

Read a text about cheating in sports, and for questions 1 to 7, choose the correct answer.

Cheating in sports

Anyone who loves sports will agree that cheating is bad. For example, it was simply wrong for Spain to enter people who were not actually disabled into the 2000 Sydney Paralympics basketball team. But sometimes, it is hard to draw a line between what is cheating and what is not. Many sports encourage players to be 'sporting', that is, to play honestly and accept when they lose. However, in sports, the prizes for winning are great, so it is natural for people to use different ways to win a game. Sometimes players cheat or bend the rules to get an advantage in a game.

Gamesmanship is when you try to win a game by bending the rules or using dubious tactics. For example, when British Team cyclist Philip Hindes had a bad start in a team race in the 2012 Olympics, he didn't want to let his team down, and since he knew that if a rider fell early, the race would be restarted, he crashed his bike on purpose. Britain went on to win gold.

Other examples of gamesmanship are when players fake injuries or waste time. This might give them a chance for a short rest, or it could annoy their opponent and affect their concentration. For example, at the 2016 Rio Olympics, badminton player Carolina Marin screamed and shouted every time her opponent made a mistake. This affected her opponent's feelings, and people thought she behaved rudely. However, she won the gold medal without breaking any rules.

When there is a grey area, it is the referee or umpire's job to decide whether cheating is taking place. However, players can take advantage of this situation because referees aren't perfect and can't see everything. For example, in cricket, if the ball hits a batter's legs, he is out, and most batters know when they are out, so they should leave the field immediately. However, few cricketers are sporting. They wait until the umpire tells them to go because they want to stay in the game, and the umpire might not see what happened. This isn't considered cheating.

However, there's no denying that Diego Maradona cheated in the 1986 World Cup quarter-finals between England and Argentina. In that particular match, Maradona infamously scored a goal using his hand. The referee, who missed the incident, awarded the goal, and unsurprisingly, Maradona didn't question the decision. But the game of football, however, isn't always so forgiving of those who bend the rules, as Brazilian player Rivaldo knows. In the 2002 World Cup, he faked an injury during a match. Unlike Maradona, Rivaldo wasn't so lucky; he was caught out and was later fined, proving that the outcomes of such actions are not always in the player's favour.

Sometimes, players might even try to lose on purpose. At the 2012 London Olympics, four women's badminton doubles teams from China, Indonesia and South Korea purposely played badly. They all wanted to lose because it would lead to an easier place in the tournament. Although none of the players broke any badminton rules, they were all disqualified for their poor sportsmanship.

Where there are games, people will always try different ways to win. But is bending the rules the same as cheating? Or does it just make the game more interesting because sports competitions are not only about physical skills but also about clever strategies?

Check your answers:

1 According to the passage, the 2000 Sydney Paralympics basketball team...

- a. won the gold medal despite cheating.
- b. were in a grey area.
- c. were rightly accused of cheating.
- d. were accused of cheating when they did not.

2 British Team cyclist Philip Hindes...

- a. lost a medal because he cheated.
- b. used gamesmanship to win a medal.
- c. won a medal despite cheating.
- d. lost a medal because of gamesmanship.

3 Badminton player Carolina Marin...

- a. used gamesmanship to win a game.
- b. used gamesmanship, but lost a game.
- c. cheated and won a game.
- d. did not cheat, but was disqualified.

4 Cricketers who leave the field when they feel the ball touch their legs...

- a. are breaking the rules.
- b. are rare.
- c. are using gamesmanship.
- d. are following the rules

5 Diego Maradona is mentioned because he...

- a. took advantage of a referee's mistake.
- b. challenged a referee's decision.
- c. persuaded a referee to make a decision.
- d. was punished for his gamesmanship.

6 Rivaldo...

- a. didn't realise he was breaking a rule.
- b. exaggerated an injury.
- c. was punished for bending the rules.
- d. was accused of cheating when he did not.

7 The four badminton teams were disqualified...

- a. despite not cheating.
- b. because they cheated.
- c. because they were sporting.
- d. after winning their games.

LISTENING

Questions 8-13

For each question, choose the correct answer.

8 You will hear two friends talking about going on holiday. What does the boy like most?

- A travelling
- B freedom
- C nice beaches

9 You will hear two friends talking about extra school courses. They agree that

- A the course must interest them.
- B the course must help their career.
- C the course must be about computers.

10 You will hear a boy talking about a waterskiing weekend. How did he feel about it?

- A satisfied with himself
- B hopeful of going again
- C not very confident

11 You hear two friends talking about a book they are reading. They agree that

- A it's boring.
- B it's confusing.
- C it's a good choice.

12 You will hear two friends talking about clothes.

The boy advises the girl to

- A buy the two pairs.
- B get the black ones.
- C get the colour she prefers.

13 You hear two friends talking about mountain bikes. They agree that

- A the sport needs little equipment.
- B a quality bicycle is essential.
- C mountain biking is the most expensive sport.

GRAMMAR

1.

Read the dialogue and put the verbs in brackets into either the past simple or present perfect.

Kate Hey, Olivia. I _____ (1 just / realise) that it's Mum and Dad's wedding anniversary next week.

Olivia Oh, yes 16th April. What do you reckon we should get them?

Kate Well, they _____ (2 not go) to the theatre for ages, so we could buy them tickets to a show.

Olivia But we _____ (3 get) them theatre tickets last year.

Kate You're right. Well, they _____ (4 not eat) at that new French place. We could book them a table.

Olivia Oh, come on, you know Dad. I'm sure he wouldn't like French food.

Kate Yeah, I suppose he is quite fussy about food. Well, they _____ (5 not have) a holiday since last summer. What about paying for them to go abroad for the weekend?

Olivia No way! That would cost a fortune!

Kate How about something for the garden?

Olivia But they _____ (6 go) to the garden centre two weeks ago and _____ (7 buy) lots of plants.

2. Write "will" or "going to" for each sentence and include the main verb too.

1. A: Why are you wearing your coat?

B: Because I (go) to the shops.

2. A: I think we are lost!

B: OK, I (find) a policeman to ask directions.

3. A: The kitchen is on fire!!!!

B: Oh no!!! I (call) the fire brigade.

4. A: I think the dog needs a bath.

B: I know. Today, I bought that special shampoo. I (wash) him tomorrow.

5. A: How are you going to college this afternoon.

B: John (give) me a lift.

6. A: Someone's at the door!

B: I (go).

3 Some information on the trip to Yosemite National Park

A. Put in the verbs in the passive voice.

Yosemite _____ (visit) by millions of people every year. We'll cross the park on Highway 120 but this road _____ (close) by snow in winter. We won't use our bus in Yosemite Valley because tourists _____ (take) to all the sights there by free park buses. In California earthquakes _____ (feel) by millions every year and buildings, roads and bridges _____ sometimes _____ (destroy). In bad earthquakes people _____ (kill), too.

B. The passive (present and past simple)

Complete the sentences with the present or past simple passive of the verb in brackets.

Use contractions where possible.

1 How many newspapers _____ (print) in Britain every day?

2 Who _____ (this play / write) by?

3 German _____ (speak) in Germany, Austria, and part of Switzerland.

4 The royal wedding _____ (watch) by millions of people in 2011.