

UNIT 15: WOMAN IN SOCIETY

I. Which word has the main stress on the second syllable?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a. woman | b. society | c. cultural | d. civilization |
| 2. a. advocate | b. childbearing | c. discriminate | d. intellectual |
| 3. a. pioneer | b. nonsense | c. struggle | d. neglect |
| 4. a. political | b. economic | c. educative | d. opportunity |
| 5. a. legal | b. limit | c. deny | d. vary |
| 6. a. recognize | b. significant | c. individual | d. agricultural |
| 7. a. enlightenment | b. period | c. education | d. recognition |
| 8. a. power | b. politics | c. control | d. pioneer |
| 9. a. sympathetic | b. property | c. responsibility | d. philosopher |
| 10. a. equal | b. throughout | c. argue | d. female |

II. Complete the passage with the correct form of the word in brackets.

Throughout history, women have had (1).....(responsible) for healing the sick. However, it is only in (2).....(compare) recent times that they have been allowed to train as doctors at (3).....(medicine) schools in Britain. Yet in that short time, they have made an enormous (4).....(contribute) to modern medicine. The first female doctors were priestesses who gave advice about diseases and (5)(injure) and prepared medicines. In ancient Rome, women healers were considered (6).....(skill) and respected.

In Britain, for centuries male doctors were (7).....(suspect) of women who practiced medicine (8).....(profession) and in 1512 a law was passed making it (9).....(legal) for them to do so. Women couldn't study medicine at universities until the 19th century and they

only began to gain (10).....(equal) with male doctors in the 20th century.

III. Choose the most suitable holdings for paragraphs A-F.

1. Women interrupt their careers to care for family
 2. Both men and women in the labour force have child care demands.
 3. Increasing proportion of employees with both child and elder care demands
 4. The majority of women still work in 'traditional' female occupations.
 5. Most mothers in the labour force work full-time.
 6. Mothers less likely to be employed than women without children
 7. Number of Canadian women working increases
 8. Greatest increase in working women is among those with children
- A. In 2000, 60% of Canadian women aged 15 and over were in the Canadian labour force, up from 42% in 1976. Between 1976 and 2000, the number of women in labour force grew from 3.6 million to 7.4 million, an increase of 106%. Over the same period the number of women in labour force grew by only 40%, from 6.2 million to 8.7 million.
- B. The largest participation rate increase has been among women with preschool children. Between 1976 and 1999, the participation rate of women with a youngest child aged 3 to 5 grew from 37% to 66%. The increase was even more dramatic among women with a toddler or infant: the rate for women with a youngest child under 3 more than doubled, from 28% in 1976 to 61% in 1999.
- C. Work continuity is important to career development, future employability and current and future earnings, but the majority of women experience significant breaks in employment. Nearly two thirds of women (62%) who have ever held paid jobs have experienced a work interruption of six months or more. In contrast, only one quarter of their male counterparts (27%) have had a work interruption

lasting six months or more. Marriage, maternity leave and care of children account for 62% of women's work interruption.

D. In spite of remarkable growth in their participation rate, women with children are still less likely to be in the labour force than those without. In 1999, 76% of women under age 55 without children under 16 at home were in the labour force. This compares to a participation rate of 69% among women with children under 16.

E. The vast majority of employed women with children work full-time (30 hours or more per week). In 1999, 71% of employed women with at least one children under age 16 at home worked full time, as did 68% of employed women with one or more children under 3 years of age.

F. A nationally representative employees survey conducted by the Conference Board of Canada in 1999 indicated that the proportion of employees who both care for elderly family members and have children at home is now 15%, as compared to 9.5% a decade ago.

IV. Match the responses in column A to the sentences in column B.

- | A | B |
|---|--|
| 1. I don't really want to, but I've promised to help. | a. Couldn't you cut down on it? |
| 2. We're going to Turkey on holiday. | b. You can't get out of it now. |
| 3. I'm fed up with her rudeness | c. I thought it would come down to cost in the end. |
| 4. We've no food in the house. | d. Everyone comes up against difficulties sooner or later. |
| 5. I suppose I eat too much fat. | e. You won't get away with it in the long run |
| 6. I haven't been getting enough sleep. | |
| 7. The real difficulty is it's so expensive. | |

8. I never pay any income tax
9. Robert's studying law.
10. I've got a terrible problem.

- f. You're always running out of things.
- g. I don't know why you put up with it.
- h. You must be looking forward to that.
- i. I thought of going in for that when I left school.
- j. Well, you can catch up on it at the weekend.

V. Put in these forms: *brought up against, face up to, get round to, go out into, looking forward to, looks out over, went back on, put up with, take up on, looks up to, cut back on, come in for, make up for, go through with, look down on.*

1. The government's economic policies have..... a lot of criticism.
2. You'll have to work very hard today to..... the time you wasted yesterday.
3. I should..... my problems and not try to avoid them.
4. Do you think he's really likely to..... his threat?
5. It was so stuffy indoors that I had to..... the fresh air.
6. I'm feeling nervous. I'm not..... giving my presentation.
7. The government is to..... spending on the armed forces.
8. He really..... his older brother.
9. He..... his promise to tell nobody about this.
10. I meant to do the ironing but I didn't..... it.
11. The house is on the top of the cliff and..... the English Channel.
12. I left the job because I couldn't..... my boss a moment longer.

13. Actually, can I.....you.....your off of a bed for the night?

14. Small boys often.....little girls and refuse to play with them.

15. I had big ideas until I was.....the reality of the situation.

VI. Put in the missing preposition.

1. Does this umbrella belong.....you?

2. What we do at the weekend will depend.....the weather.

3. How are we going to deal.....the problem?

4. I never eat sushi. I don't care.....it at all.

5. A cricket team consists.....eleven players.

6. The artist looks.....his work as a protest against society.

7. A simple solution to the problem had occurred.....me.

8. The authority should look.....the matter carefully.

9. Fortunately the latest talks have resulted.....a new agreement.

10. Environmental groups have called.....an end to the destruction of the rainforests.

11. His parents don't approve.....what he does, but they can't stop him.

12. I hope your father's feeling better soon. When you see him, tell him I askedhim.

13. She's not a well-known singer. Not many people have heard.....her.

14. Did you hear.....what happened at the party on Saturday night?

15. OK, OK. Fine. I'm not arguing.....you. I'm pleased for you.

VII. Put in a preposition and the pronoun. You have to decide what order they come in.

1. My new mobile doesn't work. – You should take.....to the shop.
2. Migraines can be very painful. – I know. I used to suffer.....
.....
3. Where's Paul? – He should be here soon. We're waiting.....
.....
4. Why don't you buy that top? – I've got nothing that goes.....
.....
5. Have you handed in your form? – No, but I've filled.....
.....
6. Mark has borrowed our CDs. – Well, I hope he brings.....
.....
7. Who's got thr photos? – Kate. She's looking.....now.
8. The lecture was interesting. – Yes, I learned something.....
.....
9. What happened to the TV? – A man came and took.....
.....
10. Who's Alan? – An old friend. I ran.....recently.

VIII. If necessary, correct the word order or give a more likely word order in these sentences. If they are already correct, write V.

1. He was always ordering about everyone, getting them to do his work for him.
2. It is assumed that parents will provide their children for until they are 18.
3. I checked into the hotel at about 4.00.

4. I had always looked Mr. Brooks up to, so I was shocked to discover what he had done.
5. We tried to talk out him of leaving.
6. I'm surprised you put over with these awful conditions.
7. My parents didn't approve of our engagement.
8. Some of the UN delegates staged an outwalk.
9. In his speech the PM didn't refer at the recent scandal.
10. We saw our friend away at the airport.
11. The workers are demanding more money.
12. I've met her before, but I just can't think about her name.
13. The patient suddenly cried in pain out.
14. I had to clean the kitchen up.
15. I had to describe the police the woman.

IX. Write a sentence with a similar meaning and include the word in brackets. Use the pattern with a verb + object + preposition.

1. Let's look at the new plan alongside the old one. (compare)

.....

2. I like hip-hop better than reggae. (prefer)

.....

3. The teacher gave the class an explanation of the theory. (explained)

.....

4. Sarah's illness has made her unable to do anything. (action)

.....

5. Everyone congratulated the champion when he won. (victory)

.....
6. You should just ignore anything Mike says. (notice)

.....
7. The winners were given a trophy. (presented)

.....
8. Witnesses said the accident was the van driver's fault. (blamed)

.....
9. They've made luxury apartments out of the old hospital. (turned)

.....
10. Two boys were begging money from tourists. (asked)

ĐÁP ÁN:

I. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a c 6. b 7. a 8. c 9. 10. B

II.

1. responsibility 4. contribution 7. suspicious 10. equality
2. comparatively 5. injuries 8. professionally
3. medical 6. skilled/ skilful 9. illegal

III. A.7 B.8 C.1 D.6 E.5 F.3

IV. 1.b 2.h 3.g 4.f 5.a 6.j 7.c 8.e 9.i 10.d

V.

1. come in for 6. looking forward to 11. looks out over
2. make up for 7. cut back on 12. put up with
3. face up to 8. looks up to 13. take...up on

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 4. go through with | 9. went back on | 14. look down on |
| 5. go out into | 10. get round to | 15. brought up against |

VI.

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1. to | 2. on | 3. with | 4. for | 5. of | 6. on | 7. to | 8. into/at |
| 9. in | 10. for | 11. of | 12. after | 13. of | 14. about | 15. with | |

VII.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1. it back | 3. for him | 5. it out | 7. at them | 9. it away |
| 2. from them | 4. with it | 6. them back | 8. from it | 10. into/ across him |

VIII.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. ordering | 6. put up with | 11. V |
| 2. provide for their children | 7. V | 12. think of |
| 3. V | 8. a walk - out | 13. cried out in pain |
| 4. looked up to Mr. Brooks | 9. refer to | 14. V |
| 5. Talk him out | 10. saw our friend off | 15. the woman to the police |

IX.

1. Let's compare the new plan with the old one.
2. I prefer hip-hop to reggae.
3. The teacher explained the theory to the class.
4. Sarah's illness has put her out of action.
5. Everyone congratulated the champion on his victory.
6. You should (just) take no notice of anything Mike says/ You shouldn't take any notice of anything Mike says.
7. The winners were presented with a trophy/ A trophy was presented to the winners.

8. Witnesses blamed the van driver for the accident/ Witnesses blamed the accident on the van driver.

9. They've turned the old hospital into luxury apartments/ The old hospital has been turned into luxury apartments.

10. Two boys were asking tourists for money. (Also possible: Two boys were asking tourists to give them money.)

THE END

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