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Assessments**Unit 8 Review Test 1****Section 1: Listening**

||| Listen to the story about an immigrant family. Then answer the questions, according to the information.

1. Why did the speaker's father immigrate to New Zealand?
 - a. religious freedom
 - b. job opportunities
 - c. ability to buy land
2. What was Bente's first impression of New Zealand?
 - a. It looked like the Wild West.
 - b. It looked like the Netherlands.
 - c. It looked like another planet.
3. What elements of her Dutch heritage did Bente bring to New Zealand?
 - a. cooking recipes and holiday traditions
 - b. stories, photos, and family memories
 - c. needlepoint, pottery, and tulips
4. Why are the speaker's parents' generation referred to as the "invisible immigrant" generation?
 - a. They socialized only with Dutch immigrants in their own neighborhoods.
 - b. They refused to adopt the customs of New Zealand and were ignored.
 - c. They quickly adopted the customs of New Zealand and didn't appear foreign.
5. How is the speaker's generation different from that of his parents?
 - a. His generation is more focused on work and making money.
 - b. His generation is more interested in Dutch traditions and work-life balance.
 - c. His generation is not interested in Dutch traditions.

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Section 2: Vocabulary**Choose the correct adjective to complete each statement.**

6. Elena says her parents were somewhat (**lenient / disrespectful / overprotective**) when she was young because they were always worried about her safety.
7. Tina's parents have not been as (**strict / lenient / rebellious**) with her sister as they were with her. They let her sister do whatever she wants!
8. My parents accused me of being (**inconsiderate / spoiled / overprotective**) when I forgot my dad's birthday and didn't buy him a card or gift.
9. Mary thinks that her parents are too (**strict / lenient / disrespectful**). All her friends have boyfriends, but her parents won't allow her to go on dates until she's 16.
10. Ron is a remarkably polite teenager. He's never (**disrespectful / strict / lenient**) to his parents or other adults.
11. Tanya is used to getting everything she wants from her parents, so she's a bit (**lenient / disrespectful / spoiled**).
12. John was such a (**rebellious / lenient / spoiled**) teen. He sometimes snuck out of the house late at night to hang out with his friends.
13. I worry that my husband is being too (**rebellious / lenient / disrespectful**) with our kids. He thinks too many rules cause everyone too much stress, but I think children need rules to learn correct behavior.

Section 3: Grammar**Choose the correct word or phrase complete each statement.**

14. (**More and more / Fewer and fewer / The more**) people are getting divorced. It's not as common as it used to be.
15. Health care is getting (**longer and longer / better and better / more and more**) these days. More people can get care at affordable prices.
16. The longer people (**are living / lived / live**), the more health problems they develop.
17. (**The more / Fewer and fewer / The fewer**) adults live with their parents now. More of them lived with their parents when the economy was bad.
18. The stricter their parents are, (**more rebellious / more and more rebellious / the more rebellious**) children become.
19. The older I (**am getting / get / got**) the less I understand teenagers. It's like they speak a different language now!
20. People are getting their first cell phones at (**younger and younger / older and older / the youngest**) ages. My grandson got his first phone last week—he's six!
21. People are getting married (**sooner and sooner / later and later / at the same time**) in life. In 1970, women married on average at age 23. These days, it's age 28.

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Section 4: Speaking Part A

Choose the correct phrases from the box to complete the conversation.

getting lower and lower So, here's a question That's really hard to believe
 the harder it is The sad fact is

A: 22. _____. What do you think I should do about Sylvia?

B: Why? Is something wrong?

A: Well, she's become very rebellious. She refuses to do her homework. And her grades are **23.** _____.

B: 24. _____. Sylvia's always been such a good student.

A: I'm at my wits' end, and I don't know what to do.

B: 25. _____, there's not a lot you can do to change things.

A: Why's that?

B: Well, the older they get, **26.** _____ to influence their behavior.

Section 4: Speaking Part B

Choose the correct language to complete each conversation.

27. A: What do you think we should do about Janine?

B: Why? Is something wrong?

A: Well, the **(sad fact is / tell you the truth / sorry to say)**, she's just not right for this job. She doesn't have the skills we need.

28. A: Is something wrong?

B: I don't know what to do about my parents! They're so critical. They think I'm too lenient with my son Jamie.

A: To tell you **(the truth / the sad fact / I hate to say it)**, I think you need to stand up to them. They need to accept that your generation has different beliefs about parenting.

29. A: I'm so tired! I stayed out late too many nights in a row.

B: Well, I **(tell you the truth / unfortunately / hate to say it)**, but we're not as young as we used to be!

A: Truer words have never been spoken!

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Section 5: Reading Part A**Read the article. Then answer the questions, according to the information.****The Benefits of Intergenerational Connections**

When was the last time you interacted in a meaningful way with someone from a different generation? If you're like many people, probably not very often. In a survey of 2000 people, 53% rarely spent time with people much older or younger than themselves. And that's unfortunate, because these kinds of intergenerational connections bring great benefits to everyone, young and old alike.

From our earliest days as hunter-gatherers, humans have depended on high-quality social connections for survival. However, in modern times, social isolation and loneliness have become widespread in most areas of the world, especially among seniors. According to a UN report, 20–34% of older people in China, Europe, Latin America, and the United States describe themselves as lonely. In Europe, Northern America, Australia, and New Zealand, most seniors live with a spouse only or live alone. There's strong evidence that these trends have serious consequences. Loneliness and isolation increase the risk of physical and mental health conditions like cardiovascular disease, stroke, cognitive decline, and dementia. They can also cause premature death and lower quality of life. Clearly, relationships are essential to our well-being, especially as we age.

Likewise, children thrive not only from the care of their parents, but also from relationships with other adults who encourage and mentor them. Studies suggest that children need 4–6 engaged, caring adults in their lives to fully develop emotionally, intellectually, and socially. Traditionally, seniors have had the time and motivation to fill these roles. With the wisdom earned from a lifetime of experiences, seniors can offer guidance and emotional support and provide a moral compass. They can champion the child's passions and help develop their talents and confidence. Seniors often find a renewed sense of purpose in nurturing the next generation. In fact, those who do this are three times as happy as those who don't.

Unfortunately, changes to lifestyle and family structure have made these interactions less common. In one survey, 68% of grandparents say that their grandchildren live too far away to visit regularly. Additionally, 29% live more than 80 km from their closest grandchild and 52% are more than 320 km away. Many senior spaces, such as retirement communities, senior centers, and assisted living facilities are age segregated. In one study, about a third of people over 55 reported that they live in communities made up exclusively of people their own age.

The advantages of intergenerational connections are clear. Our challenge as a society is to find new ways of bringing people together across age groups, for the benefit of all.

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30. Why are relationships so important to the health and well-being of older adults?
- a. Many senior spaces, such as retirement communities, are age segregated.
 - b. Relationships can offer emotional support and provide a moral compass.
 - c. Social isolation increases the risk of physical and mental health conditions.
31. What do studies show about children's emotional, intellectual, and social development?
- a. Children need 4–6 caring adults in their lives to help them fully develop.
 - b. Children need to spend 4–6 hours a day with children their own age.
 - c. 68% of grandparents live too far away from their grandchildren to visit regularly.
32. What has made interactions between children and grandparents less common?
- a. People over age 55 prefer to socialize exclusively with people their own age.
 - b. Parents and grandparents have different beliefs about raising children.
 - c. Grandparents and grandchildren live too far away from each other to visit regularly.

Section 5: Reading Part B

Read the article in Part A again. Which statement best summarizes how younger generations benefit from time spent with seniors, according to the information?

33. a. Seniors can give children the support and guidance they need to develop into healthy adults.
- b. Because they are not working full time jobs, seniors often have a lot of time available to spend with children.
- c. Seniors often find a renewed sense of purpose and find greater happiness in nurturing the next generation.