

1 B

G past tenses: simple, continuous, perfect
V sport
P /ɔ:/ and /ɑ:/

If you really want to win, cheat

1 GRAMMAR past tenses: simple, continuous, perfect

- a In which sports are there most cases of cheating? How do people cheat in these sports?
 b Read the article and find out how the people cheated.

Famous (cheating) moments in sport



Divine intervention?

1 FOOTBALL

Argentina were playing England in the quarter-finals of the 1986 World Cup in Mexico. In the 52nd minute the Argentinian captain, Diego Maradona, scored a goal. The English players protested but the referee gave the goal. However, TV cameras showed that Maradona had scored the goal with his hand! Maradona said the next day, 'It was partly the hand of Maradona, and partly the hand of God.'

Later in the game Maradona scored another goal and Argentina won 2-1. They went on to win the World Cup.



With a little help from my friends

2 ATHLETICS

Fred Lorz, from New York, won the marathon at the St Louis Olympic Games in 1904. He finished the race in three hours 13 minutes.

After the race Fred was waiting to get his medal and the spectators were cheering him loudly. Alice Roosevelt, the daughter of the US President, was in the crowd, and some journalists took a photo of Fred with her. But then suddenly somebody started shouting 'cheat' and soon everybody was shouting the same thing. It was true. Fred had travelled 18 of the 42 kilometres in a friend's car! Fred didn't win the gold medal and he was banned from athletics.



Dishonischenko!

3 FENCING

Boris Onischenko, an army officer from the Soviet Union, was competing against Jim Fox from Britain in the 1976 Montreal Olympics. Boris was winning and the electronic scoreboard was showing 'hit' after 'hit' for him. Jim Fox protested to the referee. Fox said that Boris was scoring points without hitting him. Olympic officials examined Boris's sword and they made a shocking discovery. Boris had changed the electronic part of his sword. He could turn on the 'hit' light on the scoreboard even when he hadn't hit Fox. Boris went home, in disgrace, the next day. The British newspapers called him 'Dishonischenko'.

Adapted from the British press

- c Look at the **highlighted** verbs in text 1. What three tenses are they? Underline an example of each tense in the other two texts.
- d Which of the three tenses in c do we use for...?
- 1 completed actions in the past _____
 - 2 an action in progress at a particular moment in the past _____
 - 3 an action that happened *before* the past time we are talking about _____
- e p.130 Grammar Bank 1B. Read the rules and do the exercises.

f Cover the texts. In pairs, retell the three stories using the correct tenses.

Text 1

England (play) Argentina.
Maradona (score) a goal.
The English players (protest) but the referee (give) the goal.
The TV cameras (show) that Maradona (score) the goal with his hand.

Text 2

Fred Lorz (win) the marathon in 1904.
He (wait) to get his medal.
The spectators (cheer).
Everybody (start) shouting 'cheat'.
Fred (travel) 18 km by car!

Text 3

Boris Onischenko (compete) against Jim Fox.
Boris (win) but Jim Fox (protest).
The Olympic officials (examine) Boris's sword.
They (discover) that he (change) the electronic part of his sword.

2 SPEAKING

- a You are going to tell an anecdote. Choose one of the topics below and plan what you are going to say. Ask your teacher for any words you need.
Tell your partner about...

a time you cheated (in an exam or in a sport / game)

What were you doing?
Where? When?
Why did you cheat?
What happened?



a really exciting sports event you saw

Where and when was it?
Who was playing?
What happened?
Why was it so exciting?



a time you had an accident or got a sports injury

What were you doing? How did the accident happen?
What part of your body did you hurt? What happened next? How long did it take you to recover?



a time you saw or met a celebrity

Where were you? What was the celebrity doing? What was he / she wearing? Did you speak to him / her? What happened in the end?



- b In pairs, tell each other your stories. Ask for more details.

3 LISTENING

- a Can you think of two disadvantages of being a professional football referee?
b 1.6 You're going to hear an interview with an ex-Champions League referee from Spain. Listen and choose a, b, or c.

- What was the most exciting match he ever refereed?
 - His first professional match.
 - He can't choose just one.
 - Real Madrid against Barcelona.
- Why does he mention Mauro Silva?
 - Because he was the best player he ever saw.
 - Because he was a great person.
 - Because he was a very good footballer and a good person.
- The worst experience he ever had as a referee was...
 - when a player hit him during a match.
 - when a woman with a child tried to attack him.
 - when a 16-year-old boy attacked him.
- Why does he think there is more cheating in football today?
 - Because football is big business.
 - Because the referees are worse.
 - Because footballers are better at cheating.
- How does he say footballers cheat?
 - They fall over when nobody has touched them.
 - They accept money to lose matches.
 - They touch the ball with their hands.
- What's the most difficult thing for him about being a referee?
 - Players who cheat.
 - Making decisions.
 - The rules are too complicated.
- Does he think fair play still exists?
 - Yes.
 - No.
 - He doesn't say.



Juan Antonio Marin
refereed 200 league and 50 international matches



- c Listen again for more information. Do you agree with him that there is more cheating in football than before?

4 VOCABULARY sport

a In pairs, do the quiz.







Sports Quiz

- 1 How long does a football match last?
- 2 How many referees are there in a basketball match?
- 3 How many players are there in a volleyball team?
- 4 How often are the World Athletics Championships held?
- 5 How long is a marathon?
- 6 How many holes are there on a golf course?
- 7 How long is one lap of an athletics track?

b  p.145 Vocabulary Bank Sport.

c In pairs, think of a sports team in your town / country and answer the questions.



-  What's the name of the team?
-  What sport do they play?
-  Where do they play? (in a stadium, sports hall, etc.)
-  Who is...?
 - a the coach
 - b the captain
 - c the best player in the team
-  How many spectators watch their matches?
-  What happened in their last match?

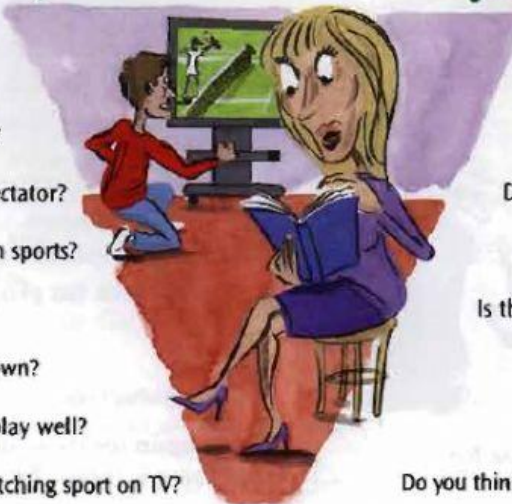
6 SPEAKING

In pairs, interview your partner about sport using the questionnaire. Ask for more information.

YES

- What sport(s) do you play?
- Have you ever won a cup or a trophy?
- Have you ever been injured doing sport?
- Do you prefer doing sport or being a spectator?
- Do you prefer watching individual or team sports?
- Do you go to watch a local sports team?
- Are there good sports facilities in your town?
- Is there any sport you'd like to learn to play well?
- How many hours do you spend a week watching sport on TV?

Do you like sport?





NO


- What sports do / did you have to do at school?
- Do / did you enjoy it?
- Do you do any sport in your free time?
- Do you think you're fit? Would you like to get fitter?
- Do your family and friends like sport?
- Is there any sport you don't mind watching on TV?
- What sport do you hate watching most on TV?
- Have you ever been to a big sporting occasion?
- Do you think physical education should be optional at school?


5 PRONUNCIATION /ɔ:/ and /ɜ:/


a Write the words in the correct column. Be careful with **or** (there are two possible pronunciations).

ball serve caught world draw fought hurt
score sport shirt warm up worse court

b  1.7 Listen and check.

c  p.157 Sound Bank. Look at the typical spellings for these sounds.

d  1.8 Practise saying these sentences. Listen and check.

- 1 I got hurt when I caught the ball.
- 2 Her serve's worse than the other girl's.
- 3 It was a draw – the score was four all.
- 4 It's the worst sport in the world.
- 5 We warmed up on the court.
- 6 They wore red shirts and white shorts.

7 READING

When you hear the final whistle

1 F *One of the hardest things for any sportsperson to do is to know when to retire.* Do you retire when you are at your physical 'peak' or do you wait until your body (or your coach) tells you that it's time to go? But even harder is finding the answer to the question 'What am I going to do with the rest of my life?'

2 _____. 'There's a high risk of depression and people often find adjusting to a new way of life difficult', says Ian Cockerill, a sports psychologist. 'For sportspeople, there's an extra trauma – the loss of status, the loss of recognition, and the loss of the glamour. That's the hardest part.' As Eddie Acaro, the US jockey says, 'When a jockey retires, he becomes just another little man.'

3 _____. Perhaps they just can't stand life without the 'high' of playing professional sport. Michael Jordan, the greatest basketball player of all time, retired three times. He retired once from the Chicago Bulls, made a successful comeback with the Bulls, then retired again. His second comeback with an inferior team ended in failure and he retired for ever at the age of 38. Jordan said, 'There will never be anything I do that will fulfil me as much as competing did.'

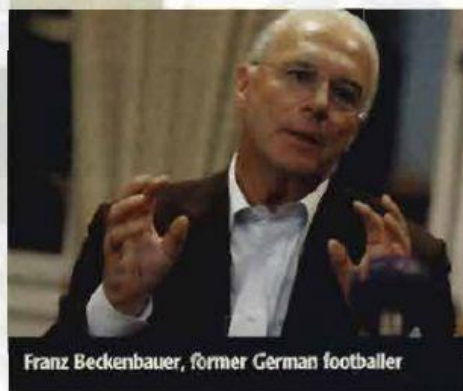
4 _____. Muhammad Ali needed the money, but his comeback fight, at the age of 39, against Trevor Berbick, was one of the saddest spectacles in modern sport. After losing to Berbick, Ali retired permanently. Three years later he developed Parkinson's disease.

5 _____. As Jimmy Greaves, an ex-England international footballer said, 'I think that a lot of players would prefer to be shot once their career is over.' Many of them spend their retirement in a continual battle against depression, alcohol, or drugs.

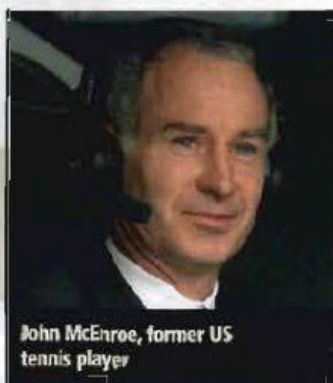
6 _____. Franz Beckenbauer is a classic example of a footballer who won everything with his club, Bayern Munich. After retiring he became a successful coach with Bayern and finally president of the club. John McEnroe, the infamous 'bad boy' of tennis, is now a highly respected and highly paid TV commentator. But sadly, for most sportspeople these cases are the exceptions.



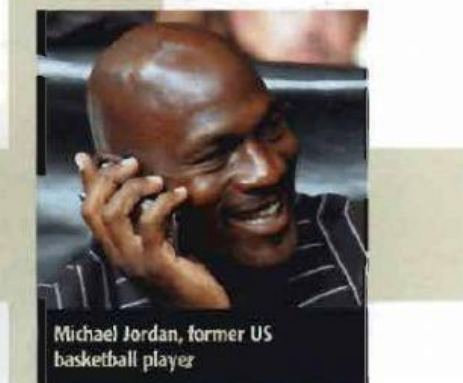
Muhammad Ali, former US boxer



Franz Beckenbauer, former German footballer



John McEnroe, former US tennis player



Michael Jordan, former US basketball player

a Look at the photos. In pairs, answer the questions.

Have you ever seen any of these people playing sport?
At what age do you think people reach their 'peak' in these sports?
Do you know what these people do now?

b Read the article once. Do most sportspeople find it easy or difficult to retire?

c Complete the article with sentences A–F below.

- A** For some people the pain of saying goodbye never leaves them.
- B** Others can't resist the chance of one last 'pay day'.
- C** Some sportspeople go on playing too long.
- D** But for the lucky few, retirement can mean a successful new career.
- E** Retirement for people in general is traumatic.
- F** One of the hardest things for any sportsperson to do is to know when to retire.

d Can you remember these words? If not, check with the text. Underline the stressed syllable.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 adjective: <i>depressed</i> | noun: <u>depression</u> |
| 2 adjective: <i>glamorous</i> | noun: _____ |
| 3 verb: <i>lose</i> | noun: _____ |
| 4 verb: <i>recognize</i> | noun: _____ |
| 5 verb: <i>fail</i> | noun: _____ |
| 6 verb: <i>retire</i> | noun: _____ |

e Think of a sportsperson from your country who has retired. What is he / she doing now? Do you think he / she retired at the right time?

1A present simple and continuous, action and non-action verbs

present simple: *I live, he works, etc.*

They work in a bank.
Where do you live?
He **doesn't** wear glasses.
She **usually has** cereal for breakfast.
I'm **never** late for work.

- Use the present simple for things that are always true or happen regularly.
- Remember the spelling rules, e.g. *lives, studies, watches*.
- Use ASI (auxiliary, subject, infinitive) or QUASI (question word, auxiliary, subject, infinitive) to help you with word order in questions.
- Put adverbs of frequency, e.g. *usually*, before the main verb and after *be*.

present continuous:
be + verb + -ing

A Who are you waiting for?
B I'm waiting for a friend.
A What are you doing after class?
B I'm going to the café.

- Use the present continuous (not present simple) for actions in progress at the time of speaking or for future arrangements.
- Remember the spelling rules, e.g. *living, studying, getting*.

action and non-action verbs

A What are you cooking tonight?
B I'm making pasta.
A Great! I really like pasta.

- Verbs which describe actions, e.g. *make, cook*, can be used in the present simple or continuous.
- Verbs which describe states or feelings (not actions), e.g. *like, want, be*, are **not** normally used in the present continuous.
- Common non-action verbs are *agree, be, believe, belong, depend, forget, hate, hear, know, like, love, matter, mean, need, prefer, realize, recognize, seem, suppose*.

⚠ A few verbs have an action and a non-action meaning. The most common is *have*.
I have a big flat. = possession (non-action)
I can't talk now. I'm having lunch.
= an activity (action)

1B past tenses

past simple: *worked, stopped, went, had, etc.*

They got married last year.
What time **did** you wake up this morning?
I **didn't** have time to do my homework.

- Use the past simple for finished past actions.

past continuous: *was / were + verb + -ing*

A What were you doing at six o'clock last night?
B I was watching TV. It was a cold night and it was raining.

- Use the past continuous to describe an action in progress at a specific time in the past.

past perfect: *had + past participle*

When they turned on the TV, the match **had finished**.
I felt nervous because I **hadn't** flown before.

- Use the past perfect when you are talking about the past and you want to talk about an earlier past action.

using narrative tenses together

When John **arrived**, they **had** dinner.
(first John arrived, then they had dinner)
When John arrived, they **were having** dinner.
(when John arrived they were in the middle of dinner)
When John arrived, they **had had** dinner.
(they had dinner before John arrived).

- Remember Irregular verbs p.156.

1C future forms

be going to + infinitive

future plans and intentions

My sister's **going to** adopt a child.
Are you **going to** buy a new car?
I'm **not going to** go to New York next week.

predictions

I think they're **going to** win. (They're playing very well.)
It's **going to** rain. (The sky is very dark.)

- Use *going to* NOT *will / won't* when you have already decided to do something.
- With the verb *go* you can leave out the infinitive.
I'm not going (to go) to New York.

present continuous: *be + verb + -ing*

future arrangements

We're **getting** married in October.
They're **meeting** at 10.00.
She's **leaving** on Friday.

- You can usually use present continuous or *going to* for future plans / arrangements.
- *going to* shows that you have made a decision.
We're going to get married in the summer.
- Present continuous emphasizes that you have made the arrangements.
We're getting married on July 12th (e.g. we've booked the church).

will / shall + infinitive

I'll **have** the steak. (instant decision)
I **won't** tell anybody where you are. (promise)
I'll **carry** that bag for you. (offer)
Shall I help you with your homework? (offer)
Shall we eat out tonight? (suggestion)
You'll **love** the film! (prediction)

- Use *will / won't* (NOT the present simple) for instant decisions, promises, offers, and suggestions.
- Use *shall* (NOT *will*) with *I* and *we* for offers and suggestions when they are questions.
- Use *will* or *going to* for predictions.

1A

a Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

- Ouch! **You stand** on my foot! You're standing
- 1 **They have always breakfast** in bed on a Sunday morning.
- 2 She can't come to the phone now. **She has a shower**.
- 3 **We are needing an answer** from you before Wednesday.
- 4 I'm **studing** a lot now because I have exams next week.
- 5 **She don't eat** meat at all.
- 6 **They always are late**.
- 7 **Do you go out tonight?**
- 8 **He never replys** to my emails!
- 9 A Are you **going** to the park this afternoon?
B I don't know. **It's depending on the weather**.

b Write questions in the present continuous or present simple.

- A What are you eating? (you / eat) B A cheese sandwich.
- 1 A Where _____ lunch today? (you / have)
B At home. My mum's making pasta.
- 2 A What _____? (he / do)
B He's an accountant.
- 3 A _____ this weekend? (you / go away)
B No, we're staying here.
- 4 A _____ to eat out tonight? (you / want)
B Yes, that would be nice. Where shall we go?
- 5 A What _____? (she / cook)
B I don't know, but it smells good.

1B

a Combine the two sentences. Use the verb in bold in the past continuous or past perfect.

Sarah **had** a siesta from 3.00 to 5.00. Peter picked up the tickets at 4.00.
Peter picked up the tickets when Sarah was having a siesta.

- 1 They **watched** TV from 7.00 until 9.00. I arrived at 7.30.
When I arrived, they _____ TV.
- 2 He **left** the office at 7.00. She phoned him at 8.00.
When she phoned him, he _____ the office.
- 3 I **studied** for the exam the night before. The exam didn't go well.
The exam didn't go well although I _____ the night before.
- 4 He **cycled** to work this morning. In the middle of his journey, he had an accident.
When he _____ to work this morning, he had an accident.
- 5 He only **had** five lessons. He passed his driving test.
When he passed his driving test, he _____ (only) five lessons.

b Complete with the past simple, past continuous, or past perfect.

We didn't realize that we had been there before.
(not realize, be)

- 1 A How _____? (the accident / happen)
B He _____ back from Manchester when he _____ a tree. (drive, hit)
- 2 I _____ cooking the meal when they _____ me to say they couldn't come.
(already / start, call)
- 3 When I got home I was really tired, so I _____ a shower and _____ to bed. (have, go)
- 4 I arrived too late. The concert _____ and my friends _____ home. (finish, go)
- 5 The driver _____ control of his car because he _____ on his mobile. (lose, talk)

1C

a Circle the correct form. Tick (✓) the sentence if both are possible.

- I'm not going / I won't go to work tomorrow because it's Saturday.
- 1 I'm going to study / I'll study English here next year.
- 2 A Shall we / Will we eat out tonight?
B Good idea.
- 3 We'll go / We're going to Brazil next week. I can't wait.
- 4 What are you going to wear / are you wearing to the party?
- 5 Do you think it will rain / it's going to rain tomorrow?
- 6 A This is heavy. B I'll help / I help you.
- 7 I'm meeting / I meet a friend this evening.
- 8 I'm really sorry. I promise I won't do / I'm not going to do it again.
- 9 They're getting / They're going to get married in May.

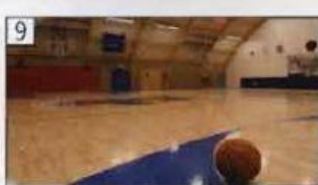
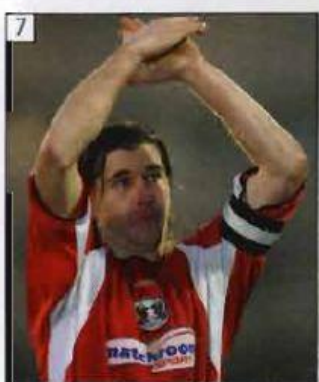
b Complete B's replies with a correct future form.

- A Sorry, Ann's not in.
B OK. I'll call back later. (call back)
- 1 A There's no milk.
B Don't worry, I _____ some. (get)
- 2 A Can we meet on Tuesday?
B Sorry, I can't. I _____ to Brighton on Tuesday. (go)
- 3 A Can we have pizza for lunch?
B No, we _____ chicken. I've already put it in the oven. (have)
- 4 A Is that the phone?
B Yes, but don't get up. I _____ it. (answer)
- 5 A Jane's put on a lot of weight!
B She's pregnant. She _____ a baby in August. (have)

1 People and places

a Match the words and pictures.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> captain /'kæptɪn/ | <input type="checkbox"/> spectators |
| <input type="checkbox"/> coach | <input type="checkbox"/> team |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fans | <input type="checkbox"/> stadium |
| <input type="checkbox"/> players | <input type="checkbox"/> sports hall |
| <input type="checkbox"/> referee | |



b Match the places and sports.

- circuit /'sɜːkɪt/ court /kɔːt/ course
pitch pool slope track

- 1 tennis / basketball _____
- 2 football / rugby / hockey _____
- 3 swimming / diving _____
- 4 athletics _____
- 5 Formula 1 / motorcycling _____
- 6 golf _____
- 7 ski _____

2 Verbs

a Complete with the past tense and past participles.

- beat _____
win _____
lose _____
draw /drɔː/ _____

b Complete the Verb column with the past tense of a verb from a.

- | | Verb |
|---|-------|
| 1 Milan _____ Chelsea 3-0. | _____ |
| 2 The Chicago Bulls _____ 78-91 (to Celtics). | _____ |
| 3 Spain _____ (with Brazil) 2-2. | _____ |
| 4 Milan _____ (the match) 3-0. | _____ |

! You *win* a match, competition, medal, or trophy. You *beat* another team or person NOT Milan ~~won~~ Chelsea.

c Complete the Verb column.

- do get fit get injured /'ɪndʒəd/ go play
score train warm up

- | | Verb |
|---|-------|
| 1 Players usually _____ before a match starts. | _____ |
| 2 Professional sportspeople have to _____ every day. | _____ |
| 3 It's dangerous to play tennis on a wet court. You might _____. | _____ |
| 4 I've started going to the gym, because I want to _____. | _____ |
| 5 He's a good player. I think he's going to _____ a lot of goals. | _____ |
| 6 Would you like to _____ swimming this afternoon? | _____ |
| 7 I _____ basketball twice a week. | _____ |
| 8 My brothers _____ yoga and tai-chi. | _____ |

**Can you remember the words on this page?
Test yourself or a partner.**

➡ p.10