# Bài tập Unit 1: Generation

**Bài tập Tiếng Anh 11 Unit 1 (Friends Global): Generation**  
**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following sentences.**  
  
  
  
  
1. A. educated  
  
  
B. beloved  
  
  
C. persuaded  
  
  
D. transformed  
  
  
  
  
2. A. adolescent  
  
  
B. independence  
  
  
C. distrust  
  
  
D. education  
  
  
  
  
**ĐÁP ÁN**  
  
  
  
  
1. A  
  
  
2. D  
  
  
  
  
**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.**  
Preparing for an exchange course abroad involves a lot of things, one of which should be getting gifts for your hosts. As you are going to be under the same (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a while, it would be advisable to (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good impression on arrival. Your gifts needn’t be (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expensive or cumbersome, but it is crucial that it be something meaningful. There is a long list of items to choose from: your hometown (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, your handmade gifts, your school tee-shirt. Whatever the gift is, the (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you present it to your hosts counts even more.  
  
  
  
  
1. A. house  
  
  
B. ceiling  
  
  
C. home  
  
  
D. roof  
  
  
  
  
2. A. make  
  
  
B. give  
  
  
C. do  
  
  
D. get  
  
  
  
  
3. A. both  
  
  
B. all  
  
  
C. either  
  
  
D. neither  
  
  
  
  
4. A. speciality  
  
  
B. specialist  
  
  
C. specialisation  
  
  
D. special  
  
  
  
  
5. A. method   
  
  
B. way  
  
  
C. skill  
  
  
D. process  
  
  
  
  
**ĐÁP ÁN**  
  
  
  
  
1. D  
  
  
2. A  
  
  
3. C  
  
  
4. A  
  
  
5. B  
  
  
  
  
**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**  
1. Nobody will trust you if you keep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your words.  
A. putting up with   
B. making up for  
C. going back on   
D. getting through with  
2. We’d be better off spending more time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hobbies together. That way we can understand each other more.   
A. taking   
B. doing   
C. having   
D. playing  
3. I can’t remember whether Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ glasses when I saw him.  
A. is wearing   
B. was wearing   
C. wore   
D. has worn  
4. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the age of 60 and now he’s living on his pension.  
A. resigned   
B. retired   
C. retrained   
D. retreated  
5. Jack \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on his grandparents’ farm and he enjoyed his childhood there.  
A. brought up   
B. grew up   
C. settled down   
D. came into  
6. When I turned on the TV set, the singer was speaking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of her first performance at primary school. She looked overwhelmed with memories.  
A. complimentarily   
B. gratefully   
C. nostalgically   
D. aggressively  
**ĐÁP ÁN**  
  
  
  
  
1. C   
  
  
2. B   
  
  
3. B   
  
  
4. B   
  
  
5. B   
  
  
6. C   
  
  
  
  
**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 5.**  
Adolescent rebellion is commonplace, and a lot of research has been done into its causes. Biologically, adolescents have their prefrontal cortex, part of the human brain, put into practice. This results in teenagers’ arguing, testing boundaries. In other words, adolescents make their own decisions and mistakes to develop prefrontal cortex fully. Besides, hormonal changes may urge them to misbehave or become more impulsive. In view of this, a son’s rebellion may be against his own wishes. On top of that, adolescents want more independence, which is often confused with rebellion. They also want to be in control of their own lives, making their own decisions. The more forceful a parent is, the more counterproductive it is now. Similarly, adolescents seek acceptance and attention. They want to fit in with their friends and want others to take notice of them as well. Meanwhile, parents tend to be overworrying and makes things even worse, let alone see their teenage children through this hard time.  
1. What is the main idea of the passage?  
A. Some causes of teenagers’ rebellion   
B. Some effects of teenagers’ rebellion  
C. Some solutions to teenagers’ rebellion   
D. Some research on teenagers’ rebellion  
2. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?  
A. Teenagers’ rebellion causes the hormones to change.  
B. Teenagers may not be in control of their rebellion.  
C. Teenagers’ rebellion is a natural part of their development.  
D. Teenagers’ rebellion has been the subject of a lot of research.  
3. Teenagers want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dependence on their parents   
B. the right to decide for themselves  
C. difference from all others   
D. arguments and boundaries  
4. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Teenagers often irritate their parents on purpose.  
B. Parents must not let children make decisions on their own.  
C. Parents should not feel depressed about their children’s rebellion.  
D. Parents’ overworrying does teenagers and their development good.  
5. What does “meanwhile” mean?  
A. On the contrary   
B. As a result   
C. At the time   
D. In other words  
**ĐÁP ÁN**  
  
  
  
  
1. A  
  
  
2. A  
  
  
3. B  
  
  
4. C  
  
  
5. C  
  
  
  
  
**Rewrite the sentences below with the same meaning**  
1. First, he booked the restaurant, and then he invitied everybody.  
Before he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
2. Dennis gave up smoking two years ago.  
Dennis used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
3. I drink milk every day.  
I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
4. She watched the film, then she wrote a report.  
After \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
5. It was my bedtime when you called me last night.  
While \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
**ĐÁP ÁN**  
1. Before he invited everybody, he had booked the restaurant.  
2. Dennis used to give up smoking two years ago.  
3. I am used to drinking milk every day.  
4. After she had watched the film, she wrote a report.  
5. While I was sleeping last night, you called me.  
**Từ vựng Tiếng Anh 11 Unit 1 (Friends Global): Generations**  
**1. Từ vựng về phả hệ và quan hệ ruột thịt**  
  
  
  
**Từ**  
**IPA**  
**Ý nghĩa**  
  
  
Great-grandfather  
ˈgreɪtˈgrændˌfɑːðə  
Ông cố  
  
  
Great-grandmother  
greɪt-ˈgrænˌmʌðə  
Bà cố  
  
  
Grandparents  
ˈgrænˌpeərənts  
Ông bà  
  
  
Grandfather (Grandpa)  
ˈgrændˌfɑːðə (ˈgrænpɑː)  
Ông  
  
  
Grandmother (Grandma/Granny)  
ˈgrænˌmʌðə (ˈgrænmɑː/ˈgræni)  
Bà  
  
  
Parents  
ˈpeərənts  
Bố mẹ  
  
  
Folks  
fəʊks  
Bố mẹ  
  
  
Father (Daddy/Dad/Papa)  
ˈfɑːðə (ˈdædi/dæd/pəˈpɑː)  
Bố  
  
  
Mother (Mommy/Mom/Mama/Mummy/Mum)  
ˈmʌðə (ˈmɒmi/mɒm/məˈmɑː/ˈmʌmi/mʌm)  
Mẹ  
  
  
Offspring  
ˈɒfsprɪŋ  
Con cái  
  
  
Child (Singular)Children (Plural)  
ʧaɪld/ˈʧɪldrən  
Trẻ con  
  
  
Son  
sʌn  
Con trai  
  
  
Daughter  
ˈdɔːtə  
Con gái  
  
  
Sibling  
ˈsɪblɪŋ  
Anh chị em ruột  
  
  
Brother (Bro)  
ˈbrʌðə (brəʊ)  
Anh/em trai  
  
  
Elder/Older Brother  
ˈɛldə/ˈəʊldə ˈbrʌðə  
Anh trai  
  
  
Younger/Little Brother  
ˈjʌŋə/ˈlɪtl ˈbrʌðə  
Em trai  
  
  
Sister (Sis)  
ˈsɪstə (siːz)  
Chị/em gái  
  
  
Elder/Older sister  
ˈɛldə/ˈəʊldə ˈsɪstə  
Chị gái  
  
  
Younger/Little sister  
ˈjʌŋə/ˈlɪtl ˈsɪstə  
Em gái  
  
  
Twins  
twɪnz  
Sinh đôi  
  
  
Twin sister  
twɪn ˈsɪstə  
Chị em sinh đôi  
  
  
Twin brother  
twɪn ˈbrʌðə  
Anh em sinh đôi  
  
  
Grandchild (singular)Grandchildren (plural)  
ˈgrænʧaɪld/ˈgrænʧɪldrən  
Cháu  
  
  
Grandson  
ˈgrænsʌn  
Cháu trai  
  
  
Granddaughter  
ˈgrænˌdɔːtə  
Cháu gái  
  
  
Great-grandchild (singular)Great-grandchildren (plural)  
ˈgreɪtˈgrændʧaɪld/greɪt-ˈgrænʧɪldrən  
Chắt  
  
  
  
**2. Từ vựng về người thân, họ hàng trong gia đình**  
  
  
  
  
**Từ**  
  
  
**IPA**  
  
  
**Ý nghĩa**  
  
  
  
  
Uncle  
  
  
ˈʌŋkl  
  
  
cậu/chú/bác  
  
  
  
  
Aunt  
  
  
ɑːnt  
  
  
Cô/dì  
  
  
  
  
Nephew  
  
  
ˈnɛvju(ː)  
  
  
Cháu trai (của cậu/dì/cô/chú…)  
  
  
  
  
Niece  
  
  
niːs  
  
  
Cháu gái (của cậu/dì/cô/chú…)  
  
  
  
  
Cousin  
  
  
ˈkʌzn  
  
  
Anh chị em họ  
  
  
  
  
First cousin  
  
  
fɜːst ˈkʌzn  
  
  
Anh (chị) con bác, em con chú họ; anh (chị, em) con cô con cậu họ. (có chung ông bà)  
  
  
  
  
Second cousin  
  
  
ˈsɛkənd ˈkʌzn  
  
  
Anh (chị) con bác, em con chú họ; anh (chị, em) con cô con cậu họ.(có chung ông bà cố với chúng ta)  
  
  
  
  
Close relatives  
  
  
kləʊs ˈrɛlətɪvz  
  
  
Họ hàng gần  
  
  
  
  
Distance relatives  
  
  
ˈdɪstəns ˈrɛlətɪvz  
  
  
Họ hàng xa  
  
  
  
  
Family members  
  
  
ˈfæmɪli ˈmɛmbəz  
  
  
Thành viên trong gia đình  
  
  
  
  
Next of kin  
  
  
nɛkst ɒv kɪn  
  
  
Người có quan hệ huyết thống gần nhất với người đã khuất