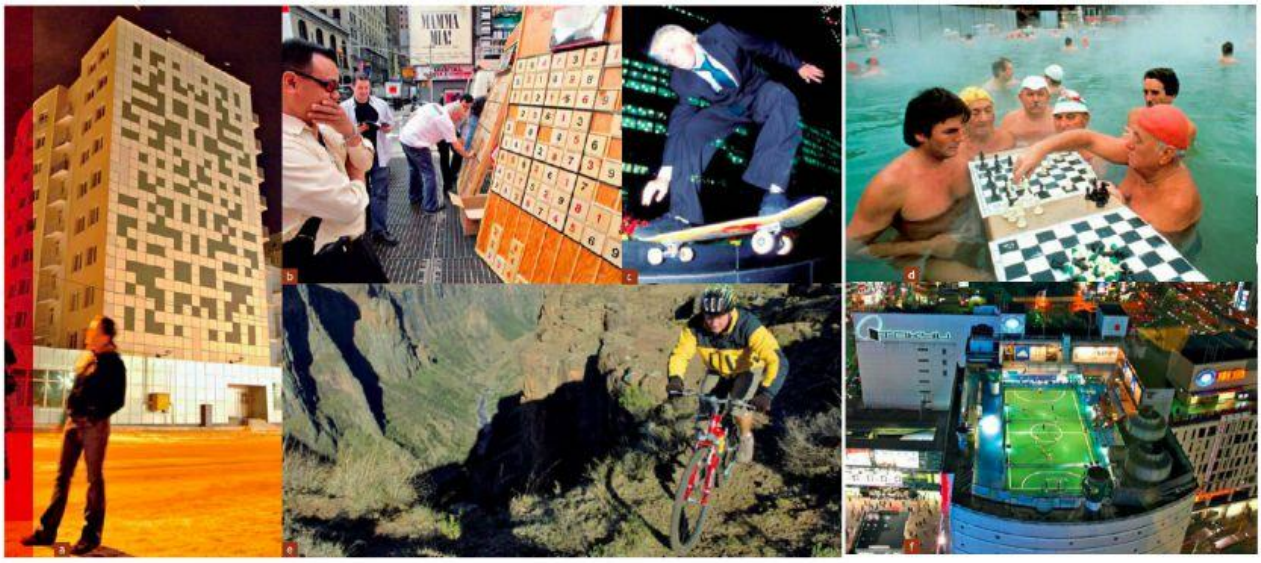
SPORTS AND PASTIMES



1a Match the sports and pastimes in the box to the photos.

chess crossword cycling football skateboarding sudoku

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Sports & pastimes

Activities

A Complete the lists with the words in 1a.

Sports
surfing, jogging, tennis, judo, gymnastics, Pilates, basketball, golf, climbing, horse riding, _____, _____, _____, _____

Pastimes
cards, dominoes, salsa, _____, _____, _____

- Add three more sports or pastimes to the lists.

Collocations

B Match the verbs in the box to the activities in A.

do play go

do: *judo...*
play: *tennis...*
go: *surfing...*

- We can also use *go for* + noun to describe some activities. Complete the notes.

1 go cycling/horse riding – *go for a ride*
2 go running/jogging – *go for a run /* _____
3 go swimming – *go for* _____
4 go walking – _____
5 go driving – _____

NOTICE *GO FOR A*

We use *go for a* in common expressions with food and drink:
go for a coffee/a drink/a meal
as well as with other expressions:
go for a break/a holiday/a weekend away.

2. In pairs or groups discuss the next questions:
   - Do you do any of these activities on a regular basis?
   - Where do you do them?
   - Who do you do them with?



1. Look at the pictures, which of these are you:
   - good at
   - bad at

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. Look at the photo of identical twins. How old do you think they are? Which of the previous activities do you think they do?
Read the text and find out.

They look alike, but...!

On the outside they look exactly the same, but on the inside they're very different children. Meet identical twins Marcia and Madeleine Carlisle, 5 years old. All they have in common, it seems, are their looks and the fact they can both speak Spanish and English!

Marcia is the academic one. She finds it easy to learn languages, she gets top marks in Maths and English and she can read for hours and hours without getting bored. But when it comes to physical activity, she just can't compete with her sister.



Madeleine doesn't like reading and studying. She can't sit still for one second. But she can swim, she can ski, she can ride a bike and now she wants to try other sports.

Their parents can't believe it. 'They're so different,' says mother Charlene. 'Madeleine can do all these sports and she can play the guitar. Marcia can't do those things yet, but she's really good at the academic side. The great thing is that there's no conflict or arguments. They both know that they are good at different things.'

3 **a** Read the article again. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

1 The twins have nothing in common.
2 Marcia isn't good at sports.
3 Marcia gets top marks in Maths and English.
4 Madeleine plays two musical instruments.
5 Their different abilities often cause problems.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3b. Look at the underlined sentence in blue and complete the grammar panel

Grammar panel

Las expresiones Be good at/ be bad at se pueden usar para hablar de cosas en las que somos buenos o cosas en las que no somos buenos.
Podemos usarlas con:

1. Un sustantivo:
   a. She's good at music./ She's bad at music.
   b. _____
2. Un verbo con terminación –ing.
   a. He's good at singing/ He's bad at singing.
   b. _____

3c. Look at the underlined sentences. Rewrite them using be good at, be bad at.
Example:

- She finds it easy to learn languages: She's good at learning languages.

1. She gets top marks at Maths and English. _____.
2. She can't compete with her sister. _____
3. She can swim. _____
4. She can ski _____

4. Write 3 sentences saying what you are good at and 3 more saying what you are bad at. Share them with the class.

_____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____

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