

Language Focus	Culture	Project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review: The present simple vs. the present continuous - Words about household chores and duties in the family - Consonant clusters /tr/, /br/ and /kr/ 	<p>Family life in Singapore and in Viet Nam</p>	<p>Doing a survey on family life of the students in the class</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review: The future simple with <i>will</i> vs. <i>be going to</i>; The passive - Words about illnesses and health and systems of the body - Consonant clusters: /pl/, /pr/, /gl/, /gr/ 	<p>Health practices in Indonesia and in Viet Nam</p>	<p>Doing a survey on the importance of categories in staying healthy</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adjectives of attitude - Compound sentences; <i>to</i>-infinitives and bare infinitives - Words about music - Sound clusters: /est/, /ənt/, /eɪt/ 	<p>Folk music of Indonesia and Viet Nam</p>	<p>Doing research on a (Vietnamese folk) song and a Dangdut song</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The past simple vs. the past continuous with <i>when</i> and <i>while</i> - Irregular past tense verbs - Adjective suffixes: <i>-ed</i> vs. <i>-ing</i>; <i>-ful</i> vs. <i>-less</i> - Words about volunteers and volunteer work - Consonant and consonant clusters: /nd/, /ŋ/, /nt/ 	<p>Local and global activities for community development</p>	<p>Making a plan to help a person / a place in need in the students' community</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The present perfect - Gerunds and infinitives for description - Words about inventions - Stress patterns: compound nouns and noun groups 	<p>Inventions in Asian countries</p>	<p>Describing an imaginary invention</p>

GETTING STARTED

Household chores

 Listen and read.

Nam: Hello?

Mr Long: Hello, Nam? This is Uncle Long. Is your dad there? I'd like to ask him out for a game of tennis.

Nam: Well, I'm afraid he can't go out with you now. He's preparing dinner.

Mr Long: Is he? Where's your mum? Doesn't she cook?

Nam: Oh, yes. My mum usually does the cooking, but she's working late today.

Mr Long: How about your sister and you? Do you help with the housework?

Nam: Yes, we do. In my family, everybody shares the household duties. Today my sister can't help with the cooking. She's studying for exams.

Mr Long: I see. So how do you divide household chores in your family?

Nam: Well, both my parents work, so we split the chores equally - my mother cooks and shops for groceries, my father cleans the house and does the heavy lifting, my sister does all the laundry, and I do the washing-up and take out the rubbish.

This unit includes:

LANGUAGE

Vocabulary

Words and phrases related to household chores and duties

Pronunciation

/tr/, /kr/ and /br/

Grammar

The present simple vs. the present continuous

SKILLS

- Reading about the benefits of sharing housework
- Exchanging opinions about household chores
- Listening to a TV programme about the roles of family members
- Writing about doing household chores in the family

COMMUNICATION AND CULTURE

Family life in different cultures

Mr Long: Really? It's different in my family. My wife handles most of the chores around the house and I'm responsible for the household finances. She's the homemaker and I'm the breadwinner. Anyway, I have to go now. Tell your dad I called. Bye.

Nam: Oh yes, I will. Bye, Uncle Long.



LANGUAGE

Vocabulary

2 Work in pairs. Decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F), or not given (NG) and tick the correct box.

	T	F	NG
1. Nam's father is going out to play tennis with Mr Long.			
2. Nam's mother is a busy woman.			
3. Nam's sister is cooking dinner.			
4. Sometimes Nam's father cooks.			
5. Everybody in Nam's family does some of the housework.			
6. Mr Long never does any household chores.			

1 Match the words and phrases with their meanings below.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. chore | 2. homemaker |
| 3. breadwinner | 4. groceries |
| 5. split | 6. laundry |
| 7. heavy lifting | 8. washing-up |

- the member of a family who earns the money that the family needs
- divide
- the act of washing the dishes after a meal
- an action that requires physical strength
- a person who manages the home and often raises children instead of earning money from a job
- a routine task, especially a household one
- clothes washing
- food and other goods sold at a shop or a supermarket

2 List all the household chores that are mentioned in the conversation. Then add more chores to the list.

3 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions below.

- What household chores do you usually do?
- How do you divide household duties in your family?

3 Listen and repeat the words or phrases.

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------|---------------|
| rubbish | washing-up | laundry |
| household finances | | groceries |
| household chores | | heavy lifting |

4 Write the verbs or verb phrases that are used with the words or phrases in the conversation.

	Verbs / verb phrases	Words / phrases
1		(household) chores
2		rubbish
3		laundry
4		groceries
5		heavy lifting
6		washing-up
7		household finances



Pronunciation

1 Listen and repeat.

/tr/	/kr/	/br/
trash	create	breadwinner
tree	critical	breakfast
train	cream	brown
treat	crane	brother
true	crack	brush

2 Listen to the sentences and circle the word you hear.

- a. trashed b. crashed c. brushed
- a. train b. crane c. brain
- a. tread b. create c. bread
- a. true b. crew c. brew

Grammar

1 Read the text and choose the correct verb form.

Mrs Hang is a housewife. Every day, she (1) does / is doing most of the housework. She (2) cooks / is cooking, washes the clothes and (3) cleans / is cleaning the house. But today is Mother's Day and Mrs Hang isn't doing any housework. Her husband and children are doing it all for her. At the moment, she (4) watches / is watching her favourite programme on TV. Her daughter, Lan, (5) does / is doing the cooking; her son, Minh, (6) does / is doing the laundry; and her husband, Mr Long, (7) tidies up / is tidying up the house. Everybody in the family (8) tries / is trying hard to make it a special day for Mrs Hang.



Do you know ...?

- The present simple is used to talk about daily habits and routines.
- The present continuous is used to talk about something that is happening or not happening now, at the moment of speaking.

2 Use the verbs in brackets in their correct form to complete the sentences.

- Mrs Lan usually (do) the cooking for the family, but she (not cook) now. She (work) on an urgent report at the moment.
- I'm afraid you can't talk to him now. He (take out) the rubbish.
- He (clean) the house every day. He (clean) it now.
- My sister can't do any housework today. She (prepare) for her exams.
- They divide the duties in the family. She (look after) the children, and her husband (work) to earn money.
- It's 7.30 p.m. now and my father (watch) the *Evening News* on TV. He (watch) it every evening.



Watch out!

What are some words that can give you clues about which tense to use?

now ... , at the moment ... , + present continuous
presently ...
usually, always, every day, ... + present continuous



SKILLS

Reading

Sharing housework



1 Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. What are the people in the picture doing?
2. Do you think they are happy? Why / Why not?

2 Read the text below and decide which of the following is the best title for it.

- a. Doing Housework is Good for Children
- b. Husbands Who Share Housework Make Their Wives Happy
- c. Sharing Housework Makes the Family Happier

In many cultures, doing housework is considered a woman's duty. The mother is usually the homemaker, who has to do most of the household chores, while the father is the breadwinner, who is responsible for the family finances. However, it is not good for the mother when the rest of the family does not help out. When families share household chores, it is good for them as individuals and good for all the relationships within the family.

According to psychologists, most people do not realise the enormous benefits that come to a family when husbands and children share the housework. Children who share the housework with their mums and dads do better at school, become more sociable, and have better relationships with their teachers and friends. They learn good skills, are more responsible, and tend to be overall good people. When men share the housework, they tend to have better relationships with their wives. Women often feel happy when they see their husbands doing housework because **it** says, 'He cares about me and he doesn't want to put all of the housework on me.' Women whose husbands do not contribute to the household chores are more vulnerable to illness and tend to think more about divorce.

When everyone works together on household chores, **it** creates a positive atmosphere for the family and sets a good example for the children. This is especially true if mum and dad can find a way to work well together and are not critical of each other.

3 Read the text again. Do you understand the words from the context? Tick the appropriate meaning for each word from the text.

1. sociable
 a. friendly
 b. unfriendly
2. vulnerable
 a. able to be well protected
 b. able to be easily physically, emotionally, or mentally hurt.
3. critical
 a. saying that something is good
 b. saying that something is bad
4. enormous
 a. not very large
 b. very very large
5. tend
 a. likely to behave in a particular way
 b. unlikely to behave in a particular way

4 a What does 'it' in line 11 mean ...?

- A. women feeling happy
- B. women seeing their husbands doing housework
- C. the husbands doing housework

b What does 'it' in line 14 mean ...?

- A. a good example for children
- B. everyone working together in the house
- C. a positive family atmosphere

5 Answer the questions.

1. How do children benefit from sharing housework?
2. Why do men tend to have better relationships with their wives when they share housework?
3. What may happen to women whose husbands do not contribute to the household chores?
4. How does the family benefit when everyone works together on household chores?

6 Discuss with a partner.

1. Do you have any problems with sharing housework?
2. What benefits do you get when sharing housework?

Speaking

Chores I like!

1 Which household chores do you like doing and which do you dislike? Write your answers to the questions in the table below and add a reason.

Likes		Dislikes	
Name of chore	Reason	Name of chore	Reason
<i>cooking</i>	<i>I like eating.</i>	<i>cleaning the bathroom</i>	<i>It's dirty.</i>

2 Below is part of Anna's interview with Mai. They are talking about the household chores Mai likes and dislikes. Match Mai's answers with Anna's questions. Then practise the conversation.

Anna	Mai
1. What household chores do you do every day?	a. Well, I think I like sweeping the house.
2. Which of the chores do you like doing the most?	b. Washing the dishes, because I often break things when I do the washing-up.
3. What do you like about it?	c. I do the laundry, wash the dishes, and sweep the house. I sometimes do the cooking when my mum is busy.
4. Which of the chores do you dislike doing the most?	d. It's not too hard, and I like seeing the house clean after I sweep it.



3 Have a similar conversation with a partner. Find out which chores she / he likes or dislikes the most and why. Report your findings to the class.

Listening

Family life – Changing roles

1 Look at the chart and discuss the changes in weekly hours of basic housework by married men and married women in the USA between 1976 and 2012. Guess the reasons for the changes.



2 Listen to a family expert talking about how the roles of men and women in families have changed and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

	T	F
1. Men's and women's roles in the family have become similar.		
2. Both men and women now work to contribute to the family finances.		
3. According to 'equally shared parenting', both men and women have equal chances for recreation.		
4. According to 'equally shared parenting', the husband's career is less important than the wife's.		
5. Families following 'equally shared parenting' are happier.		

3 Work in pairs. Match the word / phrase with its appropriate meaning.

1. balance

2. nurture

3. equally shared parenting

4. traditional

5. solution

a. a way of solving a problem or dealing with a difficult situation

b. to care for and protect somebody / something while they are growing and developing

c. sharing housework and childcare evenly

d. existing for a long time

e. a state where things are of equal weight or force

4 Listen again and answer the questions.

- How has the role of men in the family changed?
- How have men's and women's roles become alike?
- What is the result of 'equally shared parenting'?



Writing

“Many hands make light work.”

- 1 **Work in pairs. Discuss the meaning of the saying above. Do you agree with it? How does this saying apply to doing housework in the family?**
- 2 **Read the text about Lam’s family below and complete the chore chart.**

I live in a family of four: my parents, my younger sister and I. We are all very busy people: both my parents work, my sister and I spend most of our time at school, so we split the household chores equally.

My dad is responsible for mending things around the house. He also cleans the bathroom twice a week. My mum does most of the cooking and grocery shopping.

Being the elder child in the family, I take up a large share of housework. I do the laundry, take out the rubbish, and clean the fridge once a week. My younger sister An’s responsibilities include helping Mum to prepare meals and washing the dishes. My sister and I take turns laying the table for meals, sweeping the house, and feeding the cat.

We do our share of housework willingly as we know that if everyone contributes, the burden is less and everyone can have some time to relax.

HOUSEHOLD CHORE CHART

Dad	
Mum	
Lam	
An	

3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. How many people are there in Lam’s family?
2. Why are they very busy?
3. How do they split the housework in the family?
4. What household chores does each member of the family do?
5. Do the family members enjoy the housework?
6. What are the benefits of everyone in the family sharing the housework?

4 Make your family chore chart. Then, using the ideas in the chart, write a paragraph about how people in your family share housework based on the ideas in the chart. You can use the questions in 3 as cues for your writing.

Family Chore Chart

Name: Mum

Chore List

_____ ★★★★★

_____ ★★★★★

_____ ★★★★★

_____ ★★★★★

Name: Dad

Chore List

_____ ★★★★★

_____ ★★★★★

_____ ★★★★★

_____ ★★★★★

Name: _____

Chore List

_____ ★★★★★

_____ ★★★★★

_____ ★★★★★

_____ ★★★★★

Name: _____

Chore List

_____ ★★★★★

_____ ★★★★★

_____ ★★★★★

_____ ★★★★★

COMMUNICATION AND CULTURE

Communication

Discussion

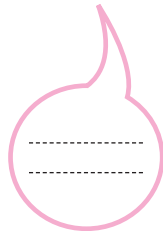
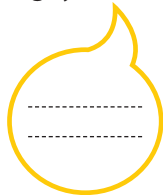
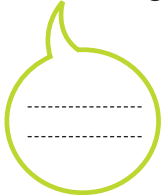
Who does what in your family?



1 Look at the pictures. What is the person in each picture doing? Do you think they are happy? Why? or Why not?

2 Listen to the TV talk show. Who said what?

1. Mr Pham Hoang 2. Mr Nguyen Nam 3. Ms Mai Lan



- Women also work to share the household financial burden with their husbands.
- Homemaking can't only be the job of the wife.
- A woman's job is to look after everybody in the family and take care of the house.
- Both husband and wife should join hands to provide for the family and to make it happy.
- In the family, the husband is the provider.
- Women's roles have changed.

3 Work in groups. Discuss the questions. Then, report your group's opinions to the class.

- Whose opinion do you agree with?
- What do you think the roles of the wife and the husband should be? Give reason(s) for your opinion.
- What roles do your mother and father perform in your family?
- Are your mother and father happy about their roles? Why? or Why not?

Culture

Read the two texts about family life in Singapore and in Viet Nam then answer the questions.

SINGAPORE

In Singapore today, people tend to live in nuclear families which consist of parents and children. Families in Singapore are getting smaller. Many children even grow up in single-parent homes. In most Singaporean families, both parents work. Very young children go to nursery schools or stay home with a child-minder when their parents are at work. Old people usually live in their own homes or a nursing home if they cannot look after themselves. Singaporean parents try to spend their free time collaborating with the school in educating their children through the activities of the Parent Support Group or Parent Teacher Association.

VIET NAM

The extended family, which consists of three or even four generations - great grandparents, grandparents, parents and children - is still very popular in Viet Nam. In most Vietnamese families, when both parents work, young children stay home and are looked after by their grandparents or great-grandparents. On the other hand, it is the duty of the young people to take care of their elderly parents. A person will be considered ungrateful if he / she does not take good care of his / her parents or grandparents. Vietnamese parents often spend their free time helping their children with their homework or giving them advice on behaviour.

	Questions	Answers	
		In Singapore	In Viet Nam
1	What type of family is popular in the country?		
2	Who takes care of young children when their parents are at work?		
3	Who looks after elderly parents?		
4	How do the parents contribute to educating their children?		

LOOKING BACK

Pronunciation

1 Listen and underline the words that have the consonant cluster sounds /tr/, /br/, and /kr/. Write /tr/, /br/ or /kr/ above the word that has the corresponding consonant cluster sound. Then practise reading the sentences.

1. After having the ice cream, she brushed her teeth.
2. The car crashed into a tree near the traffic lights.
3. Try this new dish created by your brother.
4. They often have brown bread for breakfast.
5. That brave young man likes travelling by train.
6. Is it true that the crime rate is increasing?

Vocabulary

1 What chores are the people doing? Write the name of the chore under each picture.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10

2 Use the words / phrases in the box in their correct form to complete the text.

do the washing-up
do the heavy lifting
laundry
do the cooking
sweep the house

take out the rubbish
iron
shop for groceries
lay the table

Household chores are divided equally among the members of Thanh's family. His mother (1) _____. Thanh's father and sister enjoy the food she cooks very much. Besides, she often (2) _____ because she wants to choose the freshest and healthiest ingredients for the meals. Thanh's father is a strong man but he doesn't have much time for housework. So he only (3) _____ that requires physical strength. Thanh helps with (4) _____ and (5) _____. He feels happy to see his parents wearing clean and neat clothes to work. Although he doesn't really like it because he thinks it's dirty, he (6) _____ every day. Thanh's sister contributes by (7) _____. She does it very carefully so the house is always very clean. Before each meal, she (8) _____, and after the meal, Thanh (9) _____. Sometimes, he breaks a bowl or a plate. Everybody in the family shares housework so that all can have some time for rest and recreation.

Grammar

1 Finish the sentences with either the present simple or the present continuous.

1. I (write) to you to tell you how much I (miss) you.
2. Jack is away on business, so I (look after) his dog.
3. Nam always (look) untidy. He (wear) dirty jeans now.
4. I can't answer the phone now. I (cook) the dinner.
5. Excuse me, you (read) your newspaper? Could I borrow it?
6. What do people in your family (do) in the evening?

2 Work in groups. Discuss the following questions. Then report the results to the class.

1. Should young people like you share the housework? Why? Why not?
2. What household chores are suitable for young people like you?
3. What do you actually do to help with housework in your family?

