

1 READING & VOCABULARY

housework, make or do?

a Read the headlines. The same word is missing in each one. What do you think it is?

1 Doing _____ is as good as going to the gym

Adapted from the British press

Doing exercise for 30 minutes a day is good for your health, a new Canadian study has found. The study looked at 130,000 people in 17 countries. Only 3% of the people did 30 minutes of sport a day, like running or swimming. But the researchers found that you don't need to do sport or go to the gym – any form of physical activity is good for you, including housework. Activities like doing the cleaning are really good exercise, so you can stay healthy and have a clean house at the same time.

Adapted from the British press

2 NEW SPANISH LAW: children must help their parents with

Is it a battle to get your kids to help with housework? Think about moving to live in Spain, where the government has decided that children under the age of 18, both boys and girls, have an obligation to 'participate in family life' – and that includes doing housework. However, they don't say what happens to children who say no when their parents ask them to do something.

Your comments

1 A Maybe housework is good exercise, but sport is more fun.
B My children all do housework – I don't need the government's help.
C Great idea. More countries need to do this.
D This can't be true. 30 minutes of cleaning and 30 minutes of running are not the same thing.
E Nice idea, but impossible in real life.
F I hate exercise, but I also hate housework. What can I do?

b Read the articles and check. Then read the online comments and match A–F to articles 1 or 2. Which comments do you agree with?

c Look at article 1 again. Which verb goes before *housework*, *sport*, and the *cleaning*?

GRAMMAR Present Perfect

Look at the pictures and read the conversations. Then complete them with a past participle from the list.

been broken come done
finished made put started

1 A Have you finished the washing-up?
B Not yet.
A Have you it?
B Er...yes.
A What's that noise? Have you something?
B Sorry. Only a glass.



2 A What's for dinner?
B I don't know. I haven't anything. I've just home.
A Is there anything in the fridge?
B Not much. I haven't to the supermarket yet.
A Oh!
B Maybe you can go?



3 A Are you going to take the rubbish out?
B I've already it.
A And have you a new bag in the bin?
B No, I couldn't find the bags.



4A present perfect

1 I've cleaned the fridge – it looks new! 4.4

He hasn't done the washing-up. Can you help me do it?

A The concert starts soon. Have you turned off your phone?

B Yes, I have.

2 Mary's had her baby! A parcel has arrived for you.

1 We often use the present perfect to talk about the recent past and its relationship with the present, e.g. I've cleaned the fridge, so now it looks new. We don't say exactly when things happened, e.g. I've cleaned the fridge. **NOT** I've cleaned the fridge ten minutes ago.

2 We often use the present perfect to give recent news.

full form	contraction	negative	past participle
I have	I've	I haven't	
You have	You've	You haven't	
He / She / It has	He / She / It's	He / She / It hasn't	
We have	We've	We haven't	
They have	They've	They haven't	

Have you finished the exercise? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Has he done the homework? Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.

- For regular verbs the past participle is the same as the past simple (+ -ed). For irregular verbs the past participle is sometimes the same as the past simple (e.g. buy, bought, bought) and sometimes different (e.g. do, did, done).

See **Irregular verbs** p.164.

yet, just, already

1 A Have you finished your homework **yet**? 4.5

B No, not **yet**. I haven't finished **yet**.

2 My sister's **just** started a new job.

3 A Do you want to see this film?
B No, I've **already** seen it three times.

- We often use **yet**, **just**, and **already** with the present perfect.

1 We use **yet** + the present perfect in **?** and **□** sentences to ask if something has happened or to say if it hasn't happened. We put **yet** at the end of the sentence.

2 We use **just** in **□** sentences to say that something happened very recently. We put **just** before the main verb.

3 We use **already** in **□** sentences to say that something happened before now or earlier than expected. We put **already** before the main verb.

4 I / not meet / his girlfriend (**yet**)

5 They / get married (**just**)

4A

a Write sentences with the Present Perfect

[+] He /clean the car

He has cleaned the car

1 [+] She/buy a new jacket

2 [-] He/ find a job yet

3 [?] you speak to Mr Jackson

4 [+] We/find a fantastic hotel

5 [-] They/ finish eating

6 [?] you see Peter recently

7 [?] You do you homework

8[-] We / reply to her email yet

b Write sentences or questions with **yet**, **just** or **already**.

1 I / have / breakfast (**just**)

2 / you / finish / your dinner / ? (**yet**)

3 The film / start (**already**)

6 You're late. He / go / home (**already**)

7 We / speak / to him (**just**)