

2 Complete these sentences by writing the verb in brackets in the correct form in the gaps.

- Carlos has suggested *starting* (start) a five-a-side football team. What do you think?
- I don't think the weather is good enough (go) sailing this afternoon.
- We've decided (hold) the race early in the morning before it gets too hot.
- (train) is essential if you want to perform well.
- I've joined a gym (get) myself fitter.
- If you train too hard, you risk (injure) yourself before the race.
- It's no good (run) in a marathon if you're not wearing the right shoes.
- She was disqualified from the race for (push) an opponent.



3 Circle the correct form in *italics* in each of these questions.

- What sport would you advise someone to *do* / *doing* in order to make friends?
- What sport would you choose to *learn* / *learning* if you had plenty of time and money?
- If someone needed to get fit, what sport would you suggest to *do* / *doing*?
- What sports do you avoid to *take part in* / *taking part in* and why?

4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in Exercise 3, giving your opinions.

5 Candidates often make mistakes with the infinitive and verb + -ing. Some of these sentences are correct. Find and correct the mistakes.

- Students are not allowed running along school corridors.
- Few people choose spending their time taking exercise.
- The Internet means that we spend more time sitting at home, but we cannot imagine to live without it.
- Being fit and healthy does not mean to run 20 km a day.
- Many students would prefer to cycle to school than go by school bus.
- Many people only think about take exercise when they are overweight.
- Unless they try to compete as a team, they will not succeed to win the competition.
- Doing a sport is a good alternative if you are bored to sit and read a book.
- It may be good to use a bicycle instead of going by public transport.
- There are several good reasons for ride a bike.

Reading and Use of English Part 4

1 Work in pairs. For questions 1 and 2, choose the correct answer A–D. Why are the other answers incorrect?

- Why don't we start jogging if we want some exercise?
TAKING
He suggested in order to get some exercise.
A that they should take up jogging
B taking up jogging
C to take up jogging
D going jogging
- She won the match without difficulty.
EASY
She found the match.
A it easy to win
B that it was easy to win
C she could easily win
D it simple to win

2 Now do these Part 4 questions. Use the clues below each question to help you.

- 1 Marianne prepared for the race by training every evening.

READY

Marianne trained every evening for the race.

- Can you think of an expression with *ready* which means *prepare*?
- Why did Marianne train every evening?
- Do you use the verb + *-ing* or an infinitive to say why she trained every evening?

- 2 I found it impossible not to laugh at his efforts.

HELP

I at his efforts.

- You need an expression with *help* which means 'find it impossible'.
- Your answer needs to be in the same tense.

- 3 Cycling on the pavement is prohibited.

USE

Cyclists the pavement.

- How do you use *allowed* to mean it's prohibited?
- Do you use the verb + *-ing* or an infinitive after *allowed*?



3 Now do these Part 4 questions.

- 1 We'd like all our students to participate in the sports programme.

PART

We are keen on all our students the sports programme.

- 2 Buying the equipment for this sport is cheaper than hiring it.

MORE

It's the equipment for this sport than to buy it.

- 3 You should have phoned her to tell her the game was cancelled.

GIVE

You were supposed to tell her the game was cancelled.

- 4 Mateo managed to win the race.

SUCCEEDED

Mateo the race.

- 5 'I'll never get angry with the referee again,' said Martin.

TEMPER

Martin promised never the referee again.

- 6 Tanya found windsurfing easy to learn.

DIFFICULTY

Tanya to windsurf.

EXAM ADVICE

- ▶ Use the word in **CAPITALS** without changing it.
- ▶ Count the words. Contractions (*isn't*, *don't*, etc.) count as two words.
- ▶ Read both sentences again at the end to check that they mean the same.

4 Check your answers by looking at these clues for each of the questions in Exercise 3.

- 1 Did you use a fixed phrase which means *participate*?
- 2 Have you used an opposite of *cheap*? Did you use an infinitive or a verb + *-ing*?
- 3 Did you use an expression which means *phone* (give her a ...)?
- 4 *Managed* is followed by an infinitive. Is *succeeded* also followed by an infinitive? Do you also need a preposition?
- 5 Can you remember an expression with *temper* which means *become angry*?
- 6 You cannot write *did not have any difficulty in learning* because it's seven words.


Listening Part 4

1 Work in pairs. You will hear an interview with someone who went on a paragliding course. Before you listen, look at the photo.

- Do you think paragliding is a risky sport?
- Would you like to try it? Why? / Why not?

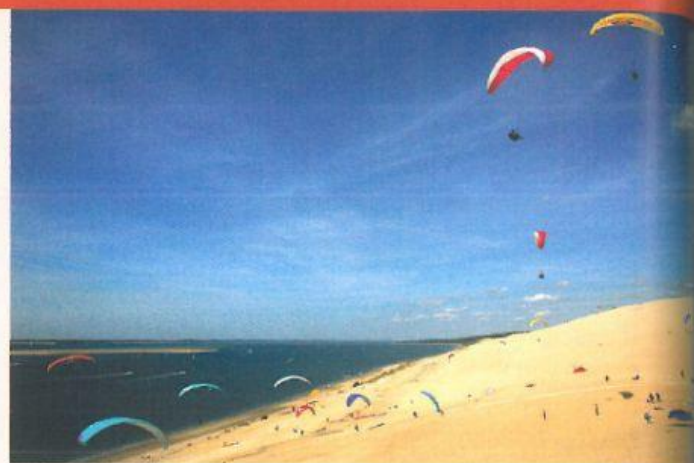
2 Read these questions and underline the main idea in each one.

- Why did Hannah want to try paragliding?
 - She had seen other people doing it.
 - She wanted to write an article about it.
 - She was bored with the sport she was doing.
- Why did Hannah choose to do a paragliding course in France?
 - The location was safer.
 - The course was cheaper.
 - The weather was better.
- Hannah says that the advantage of learning to paraglide from a sand dune is that
 - you are unlikely to fall in the sea.
 - you can land comfortably on the sand.
 - you cannot fall too far.
- How did Hannah spend the first morning of her course?
 - She learned to lift her paraglider.
 - She flew to the bottom of the dune.
 - She watched other people paragliding.
- When she started flying, her instructor
 - shouted at her from the ground.
 - talked to her over the radio.
 - flew next to her.
- When you land after paragliding, it feels like
 - jumping from a seat.
 - falling from a horse.
 - falling from a bicycle.
- What, for Hannah, is the best reason to go paragliding?
 - It's exciting.
 - It's unusual.
 - It's quiet.

3  26 For questions 1–7, listen and choose the best answer (A, B or C).


EXAM ADVICE

- ▶ When you listen, wait until the speaker has finished talking about an idea before you choose your answer.
- ▶ Listen for the same idea to be expressed, not the same words.




Vocabulary

look, see, watch, listen and hear

1  Candidates often confuse the following words: *look*, *see* and *watch*, and *listen* and *hear*. Complete these sentences from Listening Part 4 by writing *look*, *see*, *watch*, *listen* or *hear* in the correct form in the gaps.

- I spend my life people doing different sports.
- I was down the course, planning my next shot or something, when I these paragliders floating down.
- In fact, I to my instructor, Chantalle, through an earphone.
- It was generally very quiet, calm and civilised, except when she raised her voice to shout at other flyers to keep away from me. And then you really her.

2  Read the two definitions on page 183. Then circle the correct word in *italics* in these sentences.

- I *looked at* / *watched* my watch and saw that it was time to leave.
- I really enjoy *looking at* / *watching* cartoons.
- We live near a motorway and can *listen to* / *hear* the traffic non-stop.
- I've been *looking at* / *watching* our holiday photos.
- Did you *watch* / *see* Buckingham Palace when you were in London?
- She knew the policeman was *looking* / *watching* what she did.
- Ivan was in the kitchen, so he didn't *listen to* / *hear* the telephone when it rang.
- Marisa looks so relaxed when she's *listening to* / *hearing* music on her MP3 player.