

UNIT 1: THE GENERATION GAP - READING

1. Task 1 Unit 1 lớp 11 Reading

Where do conflicts come from?

You are going to read a text about conflicts between parents and their teenage children. Which of the following do you think you may find in the text? (*Bạn sẽ đọc một bài nói về những xung đột giữa cha mẹ và con cái tuổi thanh thiếu niên. Theo bạn những ý kiến nào dưới đây sẽ tìm thấy trong bài đọc?*)

- a. parents and children having different tastes in music.
- b. parents' strong opinions about everything related to their children.
- c. children's objections to the way their parents treat them like small kids.
- d. parents' objection to their children's clothes.
- e. parents' expectations of their children's better use of free time.
- f. parents' strong views about their children's education and future jobs
- g. parents and children having different beliefs.

Tam dịch

- a. Parents and children having different tastes in music. (*Cha mẹ và con cái có những sở thích âm nhạc khác nhau*)
- b. Parents' strong opinions about everything related to their children. (*Những quyết định mạnh mẽ của cha mẹ về mọi điều có liên quan đến con cái họ*)
- c. Children's objections to the way their parents treat them like small kids. (*Sự phản đối của con cái đối với cách mà cha mẹ đối xử với chúng như con nít*)
- d. Parent's objection to their children's clothes. (*Những phản đối của ba mẹ về chuyện quần áo của con cái*).
- e. Parents expectations of their children's better use of free time. (*Sự mong đợi của ba mẹ về việc sử dụng thời gian rỗi của con sẽ tốt hơn*)
- f. parents' strong views about their children's education and future jobs (*Quan điểm mạnh mẽ của cha mẹ về nền giáo dục cho con cái và công việc trong tương lai*)
- g. Parents and children having different beliefs. (*Cha mẹ và con cái có những niềm tin khác nhau*)

2. Task 2 Unit 1 lớp 11 Reading

Read the text quickly and check your predictions in 1 (*Em hãy đọc nhanh bài đọc và kiểm tra xem ý nào giống những dự đoán của em ở bài tập 1*)

Throughout history, there have always been conflicts between parents and their teenage children. Here are some of the main reasons and explanations.

No matter how old their teenage children are, most parents still treat them like small kids. As they try to help their children to discover the surrounding world, parents strongly believe they know what is best for their children. However, as children grow up, they want to be more

independent, create their own opinions, and make their own decisions. They don't feel comfortable when their parents still keep treating them like little kids.

One common area of conflict is the clothes children want to wear. Parents may think that these clothes break rules and norms of society, or distract them from schoolwork. What is more, some teens want expensive brand name clothes, which can lead to a financial burden on their parents because many cannot afford the high prices. Another source of conflict is the way children spend their free time. Parents may think that their children should spend their time in a more useful way rather than playing computer games or chatting online. But children do not always see things the way their parents do.

Conflicts also arise from different interests between parents and their children. Some parents may try to impose their choices of university or career on their children regardless of their children's preferences. Actually, the list of conflicts seems to be endless. Open communication can really help to create mutual trust and understanding between parents and their teenage children.

Guide to answer

B C D E F

Bài dịch

Xung đột từ đâu mà có?

Xuyên suốt chiều dài lịch sử, luôn có những xung đột giữa cha mẹ và con cái trong độ tuổi teen. Đây là một số lí do chính và một số lời giải thích.

Dù con cái bao nhiêu tuổi, hầu hết bố mẹ đều đối xử với con cái như những đứa trẻ nhỏ. Vì họ luôn cố gắng giúp con cái họ học hỏi thế giới xung quanh, cha mẹ có niềm tin mãnh liệt rằng họ biết những gì tốt nhất cho con họ. Tuy vậy, khi trẻ lớn lên, chúng muốn độc lập hơn, muốn có ý kiến của riêng mình và tự đưa ra quyết định. Chúng không thoải mái khi cha mẹ cứ liên tục đối xử với chúng như với những đứa trẻ.

Một lĩnh vực xung đột thường thấy là về quần áo trẻ thích mặc. Cha mẹ nghĩ rằng những loại quần áo này phá vỡ chuẩn mực xã hội hoặc sẽ làm trẻ lơ đãng việc học. Thêm vào đó, một số bạn tuổi teen muốn những quần áo đắt đỏ của các thương hiệu nổi tiếng, điều này dẫn tới gánh nặng tài chính cho cha mẹ vì nhiều cha mẹ không thể mua những thứ đắt tiền.

Một nguyên nhân xung đột nữa là cách thức trẻ sử dụng thời gian rảnh. Cha mẹ nghĩ rằng trẻ nên sử dụng thời gian một cách có ích hơn là chơi game trên máy tính hay chít chat trực tuyến. Nhưng trẻ em không phải lúc nào cũng nhận thấy những điều cha mẹ chúng làm.

Những xung đột nảy sinh do sự khác biệt về sở thích giữa cha mẹ và con cái. Một số bậc cha mẹ muốn áp đặt sự lựa chọn của mình về việc chọn trường đại học hay định hướng nghề nghiệp lên con cái cho dù con cái họ có muốn hay không. Trên thực tế, danh sách xung đột dường như bất tận. Một sự thảo luận mở có thể giúp tạo ra sự tin tưởng và thông hiểu lẫn nhau giữa cha mẹ và con cái.

3. Task 3 Unit 1 lớp 11 Reading

Match the highlighted words in the text with the definitions below (*Hãy ghép những từ được tô màu với những định nghĩa phù hợp bên dưới*)

1. Have enough money to buy something
2. Make somebody accept the opinions or ideas as you

3. The name given to a product by the company that produces it
4. Standards of behaviour that are typical or accepted within particular group or society
5. Situation in which people are involved in a serious disagreement or argument

Guide to answer

1. afford
2. impose
3. brand name
4. norms
5. conflicts

Tam dịch

1. Đủ tiền để mua gì đó
2. Bắt ai chấp nhận những ý kiến hoặc ý tưởng giống của bạn
3. Nhãn hiệu do công ty sản xuất đặt cho một sản phẩm
4. Những chuẩn mực về hành vi tiêu biểu hoặc được một nhóm người hoặc một xã hội chấp nhận
5. Những tình huống trong đó người ta có liên quan đến sự bất đồng nghiêm trọng

4. Task 4 Unit 1 lớp 11 Reading

Read the text carefully. Answer the following questions (*Đọc kỹ bài đọc và trả lời câu hỏi*)



1. Why do most parents still treat their teenage children like small kids? (*Tại sao hầu hết các bậc phụ huynh vẫn đối xử với con cái ở tuổi thanh thiếu niên như những đứa trẻ nhỏ?*)
2. What do children want to be and do as they grow up? (*Trẻ em muốn trở thành và làm gì khi lớn lên?*)
3. Why are parents concerned about the clothes their teenage children want to wear? (*Tại sao cha mẹ quan tâm đến quần áo mà con cái ở tuổi thanh thiếu niên của họ muốn mặc?*)
4. How do parents want their children to spend their free time? (*Cha mẹ muốn con cái của họ dành thời gian rảnh của chúng như thế nào?*)
5. Do all parents let their children choose a university and career? (*Có phải tất cả cha mẹ đều cho phép con cái tự chọn một trường đại học và sự nghiệp?*)

Guide to answer

1. Because they strongly believe they know what is best for their children. *(Vì họ tin rằng họ biết điều gì là tốt nhất cho con mình)*
2. They want to be more independent, create their own opinions and make their own decisions. *(Họ muốn độc lập hơn, tự tạo ý kiến và tự quyết định)*
3. They are worried because these clothes may break rules and norms of society, or distract them from schoolwork. *(Họ lo lắng vì những bộ quần áo này có thể phá vỡ các quy tắc và chuẩn mực của xã hội, hoặc làm họ mất tập trung vào việc học)*
4. They want their children to spend their time in a more useful way. *(Họ muốn con cái của họ dành thời gian của chúng một cách hữu ích hơn.)*
5. Some of them try to impose their choices of university or career on their children. *(Không. Một số người áp đặt những lựa chọn về trường đại học hoặc sự nghiệp của họ cho con của họ)*

5. Task 5 Unit 1 lớp 11 Reading

Discuss with a partner *(Thảo luận với bạn bên cạnh)*

Do you get into conflict with your parents? Share your experiences with your partner *(Bạn có khi nào có mâu thuẫn với ba mẹ không? Hãy chia sẻ trải nghiệm đó với bạn của mình)*

Guide to answer

Yes, it is even very often. Due to the gap in our age, we mostly have many arguments on many aspects such as clothes, lifestyle, table manners and my school's performance. 2 years ago, my mother and i used to have a quarrel as i wore an unsuitable dress to an extra class. On my mother's viewpoint, my dress at that time was too sexy to fit the class's dress code, even though wearing that dress was just my taste. Finally, i had to follow my mother's choice of dressing that day, if not, i could have been punished severely for not listening to her advice.

6. Practice Task 1**Family conflict**

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

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

One common issue that drives conflicts is the clothes of teenagers. While teens are keen on wearing fashionable clothes which try to catch up with the youth trends, parents who value traditional clothes believe that those kinds of attire violate the rules and the norms of the

society. It becomes worse when the expensive brand name clothes teens choose seem to be beyond the financial capacity of parents.

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

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

Question	True	False	NG
1. According to the passage, the relationship between parents and children is not easily destroyed by the family conflicts.			
2. As children get older, parents let them live on their own way and do what they are interested in.			
3. Teenagers try to please their parents by wearing traditional clothes.			
4. Parents want children to follow their wishes in deciding the education and future jobs.			
5. Some parents indulge their children with expensive brand name clothes.			

7. Practice Task 2

The generation gap, which refers to a broad difference between one generation and another, especially between young people and their parents, usually leads to numerous conflicts. Such family conflicts can seriously threaten the relationship between parents and children at times. It goes without saying that, however old their children are, parents still regard them as small kids and keep in mind that their offspring are too young to protect themselves cautiously or have wise choices. Therefore, they tend to make a great attempt to help their children to discover the outside world. Nevertheless, they forget that as children grow up, they want to be more independent and develop their own identity by creating their own opinions, thoughts, styles and values about life. One common issue that drives conflicts is the clothes of teenagers. While teens are keen on wearing fashionable clothes which try to catch up with the youth trends, parents who value traditional clothes believe that those kinds of attire violate the rules and the norms of the society. It becomes worse when the expensive brand name clothes teens choose seem to be beyond the financial capacity of parents. Another reason contributing to conflicts is the interest in choosing a career path or education between parents and teenagers. Young people are told that they have the world at their

feetand that dazzling future opportunities are just waiting for them to seize. However, their parents try to impose their choices of university or career on them regardless of their children's preference. Indeed, conflicts between parents and children are the everlasting family phenomena. It seems that the best way to solve the matter is open communication to create mutual trust and understanding. Choose the best answers for the following questions.

1. Why do most parents tend to treat their teenage children like small kids?
 - A. Because children usually make mistakes
 - B. Because they think that children are too young to live independently.
 - C. Because they think that children can't protect themselves well.
 - D. Because they think that's their duty
2. The word “**offspring**” in the second paragraph refers to _____.
 - A. Children
 - B. An small animal
 - C. parents
 - D. Mind
3. What do parents regularly do to help their children as they are young?
 - A. They prepare everything for their children.
 - B. They take care of their children carefully.
 - C. They encourage their children to explore the outside world.
 - D. They give the children financial support.
4. Which kinds of clothes do teenagers want to wear?
 - A. Luxurious clothing
 - B. Shiny trousers and tight tops
 - C. Casual clothes
 - D. Latest fashionable clothes
5. According to the passage, what are parents' viewpoints about the teenagers' clothes?
 - A. Teenagers' clothes get the latest teen fashion trends.
 - B. Teenagers' clothes are too short and ripped.
 - C. Teenagers' clothes are contrary to the accepted standards and values of the society.
 - D. Teenager's clothes has many patterns
6. Why do teenagers want to choose their university or career?
 - A. They want to explore the world on their own.
 - B. They want to prove themselves that they're excellent
 - C. Both A and D are correct
 - D. They want to decide their future by themselves.

7. The word “**seize**” in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. Catch
- B. Find
- C. Promote
- D. Gain

8. Which can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Where do parent-child conflicts come from?
- B. How are children different from their parents?
- C. How do we bridge the generation gap?
- D. Is a conflict between parents and kids good or bad?

8. Conclusion

Kết thúc bài học Unit 1 Tiếng Anh mới Lớp 11 – Reading, các em cần ghi nhớ một số từ vựng cơ bản sau:

- Conflict (n): mâu thuẫn, xung đột
- Norm (n): sự chuẩn mực
- Brand name: hàng hiệu
- Afford (v): có khả năng chi trả
- Impose on somebody: áp đặt lên ai đó
- Concern about something: quan tâm tới cái gì đó