build / stronger / prioritise (10 words)
   Young people must prioritise face-to-face interactions to build stronger relationships.
9. workplace. / the / value / of / professionals / Newcomers / experiences / should / the / older / in. (11 words)
   Newcomers should value the experiences of older professionals in the workplace.
10. today's / recognize / digital / Older / importance / in / people / the / should / of / literacy / world. (12 words)
    Older people should recognize the importance of digital literacy in today's world.

Task 2. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the given sentences.

1. Teenagers should be more patient when communicating with their parents and grandparents.
   A. Teenagers should have more patience when talking to their parents and grandparents.
   B. Grandparents and parents need to be more patient when talking to teenagers.
   C. Teenagers find it hard to be with their parents and grandparents.
   D. Communication is hard between teenagers and their parents and grandparents.
2. He is older than you. You cannot treat him like that.
   A. You treat him like you are older than him.
   B. You mustn't treat him that way as he is older than you.
   C. You should treat him the same regardless of his age.
   D. Although he is older, you don't have to treat him differently.
3. Using laptops and smartphones too much leads to sleep and weight problems.
   A. There are no connections between laptop and smartphone use and sleep or weight.
   B. Sleep and weight problems are unrelated to the use of laptops and smartphones.
   C. The more you use laptops and smartphones, the more sleep and weight problems you will have.
   D. The more you use laptops and smartphones, the more sleep and weight benefits you'll have.
4. Asian American parents may fail to have their children follow the family traditional values.
   A. Asian American parents find it effortless to pass down traditional values to their children.
   B. Asian American parents may not always succeed in passing down their family's traditional values to their children.

C. Asian American parents easily maintain their children's devotion to traditional values.

D. The failure of Asian American parents to promote traditional values is uncommon.

5. Many Gen Zers are also interested in starting their own companies.

A. Gen Zers lack interest in starting their own businesses.

B. Only a few Gen Zers show enthusiasm for establishing their own companies.

C. Generation Z is mainly uninterested in starting their own businesses.

D. A number of Gen Zers have a keen interest in starting their own companies.

Task 3. Write a paragraph (120-150 words) about this topic.

- Parents should control their children's activities on social media.
- Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Nowadays, many children use social media. In my view, parents should have a certain level of control of their children's activities on social media for the following reasons. First of all, one reason for parental control is to protect children from potential online risks. Social media platforms can expose children to cyberbullying and inappropriate content. By monitoring their children's online activities and setting limits, parents can help safeguard their children from these dangers. Furthermore, children may lack the maturity to understand the complex online world. Parents need to provide guidance and educate their children about responsible social media use. By engaging in conversations about online safety, privacy settings, and appropriate behaviour, parents can equip their children with the necessary knowledge and skills to make right choices. In conclusion, I think that parents should control their children's activities on social media. This will ensure that their children will encounter appropriate content and develop a healthy mindset.

Ngày nay, nhiều trẻ em sử dụng phương tiện truyền thông mạng xã hội. Theo quan điểm của tôi, cha mẹ nên có một mức độ kiểm soát nhất định đối với các hoạt động của con cái họ trên mạng xã hội bởi một số lý do sau đây. Trước hết, một lý do để cha mẹ kiểm soát việc này là để bảo vệ trẻ em khỏi những rủi ro tiềm ẩn trên mạng. Các nền tảng truyền thông xã hội có thể khiến trẻ em bị bắt nạt trên mạng và bắt gặp nội dung không phù hợp. Bằng cách giám sát các hoạt động trực tuyến của con mình và đặt ra các giới hạn, cha mẹ có thể giúp bảo vệ con mình khỏi những mối nguy hiểm này. Hơn nữa, trẻ em có thể thiếu sự trưởng thành để hiểu về thế giới trực tuyến phức tạp. Cha mẹ cần hướng dẫn và giáo dục con cái về việc sử dụng mạng xã hội có trách nhiệm. Bằng cách trò chuyện về sự an toàn trên mạng xã hội, cài đặt quyền riêng tư và hành vi phù hợp, cha mẹ có thể trang bị cho con mình kiến thức và kỹ năng cần thiết để đưa ra lựa chọn đúng đắn. Tóm lại, tôi nghĩ rằng cha mẹ nên kiểm soát các hoạt động của con cái họ trên mạng xã hội. Điều này sẽ đảm bảo rằng con cái của họ sẽ tiếp cận được nội dung phù hợp và phát triển tư duy lành mạnh.

VI. SPEAKING

Task 1. Answer the following questions.

1. How often do you spend time talking with your parents?

I try to spend time talking with my parents every day. We usually have dinner together, which gives us an opportunity to discuss our day and any important matters. However, I do sometimes encounter difficulties when chatting with them. Sometimes, it feels like they don't understand the pressures and challenges I face because of the generation gap.

Tôi cố gắng dành thời gian nói chuyện với bố mẹ mỗi ngày. Chúng tôi thường ăn tối cùng nhau, điều này giúp cho chúng tôi cơ hội để nói về ngày hôm đó của mình và bất kỳ vấn đề quan trọng nào khác. Tuy nhiên, đôi khi tôi gặp khó khăn khi trò chuyện với họ. Đôi khi, có vẻ như bố mẹ tôi không hiểu những áp lực và thách thức mà tôi phải đối mặt do khoảng cách thế hệ.

2. What are some differences in beliefs between you and your parents?

My parents and I have different ideas about technology. I think it's important for communication and learning, but they worry about me spending too much time on screens and they try to limit screen

time. Besides, they prefer talking face-to-face, while I'm more comfortable with talking to my friends online.

Bố mẹ tôi và tôi có những ý tưởng khác nhau về công nghệ. Tôi nghĩ công nghệ quan trọng đối với giao tiếp và học tập, nhưng bố mẹ lo lắng về việc tôi dành quá nhiều thời gian trước màn hình và họ cố gắng hạn chế thời gian sử dụng thiết bị điện tử của tôi. Bên cạnh đó, họ thích nói chuyện trực tiếp hơn, trong khi tôi cảm thấy thoải mái hơn khi nói chuyện trực tuyến với bạn bè.

Task 2. Describe a time when you had a difficulty related to the generation gap in 2-3 minutes.

I vividly recall a time when I faced a difficulty related to the generation gap within my family. It was during a family gathering where multiple generations were present, including my grandparents, parents, aunts, uncles, and cousins.

When it comes to the topic of technology and social media, I feel a big difference in our beliefs. Being part of the younger generation, I got used to digital platforms and their importance in our daily lives. However, my grandparents and some older relatives showed their doubts towards technology. During discussions, I found it challenging to show the positive impacts of technology and its potential for connection and knowledge-sharing. My grandparents were worried about privacy, security, and interpersonal relationships due to increased screen time. As a result, I felt disconnected and frustrated. It was difficult to narrow the gap and show the benefits that technology could offer beyond their initial ideas.

Over time, I realised that patience, and open-mindedness were essential in narrowing the generation gap. Instead of trying to change their perspectives, I focused on actively listening to their concerns and finding common ideas. Through many conversations and sharing personal experiences, we managed to understand each other better.

Tôi nhớ rõ một lần tôi phải đối mặt với khó khăn liên quan đến khoảng cách thế hệ trong gia đình mình. Đó là trong một buổi họp mặt gia đình có sự hiện diện của nhiều thế hệ, bao gồm ông bà, cha mẹ, cô dì chú bác và anh chị em họ của tôi.

Khi nói đến chủ đề công nghệ và mạng xã hội, tôi cảm thấy có sự khác biệt lớn trong niềm tin của chúng tôi. Là một phần của thế hệ trẻ, tôi đã quen với các nền tảng kỹ thuật số và tầm quan trọng của chúng trong cuộc sống hàng ngày. Tuy nhiên, ông bà tôi và một số họ hàng lớn tuổi tỏ ra nghi ngờ về công nghệ. Trong cuộc nói chuyện, tôi thấy thật khó để chỉ ra tác động tích cực của công nghệ và tiềm năng kết nối và chia sẻ kiến thức của công nghệ, ông bà tôi lo lắng về quyền riêng tư, bảo mật và mối quan hệ giữa các cá nhân do thời gian sử dụng thiết bị ngày càng tăng. Kết quả là tôi cảm thấy lạc lõng và thất vọng. Thật khó để thu hẹp khoảng cách và chỉ ra những lợi ích mà công nghệ có thể mang lại vượt xa những suy nghĩ ban đầu của họ.

Theo thời gian, tôi nhận ra rằng sự kiên nhẫn và cởi mở là điều cần thiết để thu hẹp khoảng cách thế hệ. Thay vì cố gắng thay đổi quan điểm của họ, tôi tập trung vào việc tích cực lắng nghe những mối bận tâm của họ và tìm ra điểm chung. Thông qua nhiều cuộc trò chuyện và chia sẻ kinh nghiệm cá nhân, chúng tôi đã có thể hiểu nhau hơn.

VII. LISTENING

Task 1. Listen to three people talking about their conflict with their parents and decide which speaker mentions each conflict You can listen to each recording TWICE.

Speaker:	Conflict
C	Money management
B	Independence and control
A	Communication and understanding

SCRIPT:

Speaker A:

Sometimes, I feel like my parents and I are speaking different languages. Whenever we have a conflict, they always dismiss my opinions and feelings as if they're not valid. It's frustrating because I want to be heard and taken seriously. I wish they could see things from my perspective and try to empathise with me. Sometimes, it feels like they're stuck in their old ways and unwilling to adapt to the changing world. It's a constant battle to make them understand my thoughts and choices.

Speaker B:

One of the biggest conflicts I have with my parents is about my autonomy. They constantly want to control every aspect of my life, from the clothes I wear to the friends I hang out with. I understand that they care about me and want to protect me, but I also need the freedom to make my own decisions and learn from my mistakes. I wish they could trust me more and give me the space I need to grow as an individual.

Speaker C:

My parents have strict rules about how I should spend my allowance and often criticise my choices. They want me to save every penny, but I also want to enjoy my youth and have fun experiences. It's a constant battle of balancing their expectations with my desires. I believe it's important to learn how to manage money responsibly, but I also want to have the freedom to enjoy the present moment. It would be great if we could find middle ground where I can have some financial independence while still being responsible.

Task 2. Listen to a talk about teenagers' conflict with their parents and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). You can listen to each recording TWICE.

__**T**___ 1. Conflict with parents is common for everyone, including well-behaved individuals.
__**T**___ 2. Conflict with parents can lead to unhappiness and stress for both parties involved.
__**F**__ 3. Conflict with parents only impacts mental health.
__**T**___ 4. Teenagers should consider the reasons for their arguments with their parents and be in their parents' opinion.
__**T**___ 5. Teenagers should communicate with their parents instead of staying silent.

SCRIPT:

If anyone says that they have never had conflict with their parents... they're probably lying. Even the most calm, well-behaved, kind or happy people have conflicts with their parents.

It doesn't have to be a case that you've done something wrong, it could just be that you and your parents have a difference of opinion on a certain matter and it brings you into an argument with them.

This is important to realise, because whilst little arguments are inevitable sometimes with anyone you live with or are close to, a long period of conflict with your parents can cause both you and your parents much unhappiness and stress. It may even impact your mental health, causing you all to feel down and depressed. This, in turn, may impact your physical health, causing you to eat less, exercise less, etc. which may make you feel even worse - a vicious circle!

So, it is important that you try to put an end to conflict with parents as quickly as possible. Here are some tips to resolve conflicts.

Think carefully about why you and your parents are arguing. Put yourselves in their position and try to fairly think about how you would feel if you were a parent.

Talk to your parents, don't maintain a stubborn silence. If necessary, ask them to agree to disagree so you can all move forward.

Show respect to your parents. There's no point in arguing with them just to cause a bit of drama in the house. Think about how important the argument really is and be honest with yourself, if it's not that important, let it go.

C. BÀI KIỂM TRA

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.

Question 1: A. digital B. millennial C. device D. limit

Question 2: A. conflict B. influence C. critical D. colour

Mark the letter 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.

Question 3: A. electronic B. generational C. traditional D. individualism

Question 4: A. conflict B. accept C. rely D. adapt

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

Question 5: According to the nutritionist, children _____ avoid sugar drinks before bedtime so that they will not get diabetes.

A. will B. have to C. may D. can

Question 6: You _____ take regular exercise and maintain a balanced diet to lead a healthy life.

A. might B. should not C. might not D. should

Question 7: He is a _____ thinker. He has sharp ideas and tries to see things in many aspects.

A. critic B. criticism C. critical D. criticising

Question 8: Why don't you try it _____? It can be a great way to connect with your parents.

A. up B. of C. through D. out

Question 9: You need to _____ your parents' love for you. They worked hard to bring you up.

A. disregard B. show C. value D. indicate

Question 10: Don't _____ someone else too much. You should be more independent.

A. rely on B. put up C. come across D. run out

Question 11: Generations often _____ social values and norms, reflecting the difference of perspectives.

A. argue over B. bond over C. make over D. push over

Question 12: Different generations _____ agree on everything, but it is important to engage in open-minded discussions.

A. mustn't B. can't C. don't have to D. have to

Question 13: I suggest that GenZ _____ be encouraged to develop their digital skills and passion for social change.

A. mustn't B. should C. may D. have

Question 14: Linh lives in a/an _____ family. It has 3 generations: her grandparents, her parents and she.

A. nuclear B. small C. affected D. extended

Question 15: We _____ be rude when communicating with individuals from different age groups.

A. have to B. can C. mustn't D. don't have to

Question 16: My father and I have many _____ characteristics. People say that I take after him.

A. usual B. common C. physical D. generational

Question 17: Being a digital _____, Hai easily adapts to new technologies and effortlessly uses digital tools for various aspects of his life.

A. nation B. nativeness C. national D. native

Question 18: _____ is a defining trait of GenZ, as they prioritise personal autonomy and independence in shaping their identities and making life choices.

A. Individualism B. Individual C. Individualise D. Individually

Question 19: When discussing generational differences, we _____ generalise or stereotype entire generations.

A. should B. have to C. don't have to D. shouldn't

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

Question 20: A boy and his father are talking in the house.
Boy: "Dad, is it ok if I go to the cinema with my friends tonight?
Father: "_____. You have a lot of homework to complete."

A. That's very nice of you. B. I don't completely agree.
C. I couldn't agree with you more. D. I'm afraid you can't.

Question 21: Two people are talking about an album.
A: "Can I see your family photo album?" - B: "_____."

A. Of course, you can. B. Don't mention it.
C. My pleasure. D. You are welcome.

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

Question 22: Too much screen time and **prolonged** exposure to bright screens can gradually damage eyesight over time.

A. extended B. redundant C. mild D. sensible

Question 23: The traditional view often **emphasises** preserving cultural customs and following established social norms.

A. ignores B. showcases C. understates D. highlights

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

Question 24: Generational **conflict** arises as differing perspectives and experiences lead to clashes between different age groups.

A. battle B. harmony C. competition D. difference

Question 25: One characteristic of the generation gap is the clear **contrast** in attitudes, values, and preferences between different age groups.

A. distinction B. opposition C. diversity D. similarity

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

Question 26: The generation gap often leads to misunderstandings and communicative challenges. One typical example is failure in communication among family members.

A. leads to B. communicative C. typical D. in

Question 27: GenZ is characterised by their digital nativeness, technological fluency, and strong desire in social changes.

A. characterised B. fluency C. strong D. in

Question 28: You don't have to disregard your grandparents' efforts in embracing technology. You should help them with it.

A. don't have to B. in C. should D. with

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

Nostalgia is a complex emotion that involves reconnecting with the happy emotions of an idealised past by **(29)** _____ positive memories.

Over the years, marketers have realised that nostalgia is a powerful way to recall positive emotions - so much so that nostalgia marketing has become a **(30)** _____ marketing strategy. It uses positive memories and feelings associated with the past to create an emotional connection with consumers.

A wealth of research shows that nostalgia can result **(31)** _____ consumers being willing to pay more, enhance brand ties, increased purchase intention and increased digital brand engagement.

Nostalgia may be a driving factor behind people purchasing flip phones **(32)** _____ they use memories of a previous era in mobile communication.

But nostalgia marketing doesn't just target the younger generation - it's also a powerful tool for advertising to those **(33)** _____ grew up using older mobile devices. Nokia is an example of a company that understands this well.

A YouTube advertisement for Nokia's 2720 V Flip shows how brands can use nostalgia marketing to appeal to customers and drive product sales.

Source: https://theconversation.com/gen-z-goes-retro-why-the-younger-generation-is-ditching-smartphones-for-dumb-phones-204992

Question 29:	A. repeating	B. recalling	C. putting	D. delaying
Question 30:	A. recognise	B. recognising	C. recognised	D. recognition
Question 31:	A. of	B. in	C. from	D. through
Question 32:	A. but	B. so	C. yet	D. as
Question 33:	A. who	B. which	C. why	D. where

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

Family conflicts within immigrant families can arise due to the challenges of adapting to a new culture, language barriers, and generational differences. Immigrants often face the difficult task of reconciling **their** native customs and traditions with those of the host country, while their children may adopt the values and practices of their new surroundings.

One source of conflict **stems** from the fight between traditional values and the desire for adaptation. Parents may hold the customs and beliefs of their homeland, while their children strive to conform to the norms of their new society. This can lead to misunderstandings, disagreements, and a sense of cultural disconnection within the family.

Language barriers also contribute to family conflicts. Parents who are less proficient in the host country's language may struggle to communicate effectively with their children, resulting in misinterpretations and frustrations on both sides. This can create a divide and hinder the development of strong familial bonds.

Generational differences further complicate matters. Children growing up in a new cultural environment may adopt different attitudes, behaviours, and aspirations compared to their parents. Conflicts may arise when expectations clash, such as in career choices, relationships, or educational pursuits.

To address these conflicts, open dialogue and mutual respect are vital. Family members should actively listen and empathise with one another, striving to understand the unique challenges each individual faces. Cultivating an atmosphere of acceptance and appreciation for both the native and host cultures can help bridge the gap and foster stronger familial ties.

Question 34: Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

A. Family Conflicts within Immigrant Families: Why?

B. Generational Differences among Family Members

C. Challenges When Living Abroad

D. Acceptance and Appreciation Atmosphere for Families

Question 35: The word **"their"** in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. families' B. children's C. immigrants' D. members'

Question 36: The word **"stems"** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. stops B. arises C. hinders D. pursues

Question 37: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Parents do not find it hard to communicate with their children in the host country's language.
B. Language barriers can badly affect familial bonds.
C. Children in immigrant families may have different opinions in career choices and relationships from their parents'.
D. Generational differences can make family conflicts worse.

Question 38: What is a suggested approach to addressing family conflicts within immigrant families?
A. Ignoring the cultural differences and focusing on career choices.
B. Promoting conformity to the norms of the host country.
C. Encouraging open dialogue and mutual respect.
D. Emphasizing the adoption of traditional values.

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

For many years, knowing how to market to Millennials was the hot ticket for most marketers. Today, advertisers are **wrapping their heads around** how to reach their younger counterparts, Gen Z - the generation that often feels like they're ahead of the rest of us.

While marketers are quickly shifting their attention to each incoming generation, they're missing one key insight that's been bubbling beneath the surface: no generation is the same, but no one in a generation is the same, either.

People across every generation are **defying** norms more and more. More single women own houses than men. Men are going back to college in their 60s. Early-career workers are leading the great resignation rather than taking whatever job **they** can get after college. Women are delaying having children. And the list goes on.

The truth is, people are "growing up" at different rates or redefining what it means to grow in the first place. This variation inside generations creates a challenge for marketers, how do you market to changing peer groups?

Avoid ageism in your marketing

While this insight might sound obvious, it's not obviously put into practice in marketing. For instance, one study found that "variation in ageing successfully or in lifestyles is not promoted in advertising." Another survey from AARP found that 69% of consumers ages 50 and older say media images are ageist. This could affect younger groups, too. New research suggests 'acute' ageism could be an even bigger problem for younger cohorts.

Make your language more inclusive

How you refer to age groups or generations could keep customers (or top talent) away. Whether it's women reentering the workforce or retired professionals seeking returnships, these individuals want to go where they'll feel like they belong. And since your employees are a reflection of your company, one way to combat this is how you speak internally.

Source: https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbescontentmarketing/2021/10/15/how-to-bridge-the- age-gap-in-marketing/?sh=1d64fec267fd

Question 39: Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
A. Difficulties in Marketing
B. Marketing for Gen Z
C. Social Norms in Marketing
D. Narrowing the Age Gap in Marketing

Question 40: The phrase **"wrapping their heads around"** in paragraph 1 mostly means _____.
A. trying to understand
B. struggling to understand
C. overlooking something
D. succeeding in accepting

Question 41: The word **"defying"** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. opposing
B. agreeing
C. obeying
D. praising

Question 42: The word **"they"** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
A. single women
B. men in their 60s
C. early-career workers
D. marketers

Question 43: For many years, marketers focus on targeting _____.

A. gen Zs B. millennials C. old people D. single women

Question 44: According to paragraph 3, _____.

A. women now have children later than previous generations.

B. men cannot pursue education when they are old.

C. people try to have whatever jobs they can get after graduating.

D. many single women do not own a house.

Question 45: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Each generation is unique.

B. When old people or women return to work; they want to be in the place they feel belonged to.

C. Language used to indicate generations donot have an impact on attracting customers.

D. Many old people say that media images include age-discrimination.

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

Question 46: Parents find it hard to catch up with technological advances.

A. Parents shouldn't bother with technological advances.

B. It is hard for parents to keep up with technological advances.

C. Parents must catch up with technological advances.

D. Technological advances do not cause any difficulties for parents.

Question 47: "Do you have any disagreements with your parents?" Linh asked Nga.

A. Linh asked Nga if she had any disagreements with her friends.

B. Linh asked Nga if she has any agreements with her parents.

C. Linh asked Nga if she had any disagreements with her parents.

D. Linh asked Nga if she had had any disagreements with her parents.

Question 48: It is unnecessary for you to stay at home and do all the housework.

A. You mustn't stay at home and do all the housework.

B. You don't have to stay at home and do all the housework.

C. You should stay at home and do all the housework.

D. You may stay at home and do all the housework.

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

Question 49: My father sacrificed a lot for me. Because of him, I could go to college.

A. But for my father's sacrifice, I could not have gone to college.

B. Without my father's sacrifice, I could go to college.

C. Because of my father's sacrifice, I could not have gone to college.

D. Despite my father's sacrifice, I could not go to college.

Question 50: You do not often talk to your parents. That's why they cannot understand you.

A. If you talk to your parents more often, they will understand you.

B. Your parents cannot understand you even if you talk to them more often.

C. You do not understand your parents because you cannot talk to them.

D. If you talked to your parents more often, they could understand you.