

## TIẾNG ANH 10

GIÁO VIÊN: NGUYỄN NGỌC ANH

## UNIT 1: FAMILY LIFE: READING

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**Ex 1: Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.**

The American family unit is in the process of change. In the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there were mainly two types of families: the extended and the nuclear. An extended family includes mother, father, children and some other relatives, living in the same house. A nuclear family is composed of just parents and children living **under the same roof**.

As the American economy had progressed from agricultural to industrial one, people were forced to move to different parts of the country to get good jobs. These jobs were mainly in the large cities. Now, in fact, three-quarters of Americans live in urban areas which occupy 2.5% of the national total land mass. Of the 118 million in the labour force, only 3 million still work on the farm.

Since moving for better jobs has often divided the extended family, the nuclear family became more popular. At present, 55% of the families in the US are nuclear families. But besides the two types of traditional family groupings, the family is now being expanded to include a variety of other living arrangements because of divorce. There is an increase in single-parent families, in which a father or mother lives with one or more children. Divorce has also led to blended families, which occur when previously married men and women marry again and combine the children from former marriage into a new family. There are also some couples who do not want to have children to form two-person childless families.

- A nuclear family is one that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - consists of father, mother, and children living in the same house
  - relatives live with
  - there are only grandparents, parents and their children living in
  - is bigger than extended family
- The expression “**under the same roof**” means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a house with one roof
  - a house with the roof the same as the wall
  - in the same building
  - under the house
- The nuclear family becomes more popular because of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - more divorces
  - the division of the extended family
  - fewer jobs in big cities
  - an increase in single-parent families
- How many types of families have there been in the US since the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?
  - Two
  - Three
  - Four
  - Five
- A blended family is a newly-formed family \_\_\_\_\_.
  - with the combination of children of the two previously married father and mother
  - that has only father or mother living with children
  - in which there are no children
  - that there is only one couple living in with their newborn children

**Ex 2: Read the passage carefully, and do the task that follows.**

**The Role of the Japanese Mother**

The focus of the mother is her home and family, with particular attention to the rearing of children. While most Japanese believe that a woman's place is in the home, women make up almost 40 percent of the labor force. More than half of these women are married. Many mothers with small children work only part-time so they can be home when their children are not in school. The extra income earned by the mother is often used to meet the cost of their children's education.

Japanese mothers take the responsibility of their child's education and upbringing very seriously. They seldom confront their preschool children because they want to foster an intimate, dependent relationship. The purpose of this approach is to get the child to obey willingly with the mother's wishes and to shape the child's behavior over a long period of time. The close nature of the mother-child relationship and the strong parental commitment help to provide a strong foundation for the child's entry into elementary school.

Mothers are involved directly in with the child's school. Each day a notebook is sent back and forth between mother and teacher remarking on the child's mood, behavior, health, and activities both in school and at home. Mothers attend PTA meetings usually twice a month and are involved with school committee's working on special projects such as gardening and hot lunch preparation. School is a very stressful and competitive process so the Japanese mother concentrates all her efforts on getting her children through so they can get accepted into the appropriate universities.

***Read the passage, and then decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).***

1. Most Japanese women are housewives.
2. Taking care of children and bringing them up are of great importance to Japanese mothers.
3. Japanese mothers tend to be very strict to their children at home.
4. Japanese mothers and teachers work together for the children's study progress and comfort at school.
5. The Japanese mother concentrates all her efforts on getting her children through, so the atmosphere at home is very stressful.

**Ex 3: Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.**

### **Home Life in Japan**

It is common in Japan for three generations to live under the same roof. This is becoming less common today, but still exists, certainly in the countryside.

Husbands in Japan give their salaries to their wives. They are returned a sum of money as pocket money, otherwise how to use the rest is the wife's decision. The finances of a family are the responsibility of the women who handle most of the household expenses. There are exceptions in instances when something of value, like a car, is being bought. This is changing with more women going to work.

Japanese fathers in contemporary urban households spend so much time at work, and the company demands on them are so great. It means that they often really have very little time or energy to spend with their children. The responsibility for raising children, overseeing the education fall onto the mothers. Mothers play an enormous role in the lives of their children and the bond is very strong. Babysitters are rarely used and mothers often sleep with their babies. A mother will also spend hours with children doing school work. Few Japanese men help with housework. There is more pressure today for this to change.

Most families in Japan today are nuclear families, such as those in the United States. That is to say that a married couple lives together with their children, perhaps with one grandparent. But for the most part, the Japanese family today looks much like the American family.

1. In Japan, extended families are still popular \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in big cities    B. in the countryside    C. everywhere    D. in urban areas
2. A Japanese woman is responsible for all of these EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. raising children    B. handle household expenses  
C. making decisions on very valuable things    D. taking care of children's school work
3. Japanese fathers in contemporary urban households \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are under great pressure of work  
B. are responsible for most household chores  
C. handle most of the household expenses  
D. stay at home to work as babysitters
4. Nowadays there is a pressure that men should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. earn more money    B. help their wives with housework  
C. leave important decisions to their wives    D. work harder at work
5. Most families in Japan nowadays may be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. extended families    B. three-generation families  
C. the same as the traditional ones    D. similar to those in the Western