

**Exercise 1.** Read and comprehend the text below and answer the post-text questions:

## **Generation Gap**

Do you know what a generation gap is? Even if you don't know the particular definition, you are aware of this problem, basing on your own experience. Generation gap is a popular term used to describe serious differences between people of two generations.

To realize how to deal with it, you should keep in mind that generation gap includes several aspects: children must know as much as possible about their parents and parents – about the world outlook of their children, about relations between brothers and sisters, and also about the attitude to them of close relatives on both sides – father's and mother's.

Children demand a great deal of attention, time and patience, so, if you are not ready to devote all that to your baby, it is better not to hurry. There are many families where both parents keep working after giving birth to their baby. It is similar to the situation with a single-parent family, when a father or a mother hardly have enough time and neglect their children's upbringing. In such cases most of the time the child has to spend on his own or with his friends. Due to the fact that he has not got any guidance from his parents he may be involved in some bad companies which commit violence or even crime and become alcohol or drug addicted. When the parents discover that, it's usually too late to change anything.

On the other hand, there is a different situation when the parents treat their children too strict and don't give them any freedom at all. In this case the children may become pariahs among their peers. Constant bans may increase the risk that the child will grow up insolent and defiant. This causes another big problem – lying. The child is forced to lie to the parents because of the fear to be punished. It can be anything from putting on make-up in the girls' room at school to stealing.

Some children rebel against discipline and family values. They listen to a loud music, wear inappropriate, to their parents' mind, clothes, dye their hair in inconceivable colours, have all their bodies pierced and tattooed trying to show their independence and establish their identity. They want to be treated as adults, but they are not ready to take all the necessary responsibilities. It doesn't mean that your child is bad and he will become a criminal. Of course, not! It only means that your child is in his transitional age and he is in need of your understanding and support. But how to handle such behaviour? Parents should become his

close friends. First of all, they should learn to respect his interests. Try to speak with him as often as possible, offer some parent-child activities like shopping or going in for sports. It is worth involving the child in discussing some family questions, just to show that he is a full member of the family. Moreover, children in their teens are very vulnerable when they are criticized in public, so try to avoid it. Parents should always be honest and sincere with their child; otherwise it would be unfair to require the same from him.

Too authoritarian parents can't do any good to their children as well as parents who overindulge all the child's caprices. Overindulgence may lead to the same results as negligence. There are parents who are afraid of hurting the child by banning something when it is necessary. Such parents risk becoming powerless in the family and losing control over their children who may become spoiled and capricious.

It demands to make a great effort from both parents and children to reach mutual understanding. There are many different opinions on the question of treating children if they disobey their parents, but every parent should decide for himself what will be best for his child and set him on the right path.

### Questions

1. Give your explanation of the notion "generation gap".
2. How do you think, which is the tensest period in the relationships between parents and their children?
3. What type of behaviour is usual for adolescents?
4. Have you noticed any changes in your own behaviour during the last years?
5. How would you characterize your relations with your parents?
6. Do you like to spend time with your family?
7. What is, in your opinion, the basis of healthy and peaceful relationship between parents and children?
8. Are you a spoiled child?
9. Do you approve of the way your parents brought you up?
10. What would you like to change in the way your parents brought you up?

**Exercise 2.** Write each sentence in the form of a dissected question:

Model: He looks very tired. He looks very tired, doesn't he?

1. You returned him the book yesterday.
2. You go to the theater every week
3. He doesn't look well.
4. She has received permission to go there.
5. The examination wasn't difficult.
6. He doesn't speak English.
7. He is leaving for Kiev tomorrow.
8. You would like to be in the south now,
9. You don't want to read this book.
10. You didn't go to the exhibition yesterday.
11. You will return soon.
12. You understand it.

**Exercise 3.**

Replace the second sentence of each pair with phrases like "So do I", "Neither (nor) do I"

Model: He can speak French – I can speak French, too.

He can speak French. – So can I.

**Note:** Is it neither or nor do I?

**Remember:** "Nor do I" = "And neither do I" = "And I do not either" = "And I too do not."

These are not to be confused with the correlative conjunctions "neither" and "nor", which work as a pair: "Neither you nor I do it" = "Both you and I refrain from doing it."

1. My father is very busy. I'm busy too.
2. Ivanov is going to Vladivostok. His wife is going to Vladivostok too.
3. I don't want to go there. He doesn't want to go there either.
4. Jerry will go there. Peter will go there too.
5. He prefers to go by plane. His brother prefers to go by plane too.
6. He will not go away this summer. His wife will not go away this summer either.
7. That girl couldn't do it. Her sister couldn't do it either.

8. He can't swim. She can't swim either.
9. You shouldn't smoke so much. Your brother shouldn't smoke so much either.
10. I was very tired after our trip. My daughter was also tired after our trip.

**Exercise 4.** Translate into English using tag questions:

1. Katya üç dil bilir. - Doğrudanmı?
2. Onun 80 yaşı var. - Elədir?
3. Onlar Çin dilində sərbəst danışa bilir. - Doğrudanmı?
4. Leyla institutun ən yaxşı tələbəsidir. - Doğrudanmı?
5. Onlar sizə kömək etmək istəmirdilər. - Doğrudanmı?
6. O, hələ də Sankt-Peterburqa qayıtmayıb. - Elədir?

**Exercise 5.** Translate into English:

**RELATIVELY EASY:**

1. Sabah saat 6-da burada olmalıdır.
2. Onun üçün bunu etmək asandır.
3. Bu işi belə qısa müddətdə görmək bizim üçün çətindir.
4. Məqaləni lügətsiz tərcümə etmək onun üçün çox çətin idi.
5. Uşaqların gəzintiyə çıxmazı artıq gecdir.

**RELATIVELY DIFFICULT:**

1. Belarusda, Ukrayna ilə sərhədə yaxın ərazidə hərbi texnikanın hərəkəti qeydə alınıb.
2. Kiyev yaxınlığında yüksək rütbəli ukraynalı casuslar öldürülüb.
3. Müharibədən dağıdılmış Kiyevdə tarix yazılır: üç ölkənin baş naziri Ukraynaya gəldilər.
4. Rusiya ABŞ prezidentinin adını sanksiyalar siyahısına daxil etdi.
5. Unibankla ADA Universiteti arasında Anlaşma Memorandumu imzalanıb.