

GRAMMAR

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: Pedro saw the Eiffel Tower when he flew **onto** / **over** / **along** Paris.

- 1 This is the wrong way. Turn **out** / **over** / **around** and go back.
- 2 I saw Valerie as I was driving **down** / **under** / **around** High Street.
- 3 It doesn't take long to get to the station if you go **into** / **over** / **through** the park.
- 4 The elevator wasn't working, so we walked **across** / **down** / **along** the stairs.
- 5 Arthur walked **past** / **into** / **through** me without saying hello.
- 6 Come **out** / **toward** / **in**, Luiz. It's great to see you.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

Example: What are you doing? I'm looking for my keys.
looking my keys for looking for my keys

- 1 "This show's boring." "Well, turn _____."
off it **it off**
- 2 Will you _____ while I'm away?
take care of my cat **care of my cat take**
- 3 Bella called. Can you call _____ this afternoon?
back her **her back**
- 4 What time do _____ during the week?
get they up **they get up**
- 5 Your glasses are here. Why don't you put _____?
them on **on them**
- 6 Do you want me to _____ from the airport?
pick up you **pick you up**

VOCABULARY

3 Match the sports to the sentences.

basketball	cycling	golf	car
racing	skiing	windsurfing	rugby

Example: You kick a ball over a goal. rugby

- 1 You ride a bike around a track. _____
- 2 You try to hit a small ball into a small hole. _____
- 3 You throw a ball through a hoop, which is high on the wall. _____
- 4 You move across water on a board. _____
- 5 You drive around a track. _____
- 6 You wear things on your feet to help you go down a mountain. _____

4 Complete the phrasal verbs.

Example: Leonardo's room is a mess. He never puts his clothes away.

- 1 Turn the TV _____. It's too loud.
- 2 Bruno doesn't get _____ with Gabriel. They argue all the time.
- 3 Can you help me fill _____ this job application form?
- 4 The lesson will be _____ at 3:30, and then you can go home.
- 5 If they don't know a word, they can look it _____ in a dictionary.
- 6 How can I find _____ what time the museum opens?
- 7 When did you give _____ smoking?

READING

Read the article and check (✓) the correct answer.

Inventions in sports

*This week in **Inventor's World**, we speak to three professional athletes about how modern inventions have changed their sport.*

Luke Gautier, road cyclist

Professional cycling is a very inventive sport. Riders and cycling teams are always happy to try out new types of bicycles, helmets, biking clothes – anything to try to save one second in the race. In my opinion, the biggest change in recent years is what the bikes are made of. Thanks to a technology called carbon nanotubes, racing bikes are stronger and lighter than ever before. Carbon nanotubes were invented by the computer company IBM, but so far no one has used them inside computers. In 1996, the Swiss company BMC made the first “carbon fiber” racing bike – it won the Tour de France that year. Carbon nanotubes are also used in tennis rackets and in the screens of phones.

Edgar van Marl, swimmer

Sometimes a new invention can be controversial. In my sport, a new type of swimsuit caused problems a few years ago. The company involved, Speedo, has made swimsuits for over one hundred years. They are so famous that, in some countries, a racing swimsuit is simply called “a speedo.” In 2008 they made a new suit that was inspired by sharkskin. Called the “LZR racer,” the suits were designed with long arms and legs to help swimmers cut through the water like a fast shark. The suit was first sold in March 2008. By November 2008, swimmers wearing the suit had broken 74 world records. That’s incredible! When Michael Phelps wore the suit at the Olympics in Beijing, he won eight gold medals and said, “I feel like a rocket.” Swimmers loved them, but the judges didn’t. The suits were banned and there are now many more rules about what suits are made of.

Suki Tyler, tennis

The use of video technology has really changed my sport. The most common system was invented in 1999 by an English company. It was developed especially for sports on television. It’s called Hawk-Eye – a “hawk” is a type of hunting bird that has very good eyesight. The video can show very clearly if a ball has or hasn’t gone over a particular line. Hawk-Eye was used almost immediately to help with decisions in cricket – in 2001 it was used for the first time in a match between England and Pakistan. It was soon used in tennis too. The audience loves the excitement that the technology brings to matches. For me, it’s a positive thing. Sometimes it’s part of the strategy I use. For example, even when I know that the referee made the right call, I can ask for Hawk-Eye just because I know it’s going to make my opponent wait. It’s going to make her really annoyed!

Example: In his job, Luke _____.

A designs bicycles ☐ B fixes bicycles ☐ C races bicycles ☒

1 Carbon nanotubes were invented by _____.

CNT ☐ BMC ☐ IBM ☐

2 Professional bikers will try anything if it makes them _____.

Faster ☐ lighter ☐ more popular ☐

3 A _____ company first used carbon nanotubes in bicycles.

French ☐ B American ☐ C Swiss ☐

4 Speedo is a _____ company.

well-known ☐ controversial ☐ new ☐

5 At the Beijing Olympics, eight gold medals were won _____.

in the new suits ☐ by Michael Phelps ☐ in world record time ☐

6 The LZR suits _____ by swimming judges.

were broken ☐ were banned ☐ were changed ☐

7 Hawk-Eye was invented for _____.

tennis ☐ television ☐ cricket ☐

8 Hawk-Eye was used _____ in professional sports.

rarely ☐ gradually ☐ all the time ☐

9 Suki sometimes uses Hawk-Eye _____.

to have a rest ☐ to make the audience happy ☐ to annoy her opponent ☐

Read the article again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

Example: Inventions don't often happen in cycling. F

1 Bikes with carbon nanotubes weigh less than other bikes. _____

2 Carbon nanotubes aren't used in other sports yet. _____

3 The design of the LZR suits helped swimmers go faster. _____

4 Everyone agreed that the new Speedo suits were a great invention. _____

5 Video technology isn't very popular with tennis audiences. _____

6 Hawk-Eye is named after a bird. _____

LISTENING

Check (✓) the five sentences that are true.

- 1 Natalya goes to the gym every morning. ☐
- 2 Natalya isn't very interested in food. ☐
- 3 During the Olympics, men's gymnastics isn't as popular as women's. ☐
- 4 Natalya is an unusual athlete because she sleeps during the day. ☐
- 5 Natalya compares gymnastics to ice skating ☐
- 6 Natalya would like male and female gymnasts to perform on the same team. ☐
- 7 Natalya is one of the youngest athletes on her team. ☐
- 8 Natalya doesn't plan to give up gymnastics yet. ☐

Listen to five speakers. Match the speakers with what they do when they wake up at night (A–G). There are two answers you don't need.

Speaker 1 _____

Speaker 2 _____

Speaker 3 _____

Speaker 4 _____

Speaker 5 _____

A drinks hot chocolate

B goes outside

C watches TV

D reads a book

E walks around the house

F checks that the children are asleep

G goes to work