

Name:

Date:

Class:

Teen Problems—Family Relationship

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions.

Reading Passage 1

2.2 Broken Marriage

In the past, marriages were **presumed** to end only when a person became a **widow** or **widower**. Today, however, large numbers of people in many countries choose to end their marriage by divorce. These numbers seem to be growing each year. One
5 reason for the increase in divorces might be that more women build their own careers and can support themselves. After a period of time, **newlyweds** normally lose their strong passion for one another. If the marriage was based mostly on passion, then the two people easily become **alienated** from one another. Thus, a typical reason for divorce is the
10 problem of **fidelity**. Husbands may neglect their **beloved** wives and turn to **mistresses**. Wives may turn to lovers. Often, couples become **quarrelsome** for a lot of other reasons, too. Many couples are not tolerant of this sort of situation and do not know how to **reconcile** their differences. Rather than working things out, the couple divorces.



If there are children, then one parent has to take care of them alone after the **breakup**.
15 This single parent has to change diapers, feed the baby, and then put the child in a **crib** and get him to sleep. In addition, the single parent probably also has a full-time job. As the children get older, **upbringing** gets tougher. A child might feel **resentment** toward one or both parents because of the divorce. Children need the love and support of both parents. But it is difficult for a parent to be a father while taking the responsibilities of **motherhood** as
20 well. Although a man and a woman may divorce each other, they do not divorce their children. Both parents should do their best to help and support each other as they **nurture** their children.



alienated: ['eljən,etɪd] <i>adj</i> 被疏離的	nurture: ['nɜ:tʃə] <i>v</i> 教養
beloved: [brɪ'lʌvɪd] <i>adj</i> 摯愛的	presume: [prɪ'zʊm] <i>v</i> 假定
breakup: ['brek,ʌp] <i>n</i> 分手	quarrelsome: ['kwɔ:rlsəm] <i>adj</i> 好爭論的
crib: [krɪb] <i>n</i> 嬰兒床	reconcile: ['rekən,saɪl] <i>v</i> 使和好
fidelity: [faɪ'delətɪ] <i>n</i> 忠貞	resentment: [rɪ'zentmənt] <i>n</i> 憤怒
mistress: ['mɪstrɪs] <i>n</i> 情婦	upbringing: ['ʌp,briŋɪŋ] <i>n</i> 教養
motherhood: ['mʌðə:hʊd] <i>n</i> 母親身分	widow: ['wɪdɔ] <i>n</i> 寡婦
newlywed: ['nju:lɪ,wed] <i>n</i> 新婚者	widower: ['wɪdɔə] <i>n</i> 鰥夫

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Reading Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

Main Idea

1. This passage mainly discusses _____.
(A) the problems of being a single parent
(B) the reasons for the increase in divorces
(C) why women should not have a career
(D) the effects a divorce has on children

Supporting Idea

2. A reason suggested for the increase in the number of divorces is _____.
(A) more and more women are now able to support themselves
(B) the wife might get too busy at work to take care of the family
(C) single parent families are now more acceptable and popular
(D) one parent might become too old to take care of the children

Multiple Choice

Choose the correct answers.

1. He had a strict _____; no wonder he is such a nice person.
(A) upbringing (B) newlywed (C) widow (D) mistress
2. David felt _____ toward the coach after he yelled at him in front of the team.
(A) alienated (B) resentment (C) quarrelsome (D) beloved
3. The _____ went to Bali, in Indonesia, for a three-week honeymoon.
(A) widow (B) mistress (C) motherhood (D) newlyweds
4. Geniuses may feel _____ from others because people think they are very special.
(A) reconciled (B) alienated (C) beloved (D) quarrelsome
5. _____ is important if people want to make their marriage last forever.
(A) Upbringing (B) Breakup (C) Fidelity (D) Resentment
6. Most people find it difficult to be friends with Mark because he is so _____.
(A) quarrelsome (B) alienated (C) beloved (D) upbringing
7. Julie cried for many days after her _____ with Alex.
(A) crib (B) motherhood (C) breakup (D) nurture

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Reading Passage 2

2.2 Living with Older Parents

These days, the younger **generation**, unlike their **ancestors**, prefers not to live with their parents. Both men and women would rather spend time with fellow students or workers. Therefore, after getting married, they **seldom** choose to live with their

5 parents, returning home only during festivals or **reunions**.



Living with older parents is good both for the **elderly** and the young. Older people miss being a mother or father to their children. Helping with their grandchildren is one way to deal with this problem. It allows young couples to **rely** on their parents' help when

10 they first have a baby, especially if the mother gives birth to **twins**. The older parents can help baby-sit. Also, the grandchildren like to interact with their grandparents. Their grandchildren sit on their laps and even give them **nicknames** to show their love. They do not mind if the children are not so *obedient*. However, there can be a problem when the grandchildren are caught in a **tug-of-war** between grandparents who want to give the

15 children everything and parents who are trying to teach their children **obedience**. There can also be **tension** between the grandparents on the mother's side and those on the father's side. Things can be a little *tense* when the grandparents on both sides of the family want to spend more time with their grandchildren and build more **intimate** relationships.

If there are no problems, however, young couples who have parents living with them

20 can do more **sightseeing** or just have fun. Perhaps their **pals** will even be **jealous** of them because they live with their parents.



Vocabulary



ancestor: ['ænsɛstə] <i>n</i> 祖先	rely: [rɪ'laɪ] <i>v</i> 依靠
elderly: ['ɛldəli] <i>n</i> 長者	reunion: [rɪ'juːnjən] <i>n</i> 團聚
generation: [,dʒɛnə'reɪʃən] <i>n</i> 世代	seldom: ['sɛldəm] <i>adv</i> 很少
intimate: ['ɪntə,met] <i>adj</i> 親密的	sightseeing: ['saɪt,sɪŋ] <i>n</i> 觀光
jealous: ['dʒɛləs] <i>adj</i> 嫉妒的	tension: ['tɛnʃən] <i>n</i> 緊張
nickname: ['nɪk,nem] <i>n</i> 綽號、暱稱	<i>tense:</i> [tɛns] <i>adj</i> 緊張的
obedience: [ə'bidɪəns] <i>n</i> 服從、聽話	tug-of-war: ['tʌgəv'wɔː] <i>n</i> 拔河
<i>obedient:</i> [ə'bidɪənt] <i>adj</i> 服從的、聽話的	twin: [twɪn] <i>n</i> 雙胞胎之一
pal: [pæl] <i>n</i> 朋友	

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Reading Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

Main Idea

1. What is the writer discussing in the passage?
- (A) The advantages of married adults living with their parents.
(B) The responsibilities of married adults who live with their parents.
(C) Why older parents should not live with their married children.
(D) Why fewer married adults are choosing to live with their parents.

Supporting Idea

2. According to the passage, what can older parents do for their married children?
- (A) Make dinner while they are at work.
(B) Help the couple clean the house.
(C) Drive them to and from their office.
(D) Help take care of their children.

Multiple Choice

Choose the correct answers.

1. All her friends are _____ of her because the teacher loves her most.
- (A) jealous (B) intimate (C) seldom (D) tension
2. After the big fight, the classroom was full of _____.
- (A) nicknames (B) reunions (C) tension (D) twins
3. The man wanted to have a child, but he did not expect his wife to have _____.
- (A) ancestors (B) twins
(C) generations (D) reunions
4. We have been _____ for many years. I can tell her anything.
- (A) nicknames (B) twins (C) pals (D) reunions
5. Last weekend, the class went _____ at Hualien.
- (A) reunion (B) obedience
(C) sightseeing (D) ancestor
6. I have always wanted to have a more _____ relationship with my dad.
- (A) intimate (B) jealous (C) tension (D) obedience
7. His true name is Robert, but his _____ is Bobby.
- (A) twin (B) tension (C) reunion (D) nickname