

Vocabulary

Family life

1 Match the words with their meanings.

1 breadwinner

a a person who manages a home and often raises children instead of earning money

2 housework

b someone who earns money to support their family

3 groceries

c picking up and carrying heavy objects

4 homemaker

d work around the house such as cooking, cleaning or washing clothes

5 heavy lifting

e food and other goods sold at a shop or a supermarket

2 Complete the sentences using the words in 1.

1. My mother is a _____. She doesn't go to work, but stays at home to look after the family.
2. When I lived in this city, I used to shop for _____ at this supermarket.
3. My eldest son is strong enough to do the _____ for the family.
4. Hanna hates doing _____ except cooking.
5. Mr Lewis is the _____ of the family, but he still helps his wife with the housework whenever he has time.

Grammar

Present simple vs. present continuous

Remember!

- We use the present simple to talk about habits or things we do regularly.
Example: My mother cooks every day.
- We use the present continuous to talk about things which are happening at the moment of speaking.

Example: My mother isn't cooking now. She's working in her office.

Note: We don't usually use the present continuous tense with stative verbs (*like, love, need, want, know, agree, etc.*).

1 Choose the correct form of the verb in each sentence.

1. Mrs Lan usually **does** / **is doing** the cooking in her family.
2. I'm afraid he can't answer the phone now. He **puts out** / **is putting out** the rubbish.
3. He **cleans** / **is cleaning** the house every day.
4. My sister can't do any housework today. She **studies** / **is studying** for her exams.
5. My mother **does** / **is doing** the laundry twice a week.

2 Read the text and put the verbs in brackets in the present simple or present continuous.

Mrs Lam is a housewife. Every day, she (1. do) _____ most of the housework. She cooks, washes the clothes, and cleans the house. But today is Mother's Day, so Mrs Lam (2. not do) _____ any housework. At the moment, she (3. watch) _____ her favourite TV programme. Her children (4. do) _____ the cooking and her husband (5. tidy up) _____ the house. Everybody (6. try) _____ hard to make it a special day for Mrs Lam.

III READING

Benefits of doing housework

1 Work in pairs. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. What is each person in the picture doing?
2. Do you think that they are happy? Why or why not?

2 Read the text and tick (✓) the appropriate meanings of the highlighted words.

Most people think that housework is boring and is the responsibility of wives and mothers only. Many parents don't ask their children to do housework so that they have more time to play or study. However, studies show doing chores is good for children.

Kids who do housework develop important life skills that they will need for the rest of their lives. Doing the laundry, cleaning the house, and taking care of others are among the important skills that children will need when they start their own families. These are the things that schools cannot fully teach, so it's important for children to learn them at home. Sharing housework also helps young people learn to take responsibility. They know that they have to try to finish their tasks even though they do not enjoy doing them.

Doing chores also helps develop children's gratitude to their parents. When doing housework, they learn to appreciate all the hard work their parents do around the house for them. In addition, doing chores together helps strengthen family bonds, creating special moments between children and parents. It makes children feel they are members of a team.

All in all, doing housework can bring a lot of benefits to children. It teaches them life skills and helps build their character. Therefore, parents should encourage their kids to share the housework for their own good as well as the good of the whole family.



1. responsibility

- ☐ a. duty
☐ b. hobby

2. gratitude

- ☐ a. the feeling of being great
☐ b. the feeling of being grateful

3. strengthen

- ☐ a. make something stronger
☐ b. make something more difficult

4. bonds

- ☐ a. close connections
☐ b. common interests

5. character

- ☐ a. qualities that make a person the same as others
☐ b. qualities that make a person different from others