UNIT 6
LEISURE TIME

A. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

Exercise 1. Find the answers to the questions. Use the words in the box.

basketball	cricket	football (soccer)	golf	hockey	squash
table tennis	tennis	volleyball			

1. In which sport do players try to score goals by kicking a ball a net? _____

2. In which sport do players use sticks to try to score goals, either on grass or on ice?
_____

3. In which sport do two or four players hit a small ball over a net on a table with small bats?
_____

4. In which sport do players try to hit a ball into nine or 18 holes using a long thin stick (called a club)?
_____

5. In which sport do players hit a ball over a high net with their hands and arms?
_____

6. In which sport do players hit a small against a wall using rackets? _____

7. In which sport do players try to score points by throwing ball through a high hoop?
_____

8. In which sport players try to hit a ball as far as possible using a bat and then run between two sets of wooden posts? _____

9. In which sport do two or four players hit a ball over a net with rackets? _____

Exercise 2. Complete the descriptions. Use the words in the box.

course	court	ground	gym	pitch	pool	ring	rink
stadium	track						

1. An area of grass where you play football, hockey or cricket is call a _____.

2. Major sports events (and musical performances) take place in a _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. In some sports, like golf and horse racing, the area of land or water you move along, from the start
to the finish, is called a _____.
4. In athletics, runners run around a _____.

5. Events like ice skating and ice hockey take place in an ice _____.
6. A sports _____ is smaller than a stadium, but it includes a pitch and an area for people to sit.

7. If you want to have a swimming race, or play water polo (a game where swimmers try to get a ball into a goal), you'll need a swimming _____.

8. In schools, the large room for sports is called the _____. It is same word for places where people go to get fit.

9. You play indoors like basketball and squash, or outdoor sports like tennis, on a
_____

10. A boxing _____ is a square, not a circle.

Exercise 3. Choose the correct verbs to complete the sentences.

1. It was difficult to *beat/ draw/ win* our opponents (the people you play against), but in the end we won the match 13–11.

2. In karate, you have to hit your opponent with your hands or *beat /kick/ miss* them with your feet.

3. We didn't *break/ shoot/ win* the tournament, but we came third, so we still won a bronze medal.

4. We created a lot of good chances, but we couldn't *kick/ score/ shoot* a goal, so the final score was 0–0.

5. Don't just keep the ball to yourself. Don't forget to *beat/ pass/ save* it to other players in your team.

6. I took a shot, but I was too far away and I hit/missed/scored the basketball hoop by a few centimeters.

7. He ran 100 meters in 16.2 seconds, which *broke/ hit/ won* the school record. The previous best time was 16.7 seconds.

8. Unfortunately, we *lost/ missed/ past* the match. Our opponents were better than us and they scored more goals.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

9. In football, if the ball goes off the pitch, one of the players *hits/ scores/ throws* it back onto the pitch.

10. Some tennis players can *hit/ push/ save* the ball at over 250 kilometers per hour.

Exercise 4. Read the information. Then complete the sentences with the correct prepositions of place.

We use prepositions of place to show where something is (e.g. on/ in/ near).

Example:

In tennis, the umpire (the person who is in charge) sits in a high seat above the court, so that he or she can see clearly what is happening and decide who wins each point.

1. We had great seats *between/beyond/next to* the pitch, so we could see all the action really clearly.
2. In volleyball, there is a high net *along/between/opposite* the two halves of the court.
3. When you serve in squash, you can't hit the ball *below/between/beyond* the line on the wall.
4. The other player was standing right *behind/ in front of/outside* me, so I couldn't get past him.
5. In football, the goalkeeper is only allowed to use his or her hands *below/inside/over* the penalty area (the area within the white lines in front of the goal).
6. The golfer was careful not to hit the ball too far. Just *around/ beneath/beyond* the hole there was a small lake.
7. In tennis, the players stand *below/opposite/outside* each other, on either side of the net.
8. We couldn't see much of the match – we were sitting *behind/in front of/ on top of* some people who kept standing up.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences. Use the prepositions in the box.

across	along	at	away	from	into	out of	over
past	through	towards					

1. In golf, players try to hit the ball _____ a series of nine or 18 holes.
2. In horse racing, horses race _____ a course to the finishing line.
3. In archery, people shoot arrows _____ a target.
4. In basketball, you only get points if the ball goes _____ the hoop.
5. The footballer got the ball _____ five players from the other team, but then she fell over without scoring a goal.
6. The runner made a good start and got _____ the others quickly, so he won the race.
7. The cricketer hit the ball so hard that it flew _____ the cricket ground.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

8. I saw all the other rugby players running _____ me and I got scared, so I kicked the ball away.
9. Today's your first tennis lesson, so just try to hit the ball _____ the net.
10. The football pitch is in the middle of the running track, so you have to walk _____ some of the track to get to the pitch.

Exercise 6. Read the information. Then choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

We use comparatives (e.g. better, slower, more important) and superlatives (e.g. the best, the slowest, the most important) to compare things.

- With short adjectives, we usually add -er/-est.

- With long adjectives, we usually add most/ more.

1. Boxing is one of the *oldest/ most old/ more old/ older* sports in the world.
2. I like running, but it's a bit boring. Team games like football are *the most exciting/ most exciting/ more exciting .*
3. Crazy golf is a fun, short version of golf. It's a lot the most easy/ easiest/ easier/ more easy than real golf.
4. Formula 1 racing is one of *most dangerous/ more dangerous/ the most dangerous* sports in the world.
5. In the USA, sports like baseball and American football are a lot *more popular/ the most popular/ most popular* than soccer.
6. Table tennis is a lot *more fast/fastest / most fast/faster* than normal tennis – it's hard to see the ball most of the time!
7. Most sports have become *safest/safer / most safe/more safe* in the last 100 years, but there are still a lot of accidents and injuries.
8. *Most expensive/ The most expensive/ More expensive* footballer in the world cost £89 million.
9. The *most cheap / cheapest/ cheaper/ more cheap* sport is probably running – you don't need to buy anything and you can do it wherever you like!
10. You should do some more exercise! It's a lot *healthiest / most healthy/ healthier/ healthier* than sitting and watching TV all day.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 7. Read the information. Then change the adjectives in the sentences to the correct comparative form where necessary.

Spelling -er forms

We can make -er comparatives from most short adjectives (e.g. clean) and some short adverbs (e.g. soon).

- Word ends in -e, add -r
  (e.g. nice -> nic**er**)
- Word ends in consonant +-y.
  Change -y to -ier
  (e.g. angry -> angr**ier**).
- Word ends in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant
  (e.g. hot -> hot**ter**).

Irregular forms:

Good/well -> better
Bad/ badly -> worse
Far -> further/farther

1. I'm quite good at most sports, but my sister's good than me at everything.
2. I can run quite far, but she always runs far than me.
3. I can lift heavy weights, but she can lift much heavy things than I can.
4. I can jump quite high, but she always jumps high than me.
5. I'm quite tall, but my sister's a lot tall.
6. I'm quite fit, but she's much fit than me.
7. When we throw the ball in basketball, hers is always close to the hoop than mine.
8. She says I'm lazy, but she's even lazy than me. She never practises sports, but she's still really good at them.
9. There's only one sport she's bad at, and that's tennis. She's terrible, but I'm even bad than her.

Exercise 8. Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. I can run 10 km quite easily, but a marathon is much _____ (hard) .
2. Most basketball players are much _____ than other people (tall).
3. What's _____ sport, in your opinion? Which do you think is the hardest? (difficult)
4. Skiing is a lot _____ in mountainous countries like Switzerland than it is in flatter countries like England. (popular)
5. Who's _____ runner in the world? (fast)
6. Motor racing is a lot _____ than it was, but it's still really dangerous. (safe)
7. I don't think he's better or _____ than you. You're both as good as each other. (bad)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

8. The least _____ thing you can do is watch sports on TV all day! (healthy)
9. That was the _____ goal ever! It was fantastic! (good)
10. I'm quite good at volleyball, but I'm not quite as good as my brother. He's a bit _____ than me. (good)

Exercise 9. Put the phrases in the correct categories to complete the table.

Secondly, …	Overall, …	For example, …	
There has been a lot of discussion recently about …		Some people believe that …	
In addition, …	For this reason, …	On the other hand,…	In conclusion, …
For instance, ...	In contract, …	In my opinion, …	In my view, …
First of all,…	As a result,..	Also,…	

Introducing a topic

Saying what you think

Listing points in order

Giving an example

Introducing a contract (e.g. the opposite view)

Introducing a result

Adding a point to support an argument

Summarizing all your points at the end and reaching a conclusion

Exercise 10. Complete the text. Use the words in the box.

All	discussion	example	hand	opinion	overall	people
reason	result	secondly				

There has been a lot of_____recently about the role of money in sport. Some _____ believe that sport has become a business and, therefore, that we are forgetting the original meaning of sport as a game.
In my_____, however, money is good for the world of sport for two reasons. First of _____ , money allows the best sportsmen and sportswomen to spend all

LIVEWORKSHEETS

their time practicing their sports. They don't have to do other jobs just to earn money. As a _____ , they can become a lot better at their chosen sports. _____ , when there is more money, sports might become a lot safer. For _____ , sports teams could then afford more full-time doctors to take care of their players. On the other _____ , there is a risk that money gives the richest people, teams and countries an unfair advantage. For this _____ , most people from poorer teams or countries rarely have the chance of reaching the top of their sports. _____ , however, I believe that more money generally makes sport better.

B. READING

Exercise 1. In this unit, you will look at Yes / No / Not Given questions and summary completion. You will read a text about travel photography. Read the information. Then read the sentences about photography and decide if they are the writer's views or claims.

*For IELTS Reading Yes / No / Not Given questions, you need to recognize and understand the **views** and **claims** that a writer expresses in a text:*

- *a **view** is the writer's **opinion** about something.*
  Example:
  The best way for students to spend their free time is in travelling and taking photos.
- *a **claim** is something that the writer believes is **a fact** – information they understand to be true.*
  Example:
  The first modern photograph was taken in France in 1826 or 1827.

1. I was delighted with the way my photographs turned out.
   - View
   - Claim
2. One of the world's first travel shoots took place in 1849.
   - View
   - Claim

LIVEWORKSHEETS