UNIT 6

LEISURE TIME

A. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

Exercise 1. Find the answers to the questions. Use the words in the box.

basketball	cricket	football (soccer)	golf	hockey	squash
table tennis	tennis	volleyball			

1. In which sport do players try to score goals by kicking a ball at the net? _____
2. In which sport do players use sticks to try to score goals, either on grass or on ice? _____
3. In which sport do two or four players hit a small ball over a net on a table with small bats?_____
4. In which sport do players try to hit a ball into nine or 18 holes using a long thin stick (called a club)?

_____

5. In which sport do players hit a ball over a high net with their hands and arms? _____
6. In which sport do players hit a small against a wall using rackets? _____
7. In which sport do players try to score points by throwing the ball through a high hoop? _____
8. In which sport players try to hit a ball as far as possible using a bat and then run between two sets of wooden posts? _____
9. In which sport do two or four players hit a ball over a net with rackets? _____

Exercise 2. Complete the descriptions. Use the words in the box.

course	court	ground	gym	pitch	pool	ring	rink
stadium	track						

1. An area of grass where you play football, hockey or cricket is called a _____.
2. Major sports events (and musical performances) take place in a _____.
3. In some sports, like golf and horse racing, the area of land or water you move along, from the start to the finish, is called a _____.
4. In athletics, runners run around a _____.
5. Events like ice skating and ice hockey take place in an ice _____.
6. A sports _____ is smaller than a stadium, but it includes a pitch and an area for people to sit.
7. If you want to have a swimming race, or play water polo (a game where swimmers try to get a ball into a goal), you'll need a swimming _____.
8. In schools, the large room for sports is called the _____. It is same word for places where people go to get fit.
9. You play indoors like basketball and squash, or outdoor sports like tennis, on a _____
10. A boxing _____ is a square, not a circle.

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Exercise 3. Choose the correct verbs to complete the sentences.

1. It was difficult to *beat/ draw/ win* our opponents (the people you play against), but in the end we won the match 13–11.

2. In karate, you have to hit your opponent with your hands or *beat /kick/ miss* them with your feet.

3. We didn't *break/ shoot/ win* the tournament, but we came third, so we still won a bronze medal.

4. We created a lot of good chances, but we couldn't *kick/ score/ shoot* a goal, so the final score was 0–0.

5. Don't just keep the ball to yourself. Don't forget to *beat/ pass/ save* it to other players in your team.

6. I took a shot, but I was too far away and I hit/missed/scored the basketball hoop by a few centimeters.

7. He ran 100 meters in 16.2 seconds, which *broke/ hit/ won* the school record. The previous best time was 16.7 seconds.

8. Unfortunately, we *lost/ missed/ past* the match. Our opponents were better than us and they scored more goals.

9. In football, if the ball goes off the pitch, one of the players *hits/ scores/ throws* it back onto the pitch.

10. Some tennis players can *hit/ push/ save* the ball at over 250 kilometers per hour.

Exercise 4. Read the information. Then complete the sentences with the correct prepositions of place.

> We use prepositions of place to show where something is (e.g. on/ in/ near).
>
> Example: In tennis, the umpire (the person who is in charge) sits in a high seat above the court, so that he or she can see clearly what is happening and decide who wins each point.

1. We had great seats *between/beyond/next to* the pitch, so we could see all the action really clearly.
2. In volleyball, there is a high net *along/between/opposite* the two halves of the court.
3. When you serve in squash, you can't hit the ball *below/between/beyond* the line on the wall.
4. The other player was standing right *behind/ in front of/outside* me, so I couldn't get past him.
5. In football, the goalkeeper is only allowed to use his or her hands *below/inside/over* the penalty area (the area within the white lines in front of the goal).
6. The golfer was careful not to hit the ball too far. Just *around/ beneath/beyond* the hole there was a small lake.
7. In tennis, the players stand *below/opposite/outside* each other, on either side of the net.
8. We couldn't see much of the match – we were sitting *behind/in front of/ on top of* some people who kept standing up.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences. Use the prepositions in the box.

across	along	at	away	from	into	out of	over	past	through	towards

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1. In golf, players try to hit the ball _____ a series of nine or 18 holes.
2. In horse racing, horses race _____ a course to the finishing line.
3. In archery, people shoot arrows _____ a target.
4. In basketball, you only get points if the ball goes _____ the hoop.
5. The footballer got the ball _____ five players from the other team, but then she fell over without scoring a goal.
6. The runner made a good start and got _____ the others quickly, so he won the race.
7. The cricketer hit the ball so hard that it flew _____ the cricket ground.
8. I saw all the other rugby players running _____ me and I got scared, so I kicked the ball away.
9. Today's your first tennis lesson, so just try to hit the ball _____ the net.
10. The football pitch is in the middle of the running track, so you have to walk _____ some of the track to get to the pitch.

Exercise 6. Read the information. Then choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

> We use comparatives (e.g. better, slower, more important) and superlatives (e.g. the best, the slowest, the most important) to compare things.
>
> - With short adjectives, we usually add -er/-est.
>
> - With long adjectives, we usually add most/ more.

1. Boxing is one of the *oldest/ most old/ more old/ older* sports in the world.
2. I like running, but it's a bit boring. Team games like football are *the most exciting/ most exciting/ more exciting .*
3. Crazy golf is a fun, short version of golf. It's a lot the most easy/ easiest/ easier/ more easy than real golf.
4. Formula 1 racing is one of *most dangerous/ more dangerous/ the most dangerous* sports in the world.
5. In the USA, sports like baseball and American football are a lot *more popular/ the most popular/ most popular* than soccer.
6. Table tennis is a lot *more fast/fastest / most fast/faster* than normal tennis – it's hard to see the ball most of the time!
7. Most sports have become *safest/safer / most safe/more safe* in the last 100 years, but there are still a lot of accidents and injuries.
8. *Most expensive/ The most expensive/ More expensive* footballer in the world cost £89 million.
9. The *most cheap / cheapest/ cheaper/ more cheap* sport is probably running – you don't need to buy anything and you can do it wherever you like!
10. You should do some more exercise! It's a lot *healthiest / most healthy/ healthier/ healthier* than sitting and watching TV all day.

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Exercise 7. Read the information. Then change the adjectives in the sentences to the correct comparative form where necessary.

Spelling -er forms

We can make -er comparatives from most short adjectives (e.g. clean) and some short adverbs (e.g. soon).

Word ends in -e, add -r (e.g. nice **->** nic**er**)

Word ends in consonant +-y. Change -y to -ier (e.g. angry **->** angr**ier**).

Word ends in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant (e.g. hot -> hot**ter**).

Irregular forms:

Good/well **->** better

Bad/ badly -> worse

Far -> further/farther

1. I'm quite good at most sports, but my sister's good than me at everything.
2. I can run quite far, but she always runs far than me.
3. I can lift heavy weights, but she can lift much heavy things than I can.
4. I can jump quite high, but she always jumps high than me.
5. I'm quite tall, but my sister's a lot tall.
6. I'm quite fit, but she's much fit than me.
7. When we throw the ball in basketball, hers is always close to the hoop than mine.
8. She says I'm lazy, but she's even lazy than me. She never practises sports, but she's still really good at them.
9. There's only one sport she's bad at, and that's tennis. She's terrible, but I'm even bad than her.

Exercise 8. Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. I can run 10 km quite easily, but a marathon is much _____ (hard) .
2. Most basketball players are much _____ than other people (tall).
3. What's _____ sport, in your opinion? Which do you think is the hardest? (difficult)
4. Skiing is a lot _____ in mountainous countries like Switzerland than it is in flatter countries like England. (popular)
5. Who's _____ runner in the world? (fast)
6. Motor racing is a lot _____ than it was, but it's still really dangerous. (safe)
7. I don't think he's better or _____ than you. You're both as good as each other. (bad)
8. The least _____ thing you can do is watch sports on TV all day! (healthy)
9. That was the _____ goal ever! It was fantastic! (good)
10. I'm quite good at volleyball, but I'm not quite as good as my brother. He's a bit _____ than me. (good)

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Exercise 9. Put the phrases in the correct categories to complete the table.

Secondly, … Overall, … For example, …
There has been a lot of discussion recently about … Some people believe that …
In addition, … For this reason, … On the other hand,… In conclusion, …
For instance, … In contrast, … In my opinion, … In my view, …
First of all,… As a result,.. Also,…

Introducing a topic

Saying what you think

Listing points in order

Giving an example

Introducing a contract (e.g. the opposite view)

Introducing a result

Adding a point to support an argument

Summarizing all your points at the end and reaching a conclusion

Exercise 10. Complete the text. Use the words in the box.

All discussion example hand opinion overall people reason result secondly

There has been a lot of _____ recently about the role of money in sport. Some _____ believe that sport has become a business and, therefore, that we are forgetting the original meaning of sport as a game.

In my _____ , however, money is good for the world of sport for two reasons. First of _____ , money allows the best sportsmen and sportswomen to spend all their time practicing

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their sports. They don't have to do other jobs just to earn money. As a _____ , they can become a lot better at their chosen sports.

_____ , when there is more money, sports might become a lot safer. For _____ , sports teams could then afford more full-time doctors to take care of their players. On the other _____ , there is a risk that money gives the richest people, teams and countries an unfair advantage. For this _____ , most people from poorer teams or countries rarely have the chance of reaching the top of their sports.

_____ , however, I believe that more money generally makes sport better.

B. READING

Exercise 1. In this unit, you will look at Yes / No / Not Given questions and summary completion. You will read a text about travel photography.

Read the information. Then read the sentences about photography and decide if they are the writer's views or claims.

*For IELTS Reading Yes / No / Not Given questions, you need to recognize and understand the **views** and **claims** that a writer expresses in a text:*

- *a **view** is the writer's **opinion** about something.*

***Example:** The best way for students to spend their free time is travelling and taking photos.*

- *a **claim** is something that the writer believes is **a fact** – information they understand to be true.*

***Example:** The first modern photograph was taken in France in 1826 or 1827.*

1. I was delighted with the way my photographs turned out.
   - ○ View Claim
2. One of the world's first travel shoots took place in 1849.
   - ○ View Claim
3. Photographers now need to be more flexible about the kind of projects they work on.
   - ○ View Claim
4. Some groups of native Americans strongly dislike photographs.
   - ○ View Claim
5. The festival is held in November.
   - ○ View Claim
6. This festival should be included in any photographer's diary.
   - ○ View Claim

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Exercise 2. Read the information. Then read the first paragraph of an article on travel photography and the statement which follows. Decide if the statement agrees with a view or claim of the writer. Choose the correct answer.

In an IELTS Reading Yes / No / Not Given task, you read a text in which the writer expresses some views or makes some claims. Then you decide if a set of statements agree with the writer's views or claims in the text.

- *If the statement expresses **the same idea as the writer**, the answer is **Yes**.*
- *If the statement expresses **the opposite idea to the writer's,** the answer is **No**.*
- *If the statement expresses an idea that **the writer does not express any views or claims about,** the answer is **Not Given**.*

'Eyes on the World': Travel photography in the 21st century

One of the world's first travel shoots took place in 1849 when two young Frenchmen, Gustave Flaubert and Maxime Du Camp, decided they would set out on a great adventure and travel to Egypt. Du Camp took hundreds of photographs of the Pyramids and the Sphinx, and when he returned home and published his travel album, the images amazed the European public and turned Du Camp into a celebrity overnight.

Maxime Du Camp became famous because of the photos in his travel album.

○ Yes No Not Given

Exercise 3. In the IELTS Reading task, choosing No or Not Given can sometimes be more difficult than choosing Yes. Read the paragraph again. Then choose the correct answers.

1. The European public was disappointed with the photos in Maxime Du Camp's travel album.

a. No b. Not Given

2. The European public saw photos of Egypt for the first time when they looked at Du Camp's travel album.

a. No b. Not Given

3. Maxime Du Camp was surprised by the amount of attention he received after publishing his book.

a. No b. Not Given

4. It took a long time for Maxime Du Camp to become famous after he published his travel album.

a. No b. Not Given

Exercise 4. Read the information. Then read the statements 1–7. Match the synonyms and paraphrases in the box with the bold words and phrases in the statements.

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In an IELTS Reading Yes / No / Not Given task, it is important to look for paraphrases of the statements in the text. This will make it easier to decide the correct answer.

dangerous	event	great	is now acceptable	outsiders
realize what the challenges were			work hard for	

1. Most photographers **understand how hard it was** to take photographs in the 19th century.

_____

2. Some of the chemicals that Du Camp used for his photography were **unsafe .**

_____

3. There is a lot of luck involved in taking **really good** photographs.

_____

4. It's usually photographs that **require a lot of effort** that professional photographers are most pleased with. _____

5. All Souls Day in the Philippines is an older **festival** than the Day of the Dead in Mexico.

_____

6. Mexican locals are happy for **foreigners** to attend Day of the Dead celebrations.

_____

7. It **has become common** for some native American groups to photograph important ceremonies.

_____

Exercise 5. Read the information. Then read the next four paragraphs of the 'Eyes on the World' article. Answer the questions.

While Du Camp's photographs may appear simple in comparison to modern photographs with their special effects, it seems to me that nowadays the majority of photographers fail to realise what the challenges were in taking photographs in the 19th century. To begin with, foreign travel was expensive and difficult to organise. Fortunately, Du Camp had money of his own and he was also able to get additional funding for the journey from the French government. Another issue was the size and weight of 19th-century cameras – they were very large and heavy. Finally, not only was there a great deal of equipment and chemicals to transport, but travelling itself could be highly dangerous. Of course, travel photographers do still take risks as part of their job, but the level of danger is hardly the same as when Du Camp was travelling across continents.

Nevertheless, as any professional photographer knows, to be good at the job still requires hard work and dedication. The popular idea that great photographs are often the result of a photographer being in exactly the right place at exactly the right time, just by chance, does not reflect reality. Last year, for example, on a visit to Reykjavik, Iceland, I met several photographers I knew. We were all there for the annual Winter

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Lights festival, involving works by many artists and musicians. One shot we all wanted was the perfect image of the *aurora borealis* – the strange green lights that sometimes appear briefly in the sky as the sun is going down. It took hours for everyone to decide how best to catch this moment and to work out where to place themselves to get the best result. In the end, I was delighted with the way my photographs turned out. In general, professional photographers share the feeling that the most rewarding photographs are the ones you've worked hard for.

Events like this attract photographers because the atmosphere can help create some wonderful photo opportunities. The Day of the Dead in Mexico is a perfect example. Although other countries have a similar event, for example, All Souls Day in the Philippines, the Mexican event is a photographer's dream. It's a time of celebration, when people remember relatives who have already passed away. Good photographs will capture that sense of joy in the bright and colourful decorations on the gravestones and in the faces of the families who are using humour and art to remember their dead. What's more, the local people are usually happy to share this experience with outsiders so visitors can participate if they wish. The festival is held in November, and should be included in any photographer's diary.

Travelling as a photographer has encouraged me to question some ideas I previously believed to be true. An example of this is the popular belief that some groups of native Americans strongly dislike photographs and will turn away from cameras. This, however, is not the case. From talking to native Americans I've met on my journeys, it seems that it is now acceptable to regard photographs as valuable connections to ancestors and even include them in important ceremonies, some of which I have been lucky to observe and record.

Read the statements and choose the correct answers. Note that the words and phrases for expressing views and claims have been underlined here for reference.

1. Most photographers understand how hard it was to take photographs in the 19th century.

○ Yes ○ No ○ Not Given

2. Some of the chemicals that Du Camp used for his photography were unsafe.

○ Yes ○ No ○ Not Given

3. There is a lot of luck involved in taking really good photographs.

○ Yes ○ No ○ Not Given

4. It's usually photographs that require a lot of effort that professional photographers are most pleased with.

○ Yes ○ No ○ Not Given

5. All Souls Day in the Philippines is an older festival than the Day of the Dead in Mexico.

○ Yes ○ No ○ Not Given

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6. Mexican locals are happy for foreigners to attend Day of the Dead celebrations.

○ Yes No Not Given

7. It has become common for some native American groups to photograph important ceremonies.

○ Yes No Not Given

Exercise 6. Read the final paragraph of the 'Eyes on the World' article carefully. Then choose the four ideas which are found in the text.

One question that people often ask is whether it's possible to make a reasonable living in the travel photography industry today. Gone are the easy days when photographers simply shot photos for magazines and newspapers, sent them to an editor and got paid at the end of every month: these forms of media now usually buy photos for their stories directly from companies that store millions of them. As a result, photographers now need to be more flexible about the kind of projects they work on. One way to do this is by working for big businesses. In the past, photographers often decided where they would like to go, and could perhaps experiment more with the kinds of photographs they took. However, working for a big business often means that you are sent where the company wants you to go; perhaps to a beach or a mountain if they want to promote these as tourist destinations. The desert is another popular place: many car companies like to shoot this kind of background to advertise their new vehicles. Of course, nowadays this kind of well-paid work opportunity is very popular, so a huge number of photographers will all apply for the same job; a situation which you didn't see so much in the past. Nevertheless, in my experience, whether photographers are amateurs or professionals, there is a generally positive feeling between them: they are supportive of each other and willing to share advice about work opportunities and the risks that travelling to foreign destinations sometimes involves.

☐ Some photographers like to take photographs of serious subjects while others like to take amusing ones.

☐ The typical career of a photographer is not the same today as it was in the past.

☐ Newspapers no longer buy so many photographs from individual photographers.

☐ Big businesses sometimes use photographers to take pictures of their products or services.

☐ The internet has made it much easier to see the work of many photographers.

☐ There are a huge number of training courses if people want to study photography.

☐ Photographers talk to each other about their experiences and provide useful information.

Exercise 7. Match the paraphrases and synonyms in the box with the ideas in the sentences.

Good relationships	great competition	international exhibitions	
marketing purposes	new ideas	public interest	regular income
work experience			

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1. The photographs are displayed in a gallery. _____
2. Each month, the photographers get money for their work. _____
3. People really enjoy looking at their photographs. _____
4. The photographers make suggestions and plans about what to do next. _____
5. The photographers do the job to improve their skills but they don't get paid anything.

_____

6. The photographers get on well with each other. _____
7. Some people use photographs to persuade other people to buy things. _____
8. A lot of photographers are all trying to get the same job. _____

Exercise 8.

Making a chance

How easy is it for us to change our lives – and why?

In 1990, a young American named Christopher McCandless gave up his career plans, left behind everyone he knew, including his family, and went off on an adventure. He was 22 at the time. In an act of kindness, he donated all his savings to the famous charity, Oxfam International, and hitchhiked his way through America to Alaska. His decisions were so unusual for his age that Jon
Krakauer wrote a book about them called Into the Wild, and Sean Penn directed a film that had the same title.

Of course, this is an unusual story. Most college graduates would not do quite the same thing. However, studies do show that in teenage years., people are more likely to try out new experiences. Instead of following the family career path, for example, and working his way up the same organization like his grandfather did, a 15-year-old may dream about becoming a traveler – only to find in his early 20s that this fascination with new places is declining and change is less attractive. This age-related trend can be observed in all cultures.

The reason why people all over the world become less keen to change as they get older may be because people's lives generally follow similar patterns and involve similar demands. Most people, wherever they are, aim to find a job and a partner. As they get older, they may have young children to look after and possibly elderly family members. These responsibilities cannot be achieved without some degree of consistency, which means that new experiences and ideas may not have a place in the person's life. New experiences may bring excitement but also insecurity, and so most people prefer to stay with the familiar. However, not every individual is the same. One toddler may want to play a different game every day and get fed up if nothing changes at the nursery. Another may seek out and play with the same children and toys on every visit. Young children who avoid new experiences will grow up to be more conventional than others. Psychologists argue that those who have more open personalities as children are more open than others might be when they are older. They also suggest that young men have a greater interest in novelty than women, although, as they age, this desire for new experiences fades more quickly than it does in women.

The truth is that, as we get older, we prefer the things we know. We tend to order the same meals in restaurants, sit on the same side of the train when we commute to work, go on holiday to the same places

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and construct our day in the same way. If you are older than 20, remember that your openness to new experiences is slowly declining. So you are better off making a new start today than postponing it until later.

Questions 1-6: Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in the reading passage? Write

YES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer

NO if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

1. *Teenagers are more ready to have new experiences than young adults.*
2. *Grandparents usually encourage their grandchildren to get a well-paid job.*
3. *Life demands are different depending on which country you live in.*
4. *Some toddlers find repetitive activities boring.*
5. *Children who dislike new experiences become more adventurous than others as adults.*
6. *If you want to change something in your life, you should avoid delay.*

A **Parkour** was developed in France in the 1980s by Raymond Belle and later by his son David Belle and his friends. It is based on military obstacle course training. The aim is to get from one point to another in any way you can, and express yourself while doing so. There are no limits on how you move in parkour: running, climbing, swinging, jumping, rolling and any other types of movement are possible. Parkour is more of a philosophy or set of ideas than a sport. It is a new way of seeing the environment and finding ways to go over, under, around, across or through obstacles.

B **Parkour** can be done alone or in groups. The most famous group of traceurs (people who do parkour) were the Yamakasi, a group made up of David Belle and his friends and cousins. They formed in the late 1980s and became popular during the 1990s and 2000s after appearing in several films, documentaries and advertisements. In the Yamakasi, there were strict rules. Members had to arrive on time and they were not allowed to complain or make excuses. They valued humility, so they were not allowed to show off or compete with other members.

C **Parkour** is a 'state of mind'. It is about getting over mental as well as physical barriers. It teaches people to touch the world and interact with it. It is about understanding what it means to be human. The organisation Parkour.net believes that parkour can never be a competitive sport. It is an art and is concerned with self-development. They say you can't ask, 'Who is the best at parkour?' Raymond Belle's advice is: 'If two roads open up before you, always take the more difficult one. Because you know you can travel the easy one.'

D **There** are some gyms and camps where you can practise and learn parkour. However, many traceurs do not like the idea of special places for their activity. The idea behind parkour is to adapt to any environment and be creative about how you get through it. It is about freedom and self-expression. The founder of parkour refused to teach people how to do moves or get over obstacles. The whole point is to learn your own technique and way of moving. So the idea of having classes or a limited space to practise in conflicts with the values of parkour.

E **Parkour** is also known as freerunning. Sometimes freerunning refers to another form of parkour developed by Sebastien Foucan, which has more focus on the individual. The term freerunning came out of the film *Jump London* (2003). It told the story of three French traceurs practising parkour around the famous monuments of London. Freerunning was the English translation of parkour. There are more similarities than differences between the two activities, and the Parkour UK website uses the two terms to refer to the same activity.

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Questions 1–8

Do the following statements agree with the information in the text?

Write

TRUE *if the statement agrees with the information*
FALSE *if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN *if there is no information on this*

TIP 12

Be careful of words like *some*, *often*, *occasionally* that change the meaning of a sentence. For example, *some sports* does not mean the same as *many sports*.

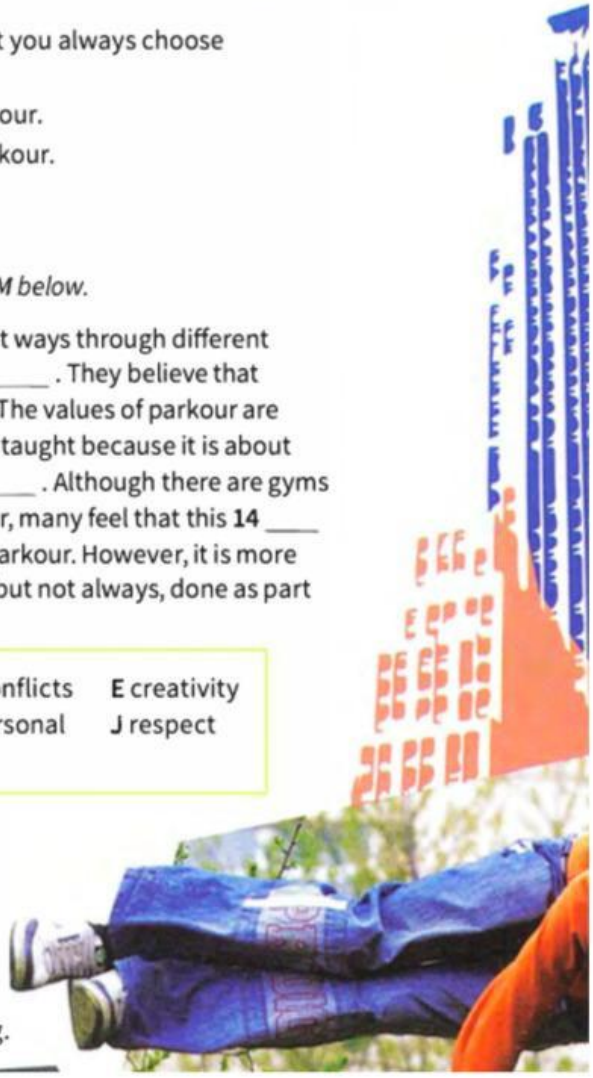
1 You have to use a limited number of moves in parkour.
2 Parkour is mainly done in the countryside.
3 Parkour began in the twentieth century.
4 The Yamakasi did not allow latecomers.
5 When doing parkour, Raymond Belle recommends that you always choose the easy route.
6 There are many gyms in France where you can do parkour.
7 The founder of parkour was a very good teacher of parkour.
8 Freerunning and parkour are similar.

Questions 9–15

*Complete the summary of the text using the list of words **A–M** below.*

Parkour is an activity that involves **9** ____ in many different ways through different environments. People who practise parkour are called **10** ____ . They believe that parkour is not a sport and can never be part of a **11** ____ . The values of parkour are adaptability, **12** ____ and freedom. Parkour should not be taught because it is about discovering your own way of moving and overcoming **13** ____ . Although there are gyms and other places where you can learn and practise parkour, many feel that this **14** ____ with the values of the discipline. Freerunning is a type of parkour. However, it is more about **15** ____ development than parkour, which is often, but not always, done as part of a group.

A agrees	**B** barriers	**C** competition	**D** conflicts	**E** creativity
F latecomers	**G** move	**H** moving	**I** personal	**J** respect
K team	**L** tournaments	**M** traceurs		



Use the strategies you have learnt:

- Read the whole summary first.
- Decide what type of word is needed for each gap.
- Make a prediction before looking at the words given.
- Remember that there are more words than gaps.
- Read the sentence, checking for grammar and meaning.

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