

# 3

## Sport

### 3.1 FAIR PLAY

#### IN THIS UNIT

##### GRAMMAR

- quantifiers
- definite and zero articles

##### VOCABULARY

- idioms
- self- abstract nouns

##### SCENARIO

- using emphasis and comparison
- giving a presentation

##### STUDY SKILLS

- understanding essay questions

##### WRITING SKILLS

- a for and against essay



*Serious sport has nothing to do with fair play.* George Orwell, 1903–1950, British author

#### SPEAKING

**1a** Work with a partner. You have three minutes to think of a different sport for each of these categories.

Name a sport where:

- 1 people often get injured
- 2 people wear special clothes
- 3 people have physical contact
- 4 you can only do it indoors
- 5 you can only do it outdoors
- 6 you usually compete as an individual
- 7 you are part of a team
- 8 you compete against the clock
- 9 animals are involved
- 10 men and women compete together

**1b** Work with a different partner to compare your ideas.

**2** Discuss the questions about the sports you listed in Exercise 1a. Give reasons for your answers.

- 1 Which sport is the most competitive?
- 2 Which is the most dangerous?
- 3 Which has the most complicated rules?
- 4 Which is the most difficult to be good at?
- 5 Which is the most exciting to watch?
- 6 Which would you like to take up?

#### READING

**3** Read the article about football quickly and match headings a–h with paragraphs 1–6. There are two extra headings.

- a More than a player
- b Breaking the rules
- c Taking football further
- d A football education
- e A final honour
- f The world's favourite sport
- g The best player in the world
- h Only for pleasure

**4** Read the article again. Are these statements true, false or not given?

- 1 Miller played football professionally.
- 2 Miller was educated in England.
- 3 Miller scored a lot of goals.
- 4 Brazil first played against England in 1914.
- 5 Miller played for several teams in England.
- 6 Brazil has won the World Cup four times.
- 7 Miller has a football move named after him.
- 8 Miller started a football club in Brazil.

**5** Underline all the words in the article which refer to people in sport. Match the words with these people.

Someone who:

- 1 watches sport
- 2 loves sport
- 3 teaches sport
- 4 makes sure rules are followed
- 5 plays a sport without being paid

**6 Justifying opinions** Work with a partner to discuss these questions.

- 1 Do you think football is 'the beautiful game'? Why?/Why not?
- 2 Which other sports do you think are beautiful? Why?
- 3 Miller felt football is about participation and doing your best, not money. Do you think this is still true today?

## VOCABULARY

### IDIOMS

**7a** Many idioms are based on sport, and on football in particular. Complete the idioms with the words in the box.

ball      eye      field      game      goal      goalposts

- |                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 be on the _____              | 5 a whole new ball _____  |
| 2 move the _____               | 6 score an own _____      |
| 3 take your _____ off the ball | 7 start the _____ rolling |
| 4 a level playing _____        |                           |

**7b** Match the idioms with their meanings.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a | a completely new or different situation                             |
| b | able to think or react very quickly                                 |
| c | start something happening   |
| d | change the rules/limits, making something more difficult            |
| e | lose concentration  |
| f | do or say something which has the opposite result to your intention |
| g | a fair situation  |

**8** Work in groups of three. Pick two or three idioms from Exercise 7 to talk about experiences you have had.

*I remember a time when someone moved the goalposts on me. A lecturer gave me an essay title and I did a lot of work on it. Then two weeks later he completely changed the title!*

## Charles Miller Father of the beautiful game



1 \_\_\_\_\_  
Football is the most popular spectator sport in the world – possibly the only global sport – and Brazil is arguably the greatest footballing nation in the world, having won the World Cup more times than any other country. Even people who are not keen on football have heard of Pelé, often considered the world's greatest player. However, how many football fans are familiar with the name of Charles Miller and his contribution to what Pelé called 'the beautiful game'?

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
Known as the father of Brazilian football, Charles William Miller was born on 24 November 1874 in São Paulo to a Scottish father and Brazilian mother. In 1884, young Charles was sent to school in England, where he learned to play both football and cricket. Miller became skilled in running with the ball, heading and taking free kicks.

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
In 1894, Miller returned to Brazil with two footballs and a copy of the rules of football. The São Paulo Athletic Club (SPAC) had been formed in 1888 by a group of British men who played mainly cricket. Miller persuaded them to take up football. He was also instrumental in setting up the Liga Paulista, the first football league in Brazil. Over the first twenty years of the next century, state championships were formed throughout Brazil and in 1914 the first national side played against Argentina.

4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Miller was not only a great player, but also an excellent coach and administrator. In Brazil, he spent a lot of time and effort teaching and coaching Brazilians. After retiring as a player, he continued to be a referee until the age of fifty.

5 \_\_\_\_\_  
When football became professional in Brazil in 1933, Miller was disappointed and decided to have no more contact with the game. He felt that sportspeople should be amateurs – he didn't like the introduction of money and business into sport. For Miller, football was a game, and about participation and doing your best, not money.

6 \_\_\_\_\_  
Charles Miller's memory lives on in the skilful individual game which is Brazilian football. It is also kept alive in another way. When the São Paulo sports writers association brought out a dictionary of football terms in Portuguese, only one word survived from the vocabulary of the past: the charles or chaleira. Named after Charles Miller, it is a clever pass with the heel of the foot. The exciting ball skills of all the great Brazilian players, including Pelé, owe something to the pioneering spirit of Charles Miller and his passion for the game of football.







## LISTENING

**1** Work with a partner to tell each other about any martial arts you know. Think of five reasons for doing martial arts.

**2** **3.1** Listen to Kevin Coles talking about his experiences. What is his connection to martial arts?

**3** Listen to Kevin Coles again and put the topics in order.

- a when he got his black belt
- b how often he trains
- c how long he has been doing karate
- d how children react to getting a belt
- e his oldest student
- f different belts
- g having an impact on people
- h how adults react to getting a belt

**4** **3.2** Now listen to the second part of the interview. Answer the questions.

- 1 Is karate a hobby or a way of life for most people?
- 2 Give at least two reasons why people start karate.

**5** **Reacting to the topic** Work with a partner to discuss the questions.

- 1 After listening to this interview, are you motivated to take up a martial art? Why?/Why not?
- 2 How inspirational do you find Kevin Coles as a teacher?

## READING

**6** Read the leaflet quickly. What is its purpose?

### University Shotokan Karate Club

**Learn karate – the ultimate in self-defence and fitness**

The university karate club was founded in 1962 and several members of our club have gone on to compete at national level.

- <sup>5</sup> All grades from beginners to advanced are welcome. The classes are suitable for both men and women.

**TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS | 6–8 p.m.**

**WEAVER HOUSE GYM**

**FIRST LESSON FREE**

- <sup>10</sup> Unfortunately, over the last few years, assaults on innocent people have increased. Each of us has some ability to defend ourselves, but by learning a form of self-defence, we are not only increasing that ability, but also doing something to build our own sense of self-respect. Karate will show you a lot of simple and effective techniques
- <sup>15</sup> to protect yourself, giving you increased self-confidence.

Far too many people think martial arts are about violence. Martial-arts training is based on a lot of respect, self-discipline, self-control and non violence. We learn basic etiquette, courtesy and tolerance. Good manners and consideration for others are expected at all times.

- <sup>20</sup> Karate is the practice of blocking and striking techniques for the purpose of self-defence, health and self-development. Karate exercises the entire body. Techniques are practised on both sides of the body, therefore muscle imbalances do not occur and the strength, coordination, flexibility and agility of both sides of the
- <sup>25</sup> body are improved. Regular training in karate improves the body's physical stamina and suppleness. It also helps concentration and produces the mental calm and assurance that come from knowing we can defend ourselves.

Karate has many benefits, but they do not come easily or overnight.

- <sup>30</sup> Training requires ongoing commitment and hard work. Some of you will give up, but a few of you will get your black belt!



**7** Read the leaflet again. Are these statements true, false or not given? Correct the false statements.

- 1 Benefits from karate come very quickly.
- 2 It is important to train on both sides of the body.
- 3 There has been an increase in violence recently.
- 4 The founder of karate was Gichin Funakoshi.
- 5 There is a free introductory lesson.
- 6 There is a karate championship every year.
- 7 The word *karate* means 'empty hand'.
- 8 Self-defence classes increase our ability to defend ourselves and build self-respect.

**8** Read the leaflet again and cross out the options below that are **not** correct. (You can cross out one, two or three options.)

- 1 Classes are suitable for  
a beginners.  
b intermediate students.  
c women.  
d children.
- 2 Martial arts are based on  
a violence.  
b self-defence.  
c respect.  
d self-discipline.
- 3 Which of the following does karate improve?  
a stamina  
b concentration  
c politeness  
d aggression
- 4 Which of the following relate to the physical aspects of karate?  
a flexibility  
b agility  
c courtesy  
d suppleness

## VOCABULARY

SELF-, ABSTRACT NOUNS

**9a** Find all the words beginning with *self-* in the leaflet and match them with these meanings.

- 1 being happy about your character and abilities
- 2 the certainty that you can do something successfully
- 3 behaving calmly and sensibly even when you are angry, excited or upset
- 4 the use of force to protect yourself when you are attacked
- 5 making yourself do the things you should do
- 6 becoming better at something

**9b** Underline the most appropriate combination with *self-* in each sentence.

- 1 He shot her in *self-defence* / *self-respect*.
- 2 He lost his *self-control* / *self-development* and screamed.
- 3 It is difficult to keep your *self-respect* / *self-control* when you have been unemployed for a long time.
- 4 He can only develop *self-defence* / *self-confidence* if he is told he is good and clever.
- 5 The children are so badly behaved. They have no *self-confidence* / *self-discipline*.

**10a** Find the abstract nouns in the leaflet related to the following adjectives.

agile	calm	coordinated	courteous
flexible	tolerant		

**10b** Which three of the words in Exercise 10a are related to the body? Which two of the words are related to polite behaviour?

## GRAMMAR

QUANTIFIERS

**11a** Look at the quantifiers in the box. Then find and underline the quantifiers in the leaflet.

almost no	almost none	far too much	hardly any
(a) little	much	none	

**11b** Divide the quantifiers into three groups: those used with plural countable nouns, those with uncountable nouns and those used with both.

### GRAMMAR TIP

All of the quantifiers can be used with *of + the/my/these*, etc. + noun/pronoun.

*Hardly any of my friends are taking exams this year.*

→ Language reference and extra practice, pages 126–149

**12** In which sentences does the phrase in bold mean 'not many/much'? In which does it mean 'some'?

- 1 I'm pleased to say that **a few** of you will get your black belt next year.
- 2 Unfortunately, **few** of you are likely to pass the exam.
- 3 There's **little** time to practise for the grading next week.
- 4 We've got a **little** time left. What shall we practise?

**13** Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 1 Several my friends have taken up volleyball recently.
- 2 Far too much children lack discipline these days.
- 3 Could you give me little help?
- 4 A little of the parents take up martial arts with their children.
- 5 Hardly any the spectators left before the end of the game.
- 6 It's great that we managed to get few tickets.
- 7 This sport is so new that we have a little information about it.

**14** Make sentences from the prompts that are true for your country by adding a quantifier. Compare your answers with a partner.

- 1 people do karate
- 2 women play football
- 3 people spend money watching sport in stadiums
- 4 children do regular exercise
- 5 children eat healthily
- 6 children spend time doing sport

*Children spend a lot of time doing sport in my country.  
Not many people in my country do karate.*

## READING

**1** Work with a partner to discuss the questions.

- 1 Which sportswoman/women do you most admire? Why?
- 2 How do you think they got to the top of their sport?

**2** Read the article quickly and answer the questions.

- 1 What is it about?
- 2 What is the main point?
- 3 Is it from an encyclopaedia entry, an academic book or a blog?
- 4 Who do you think the writer is?

**3a** Read the article again and match questions a–d with gaps 1–4 in the article.

- a Why am I doing this?
- b Why do Olympic athletes push themselves to the limit?
- c Can this become obsessive?
- d Don't they know what it takes to get there?

**3b** The writer uses nine questions in the article. Why do you think she does this? What is the effect?

**4** **Inferring** Based on the article, which sentences are true about the writer in real life, do you think? Why?

- 1 She is a professional triathlete.
- 2 Her first sport was rugby.
- 3 She started competing for the British and Scottish triathlon team at the age of fourteen.
- 4 She once said, 'Anyone that knows me knows I train all hours of the day.'
- 5 She usually trains four to six hours a week.
- 6 She has retired from triathlons and now plays for the Scottish Women's rugby team.

**5** Work with a partner and answer the questions.

- 1 Do you admire the writer, or do you think her obsessiveness is unhealthy? Why?
- 2 Have you ever made sacrifices in order to achieve something? If so, what?

## SPORT

## GETTING TO THE TOP



<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ We miss birthday parties, ruin family holidays and skip nights out, but there is a very good reason for making such sacrifices. 'We're worried about you,' said my friend from across the table. He was worried that I had no longer become fun to train with and that I was in danger of being left with only a world championship jersey and no one to share it with.

I could have become angry or defensive. Don't they know how hard it is to be at the top in sport? <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ However, deep down I knew elements of what he was saying were right. I was always tired and every workout had a mental intensity that seemed too much for most to handle. I was pushing the limits and extremes beyond what most thought were healthy.

These are the demons I face as a professional athlete on a day-to-day basis. Who am I doing this for? How much is too much?

<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ How can I be so selfish? What are the sacrifices for?

I think of countless birthday parties I have missed or nights out I have sidestepped, ruining a family holiday in France because of the endless search for a swimming pool to train in, almost missing my brother's wedding because I was too busy hiring a car in downtown Johannesburg and driving through the 'no-go' areas in order to do a group ride with the local triathletes. The list is endless.

It boils down to this: I was born with an inordinate amount of drive and determination. From a small girl, I would stay in at lunchtime just to get ahead on class work rather than go out and play; I would get the bus on my own at ten years old and go to swim 100 lengths of the pool while other kids played on floats; I was the only girl in a rugby club of 250 boys. I have always lived my life to extremes. Call it unhealthy if you want, but that is the way I roll, no matter what it is I'm applying myself to.

Being a professional athlete is no different. If you want to be an Olympic champion, it's all about that little extra thing you have done in your preparation that will set you apart from your competitors.

<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Absolutely. But if your dream is to be the best and reach the podium, you had better be obsessive about your sport. In the words of the British triathlete Alistair Brownlee even if it means getting injured, 'I'd prefer to have three or four cracking years of winning stuff than having ten years of being average.'



### 6a Find words or phrases in the article with these meanings.

- 1 when you give up something important in order to get something more important
- 2 strength
- 3 something that is much greater than usual
- 4 the refusal to let anything prevent you from doing what you have decided to do
- 5 to make someone different from or better than other people
- 6 thinking about something all the time

### 6b Complete the sentences using words or phrases from Exercise 6a.

- 1 Esther Vergeer was so dominant in her sport due to her \_\_\_\_\_ and mental toughness.
- 2 Her parents \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ to give her a good education.
- 3 Serena Williams says she is a perfectionist and \_\_\_\_\_ about tennis.
- 4 Usain Bolt's speed \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ from other competitors.
- 5 The reporter was surprised by the \_\_\_\_\_ of Mike Tyson's emotions.
- 6 Some athletes cannot deal with the \_\_\_\_\_ of sporting success and failure.

## GRAMMAR

### DEFINITE AND ZERO ARTICLES

### 7a Find the phrases from the box in the article.

the table    the sacrifices    push the limits    the best drive    Johannesburg    the only girl    birthday parties

### 7b Complete the rules about the definite and zero articles using the phrases in Exercise 7a.

We use the definite article *the*:

- when we mention a noun a second time (e.g. *the pool*). *The* may be used on a first mention if it is when we refer to something unique (e.g. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_).
- for superlatives (e.g. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_).
- with known things that are local and very familiar to most people in the context and do not need to be introduced or explained (e.g. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_).
- with certain idioms (e.g. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_).
- with countries which include Republic, Union, Kingdom, States, Emirates (e.g. *the United Arab Emirates*) and plural names (e.g. *the Philippines*).

We use the zero article:

- with proper nouns, i.e. the names of people and places (e.g. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_).
- with plural countable nouns referring to things in general (e.g. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_).
- with uncountable nouns referring to something in general (e.g. <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_).

→ Language reference and extra practice, pages 126–149

### 8 Edit the text about Esther Vergeer. Find and correct seventeen mistakes in the use of articles.

According to Richard Krajicek, Esther Vergeer is, 'maybe most successful athlete of all the time'. The wheelchair tennis champion from Netherlands retired in 2013 after going over ten years unbeaten, ending one of most amazing careers in any sport.

Last time she lost was on 30 January 2003 in the Sydney. She went on to win her next 470 matches.

She took number one spot in her sport in 1999 and won first of her four gold Olympic medals in Sydney in 2000. She won her last Olympic gold beating Aniek van Koot in Paralympics final in the London in 2012. She will not now surpass longest run of wins in sport – 555 by the Pakistani squash legend, Jahangir Khan.

Vergeer started playing the wheelchair tennis at age of eight after losing the use of her legs following the spinal surgery.

She is an ambassador of the Laureus foundation for the children with disabilities. The children are encouraged to develop and express themselves.

Roger Federer praised her, 'She is an astonishing athlete, a huge personality, and she has achieved one of most amazing feats in our sport.'



## PRONUNCIATION

### 9 3.3 Weak forms of *the* Listen carefully to five sentences. Is there a definite article before these nouns in the sentences? Use the context to help you.

- 1 university
- 2 university
- 3 game, captain
- 4 tennis players, wrist injuries
- 5 tennis players, courts

## SPEAKING

### 10a Work with a partner. Choose the four most important things you need to get to the top in sport. Then rank them 1 (most important) to 4.

aggression    intelligence    stamina    patience  
mental toughness    strength    positivity    humility  
concentration    self-discipline

### 10b Work with another pair to explain your choices.



### MEET THE EXPERT

Watch an interview with Dr Elizabeth Pummell, a sports psychologist, about the science of sports psychology. Turn to page 150 for video activities.

## SITUATION

**1a** Work with a partner. Write the names of two famous sportspeople for the sports in the box.

athletics	baseball	basketball	boxing	football
golf	ice hockey	motor racing	swimming	tennis

**1b** Work with another pair to compare your choices.

**2** Read the situation and answer the questions.

- 1 Why has the sports channel decided to have a competition?
- 2 What does the channel mean when it says 'modern sportsperson'?
- 3 How will the winner be chosen?

A new television channel, Global Sports, has just started broadcasting. To attract viewers' interest, it has announced a competition to decide the greatest modern sportsperson, male or female. The channel has invited viewers to email the sportsperson they consider to be the greatest in the last ten years. They have to make a case for their chosen sportsperson. The writers of the most interesting emails will be invited to the studio to take part in a debate. They will present their case and attempt to persuade the audience that their sportsperson should win the competition. Finally, a vote will be taken and the winner announced.

**3a** Work in small groups. What should be used as the criteria for choosing the greatest modern sportsperson? Choose the six things which you consider to be most important.

- age
- nationality
- achievements
- exceptional qualities
- strengths compared to the competition
- charisma
- status as a role model
- fame
- ability to overcome difficulties
- contribution to their sport

**3b** As a class, agree on six criteria to be used in the competition. Then transfer your criteria to the scorecard in Exercise 8b.

**4** **3.4** Listen to a short talk about Yuna Kim, the Korean ice skater. Listen and answer the questions.



- 1 Why did Yuna have problems practising her skating when she was young?
- 2 How successful were her skating programmes in the 2010 Olympic Games?
- 3 Besides skating, what other talents does Yuna have?



Pelé



Carl Lewis



## WHO IS THE GREATEST?

## KEY LANGUAGE

## USING EMPHASIS AND COMPARISON

**5a** Listen again. Note the words and phrases that the presenter uses to emphasise her points. Think about the language below.

- adjectives – *an outstanding achievement*
- adverbs – *a truly remarkable sportswoman*
- expressions – *Above all*

**5b** Check your answers in Audio script 3.4 on page 171. The emphatic words/phrases are in bold.

**5c** Look at Audio script 3.4 again and underline words or phrases which are used to make comparisons.

*the greatest*

**6** Put the sentences in order.

- 1 Pelé / Brazilian / was / footballer / a / fantastic / truly
- 2 incredibly / Jessica Ennis / sportswoman / is / talented / an / versatile / and
- 3 considered / female / best / player / soccer / history / in / is / the / Mia Hamm / to / be
- 4 What's / Serena Williams / about / is / determination / her / extraordinary
- 5 Usain Bolt / perhaps / greatest / the / is / modern / athlete / times / in
- 6 Compared / Federer / tennis players / are / not / versatile / to / other / most / as
- 7 Lionel Messi / skilful / than / most / footballers / more / is / far / other
- 8 Li Na / unbelievable / to / win / the / US Open Championship / tennis / played
- 9 Yuna Kim's / performance / was / about / What / its / elegance / remarkable / was
- 10 is / so / Yi Shiwen / about / her / amazing / What / youth / is
- 11 Babe Ruth / all / was / baseball / arguably / the / player / greatest / of / time
- 12 In / Ayrton Senna / a / far / driver / Michael Schumacher / was / than / better / opinion / my

## TASK

## GIVING A PRESENTATION

**7a** You are attending a television debate on the greatest modern sportsperson. You are going to give a short talk (two to three minutes) on your outstanding modern sportsperson. Choose one of the options below.

- 1 Choose one of the personalities on page 164.
- 2 Choose a sportsperson you know well. (Someone active in the sport within the last ten years.)

**7b** Prepare your talk by making notes. Organise your talk so that you cover as many of the criteria as possible.

**8a** Work in groups of four and make your case for your sportsperson. When you listen to the other presentations, ask questions at the end of each one. Then fill in the scorecard for each sportsperson (see below). Do not put a score for your own choice.

**8b** After the presentations, add up the scores and decide on the winner.

Criteria	Sportsperson's name		
	_____	_____	_____
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
TOTAL			

Marking code: 4–5 = outstanding, 2–3 = good, 0–1 not good

If you have no information about a sportsperson for one of the criteria, give a score of 3.

Martina Navratilova

Mohammed Ali

Babe Ruth



## STUDY SKILLS

## UNDERSTANDING ESSAY QUESTIONS

**1** What makes a good essay? Make a list.

*It should have a clear structure ...*

**2a Understanding key words** Work with a partner. Look at the essay questions and discuss what you think each question is asking. Underline the key words.

- 1 Analyse the reasons why the bad behaviour of spectators at sports events has increased in recent years.
- 2 Compare and contrast the achievements of two sports stars.
- 3 To what extent is winning the most important aspect of sport?
- 4 Account for the success of Association Football around the world.
- 5 Outline the benefits of children doing sport at school.
- 6 Top sportsmen and women are paid too much. Discuss.
- 7 Describe the role of a captain in team sports.

**2b** Match words and expressions from the essay questions in Exercise 2a with meanings a–g.

- a give reasons for, explain
- b give a description of the main features or characteristics of something
- c look at in detail
- d talk about how far something is true or not
- e give both sides of an argument (e.g. for and against)
- f briefly give (the positive aspects)
- g show how two or more things are similar or different

**3a 3.5 Essay writing** Listen to a lecturer who has just finished a study skills workshop and is answering questions. What questions do the students ask?

**3b** Listen again and complete the notes about essay writing using one word for each gap.

## Notes

## Preparing to write

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the title – 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the key words.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ what kind of structure the title indicates.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ some notes.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ your ideas.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ yourself questions.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ your notes.

## Writing

Use the beginning, 8 \_\_\_\_\_ and 9 \_\_\_\_\_ approach.  
In the first paragraph you should 10 \_\_\_\_\_ the question in your own words and 11 \_\_\_\_\_ the topic.  
In the final paragraph you should 12 \_\_\_\_\_ back to the question and 13 \_\_\_\_\_ your own opinion (if needed).

## Language

Academic writing tends to be 14 \_\_\_\_\_ in tone.  
Try to leave 15 \_\_\_\_\_ out of your writing.  
16 \_\_\_\_\_ structures are common.  
Avoid 17 \_\_\_\_\_ and contractions.

### Top sportsmen and women are paid too much. Discuss.

- 1 In recent years, the amount of money earned by top sportsmen and women has risen and attracted a lot of media attention. Stars of high-profile sports such as football, golf, tennis, boxing and motor racing often feature in lists of the world's richest people. The objective of this essay is to decide if these sportspeople should receive such large amounts of money.
- 2 It is true that not all sports stars are very well paid, but certain individuals do earn an enormous amount. The earnings of these sports stars come from a number of sources. Firstly, there are the huge salaries for some stars, for instance footballers. Secondly, there is the prize money available for winning major sporting competitions and trophies. Finally, and perhaps most lucrative for many top sports stars, are sponsorship deals and advertising contracts.
- 3 Many people argue that these stars deserve their earnings for a number of important reasons. Sports players provide entertainment, like any well-known actor or pop star. They are professional people at the top of their chosen career. In simple terms, they are the best at what they do, and should be paid accordingly. They have put in years of training to be as good as they can be at their sport.



**4** Work with a partner. Choose one of the essay titles from Exercise 2a, analyse it and discuss what you would include in it.



It can also be argued that most sports stars have a relatively short career, and so need to earn a lot of money in a short time to support them when they retire. In some sports, there is a risk of serious injury and death. Sportsmen and women should be compensated for this risk.

- 4 In contrast, some people argue that it is wrong to pay sports stars these huge amounts of money when there is so much poverty in the world. Sports stars do not save lives or really contribute much to society, apart from providing entertainment, which can be seen as unnecessary. It is also clear that these sports stars often have extravagant lifestyles, appearing in celebrity magazines and generally not using their wealth in a positive way. Some, even though they are role models for young people, actually behave very badly.
- 5 In conclusion, it is obvious that there are differences not only between sports, but also between individuals in the same sports. On balance it can be said that sports stars are worth the money they earn, as they have the ability to enhance people's lives by their achievements. They manage to unite whole countries during significant competitions, which is something even politicians are rarely able to do.

## WRITING SKILLS

### A FOR AND AGAINST ESSAY

**5** Work with a partner. How do you feel about the amount of money top sportspeople earn?

**6** Read the essay and answer the questions.

- Which sports are mentioned?
- What sources of income are mentioned?
- What is the writer's opinion?

**7** Read the essay again and match ideas a–e with paragraphs 1–5.

- arguments against the proposition
- conclusion and opinion
- introduction and restatement of question
- arguments for the proposition
- background information

**8a** **Introductions** Which of the following might you find in the opening paragraph of this type of essay?

- your opinion
- a context for the question, or background information
- your aim/target (i.e. what you are going to argue in the essay)
- a restatement of the question
- arguments and examples
- a recommendation

**8b** Look at the introduction of the essay and check your answer.

**9a** Two common ways of starting an introduction are to talk about changes over time or to generalise about the current situation.

What do opening expressions 1–7 do? Which tenses are used with each?

- Over the last twenty years, ...
- Many people nowadays, ...
- In the past decade, ...
- Since the late 1990s, ...
- These days, ...
- For centuries, ...
- At the present time, ...

**9b** Look again at the essay questions in Exercise 2a and write some opening sentences using phrases from Exercise 9a.

**10** **Formal expressions** Match formal expressions in the essay with meanings 1–8.

- My aim here is to look at ... (paragraph 1)
- like (paragraph 2)
- A lot of people feel ... (paragraph 3)
- In other words, ... (paragraph 3)
- On the other hand, ... (paragraph 4)
- It also seems to me that ... (paragraph 4)
- To sum up, ... (paragraph 5)
- Overall, ... (paragraph 5)

**11a** Work with a partner to discuss the essay questions.

- There is too much emphasis on winning in sports today. Discuss.
- Sports involving animals should be banned. Discuss.
- Men are more interested in sport than women. Discuss.

**11b** Choose one essay to plan together. Then write your essays individually, using the notes you made in Exercise 3b, the structure in Exercise 7 and expressions from Exercise 10.



## GRAMMAR

## G1 QUANTIFIERS

Use quantifiers to describe the quantity of something. We use different quantifiers with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

+ plural countable noun	+ uncountable noun	+ countable or uncountable noun
<i>few, (too) many, several</i>	<i>little, (too) much</i>	<i>hardly any, a lot of, some, all</i>

To talk about things in general, use quantifier + noun.

**Many people** prefer football.

To talk about something specific use quantifier + *of* + *the* / *my* / *our* / *these*, etc. + noun.

**Some of the people** in the survey prefer golf.

**LITTLE / FEW / A LITTLE / A FEW**

*Little* and *few* have a negative meaning similar to 'not much / not many / almost none'.

There's **little** food in the house. We'll have to do some shopping.

But *a little* and *a few* have a positive meaning similar to 'a small quantity / some'.

There's **a little** food in the fridge if you're hungry.

**SOME/ANY**

We usually use *some* in positive statements and *any* in questions and negatives.

We are playing **some** games next month, but there aren't **any** at the weekend.

## G2 DEFINITE AND ZERO ARTICLES

Use the definite article (*the*):

- when referring to something that is already known to the listener because it has been mentioned before.  
So I showed **the** photos to the police. (I've mentioned these photos before.)
- when referring to something that is already known to the listener because it is obvious from the context.  
I forgot to give **the** cat her supper. (It is obvious I'm talking about *my* cat.)
- when something is unique (including superlatives and *first, last, next, only*).  
She is **the** greatest sportswoman.
- when a defining or prepositional phrase makes the noun specific.  
It's **the** house at the top of the street.
- before the names of some geographical features, buildings and places.  
I live in **the** countryside, not **the** town.

Use the zero article (no article):

- before abstract nouns.  
You can't stop **time**.
- before general plural nouns.  
**Computers** are very powerful now.

! But if the abstract or plural noun is made specific by a defining phrase, we use an article.

**The** computers we've just bought are fantastic.

- before people's names and the names of most companies, materials, countries, mountains and lakes.  
Alexandra lives in **Italy**. She lives near **Lake Como**. She works for **Deutsche Bank**.
- before the names of types of institutions, for example *school, hospital, university*.  
My brother is about to start **school**.

! But if we are referring to a particular building, we use the definite article.

Excuse me. Is **the school** near here?

## KEY LANGUAGE

## KL EMPHASIS AND COMPARISON

EMPHASISING ADJECTIVES

an *outstanding* achievement

*exceptional* qualities

an *astonishing* performance

*extraordinary* technical skills

EMPHASISING ADVERBS

a *truly* remarkable sportswoman

She *undoubtedly* is a superstar ...

EMPHASISING EXPRESSIONS

... and *above all* her admirable personal qualities

What's also extraordinary about her is ...

*There seems to be no end* to Yuna Kim's remarkable talents

## VOCABULARY

## V1 IDIOMS

a level playing field, score an own goal, a whole new ball game, start the ball rolling, be on the ball, take your eye off the ball, move the goalposts

## V2 SELF-

self-confidence, self-control, self-defence, self-development, self-discipline, self-respect

## V3 ABSTRACT NOUNS (FROM ADJECTIVES)

agility, (agile), calm, (calm), coordination, (coordinated), courtesy, (courteous), flexibility, (flexible), tolerance, (tolerant)

## V4 AMBITION

determination, extremes, intensity, make sacrifices, obsessive, set apart

**G1 1 Choose the correct word or phrase.**

- 1 Borrow one of my pens – there are *few* / *a few* in the cupboard.
- 2 Hardly any *students* / *of students* passed the test.
- 3 There's *few* / *hardly any* music on my MP3 player.
- 4 Almost *none* / *none of* our photos came out well.
- 5 *Several* / *Several of* my friends are at university.
- 6 I need a *few* / *a little* help with my homework.
- 7 There's a *little* / *little* furniture in the flat so we'll have to buy some.
- 8 You should invest your money with my bank. *Few* / *A few* other banks offer such good interest rates.
- 9 There's far too *much* / *many* rubbish on the streets.

**G2 2 Read the text and add six definite articles.**

Quidditch is a fictional sport invented by the author J.K. Rowling for best-selling Harry Potter books. It is a ball game in which players try to score goals. There are four balls and two teams of seven players. Usually players are wizards and witches and play game by flying on their broomsticks. The goals are ring-shaped and are above the ground. The object of game is to score more goals than opposing team.

**3 Complete the sentences with either the definite article or a blank space if no article is needed.**

- 1 How far is it from \_\_\_\_\_ capital city?
- 2 Did you see \_\_\_\_\_ last episode of *Heroes*?
- 3 I've bought a new phone. \_\_\_\_\_ phone's got a fantastic camera.
- 4 Who is \_\_\_\_\_ best singer at the moment?
- 5 All children should do \_\_\_\_\_ sports when they are at \_\_\_\_\_ school.
- 6 Is that \_\_\_\_\_ house where you grew up?

**KL 4 Two managers are discussing job applicants they have just interviewed. Complete the dialogue with the words and phrases below.**

- A: So who do you prefer, Caroline or Toby?  
 B: Well Toby <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ has the right technical skills, but <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ his drive and determination really impressed me.  
 A: Yes, but there seems to be <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to Caroline's achievements. And what's <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ about her is her range of experience – her CV is <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ remarkable.  
 B: That's true, and she has <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ personal qualities – she'd get on really well with the rest of the team.
- a truly
  - b undoubtedly
  - c outstanding
  - d no end
  - e also extraordinary
  - f above all

**V1 5 Read the summary of a business meeting and use the information to complete the sentences below with the names in italics.**

Once everyone had sat down, *David* started the meeting by making some suggestions and asking everyone for their ideas. *Steve* made sure everybody had a chance to speak. *Lucy* said she wanted to talk about the marketing campaign, but then she realised she had left her notes behind, which made her look foolish. But of course *Walter* remembered that he had a summary of the campaign on his laptop, so he was able to help her with the details. We then asked *Miranda* to give a summary of the situation, but she hadn't been listening so she couldn't say much. Then *Caroline* said she wanted to discuss everybody's opinions on the new US office, but then suddenly decided she wanted us all to write our opinions in a report, which was rather annoying.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ tried to create a level playing field.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ moved the goalposts.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ scored an own goal.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ started the ball rolling.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ took her eyes off the ball.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ was really on the ball.

**V2 6 Match the sentences.**

- 1 I'm always nervous at interviews.
  - 2 I never lose my temper.
  - 3 I want to improve my skills and understanding.
  - 4 I find it difficult to make myself work hard.
  - 5 I'm not really happy with my personality and behaviour.
- a I lack self-discipline.
  - b I have a lot of self-control.
  - c I don't have much self-respect.
  - d I don't have any self-confidence.
  - e I'm interested in self-development.

**V3,4 7 Choose the correct word.**

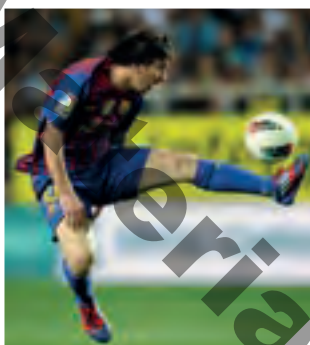
- 1 The aim of the game is not to hurt your opponent, but to demonstrate your skill and physical *agility* / *agile*.
- 2 Success in the game depends on *coordination* / *coordinated* between all parts of the body.
- 3 The gymnasts are extremely *flexibility* / *flexible* to make all the moves they do.
- 4 The coach wasn't very *tolerance* / *tolerant* when the team made mistakes.
- 5 She showed great *determination* / *determined* throughout the difficult race.
- 6 It is said you have to *make* / *have* sacrifices to get to the top in sport.
- 7 He is slightly *obsession* / *obsessive* when it comes to his training – he doesn't know when to stop!
- 8 His talent set him *apart* / *upon* from the rest of the team.



## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION LESSON 3.4 EXERCISE 7A (P. 33)

### Lionel Messi, Argentinian footballer

- Born Rosario, Argentina, 1987. Moved to Spain at the age of 13 when Barcelona FC agreed to pay for his expensive medical treatment. Was suffering a lack of hormones which limited his growth.
- Considered to be the best footballer in the world and one of the greatest players in the history of the game.
- Became a star of the Barcelona team and Argentina national team. Set many records for goal scoring, helping his team to national and international championships.
- First footballer to win four FIFA Ballon d'Or awards.
- Made history by becoming the first player to score five goals in a Champions League match. Most goals in a calendar year (2012), beating the record of German footballer Gerd Müller, which had stood for 40 years.
- Playing style: a fast, attacking style. Quicker with the ball at his feet than any other footballer. Able to change direction rapidly.
- Diego Maradona, a famous Argentinian player, says about Messi, 'I see him as very similar to me,' he told the BBC, 'he's a leader and is offering lessons in beautiful football.'



### Ye Shiwen, Chinese swimmer

- Born Hangzhou, China, 1996
- She has performed exceptionally well in World Championships and the Olympic Games at a very young age (16).
- Gold medals in the 200 and 400 metres medley in the London Olympic Games in 2012. In the 400 metres race, she was five seconds faster than her previous best time. Swam the last 50 metres of the race faster than the men's winner Ryan Lochte. Set a World record in the 400 metres race and an Olympic record in the 200 metres.



the family's sacrifici

### Roger Federer, Professional tennis player

- Born Basel, Switzerland, 1981
- Has also won five US Open titles.
- Has won every Grand Slam championship, including the French Open.
- Very sporting player. Won Sportsmanship award (voted by players) four times.
- A South African opinion poll voted him the second most trusted and respected person in the world, after Nelson Mandela.
- Style: versatile, creative, powerful play. Can play every shot in the book, and wins on all court surfaces – clay, grass and hard courts. McEnroe says, 'Federer's forehand is the greatest shot in tennis.'
- Set up the Federer Foundation in 2003. Helps young people in poor countries to take part in educational and sports projects.
- Holds many records.
- First Swiss man to win a Grand Slam title.
- Men's record for appearing in 24 Grand Slam titles.
- Won 17 Grand Slam titles.
- Only player to reach eight finals in the Wimbledon Tennis Tournament.
- Won Wimbledon seven times, equalling the record of Pete Sampras.



### Jessica Ennis-Hill, British field and track athlete

- Born in Sheffield, England, 1986.
- Had a perfect technique for hurdling by the age of 10. Won the National Schools Championships at the age of 14.
- Became interested in the heptathlon, which combines the high jump, long jump, shot put, javelin, 100-metre hurdles, 200-metre and 800-metre races. While training, went to Sheffield University and graduated in Psychology (2007).
- In 2008, had a bad ankle injury. Missed 2008 Beijing Olympics. Had a one-year break from competition.
- In 2009, won the world championships in the heptathlon and the world indoor pentathlon the following year.
- Competed in London Olympic Games in 2012. Great pressure because she was the 'Face of the Olympics'. Her image was on billboards and in the media everywhere – hopes of the nation were on her. Her first race was the 100 metres hurdles. She won easily and set a British record of 12.69 seconds.
- She was put forward as a role model for young students at a Californian high school. The presenter said to the students, 'Jessica Ennis as an international track star ... Last year, she took gold at the World Championships. Jessica Ennis is arguably the world's greatest female athlete. This young woman can fly and throw and jump. She's Wonder Woman.'





# MEET THE EXPERT

## 2 ENVIRONMENT

**1** You are going to watch an interview with Dr Andrew McGonigle, a scientist who studies volcanoes. Discuss the questions in pairs.

- 1 What do you think his job involves?
- 2 Where do you think he works?
- 3 What dangers do you think he faces?

**2** **2** Read the five topics he discusses. Watch the interview. Put the topics a–e in the order that Andrew talks about them.

- a Information about the specific volcanoes he works with
- b How volcanoes affect us
- c The problems caused by natural disasters in Italy and how they work to reduce their impact
- d How they study volcanic gases
- e What his job involves and why he finds it interesting

**3a** Work with a partner and look at the notes below. Can you remember the missing information?

- 1 Andrew studies volcanoes to understand them and try to \_\_\_\_\_ eruptions.
- 2 Volcanoes provide an opportunity to study things which happen at the \_\_\_\_\_ the Earth.
- 3 Volcanoes \_\_\_\_\_ us in lots of different ways.
- 4 Collecting samples in glass bottles provides \_\_\_\_\_, but it's also very dangerous.
- 5 They currently use \_\_\_\_\_ to fly into volcanoes and collect data.
- 6 Both Etna and Stromboli have interesting ways of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Stromboli shoots molten rocks a few \_\_\_\_\_ into the air.
- 8 Vesuvius could be the most \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe.
- 9 At the moment, evacuation in the Vesuvius area takes \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 The most important factor in working to reduce evacuation times is the dialogue between scientists and \_\_\_\_\_.

**3b** Watch the interview again and complete sentences 1–10.

**4a** Look at the job titles below. Match jobs 1–5 with descriptions a–e.

- |                     |                                  |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 an agronomist     | a studies the spread of diseases |
| 2 a seismologist    | b studies fossils                |
| 3 an epidemiologist | c studies soil and crops         |
| 4 a meteorologist   | d studies the weather            |
| 5 a palaeontologist | e studies earthquakes            |

**4b** Work with a partner. Which two jobs do you think would be most interesting? Why?

## 3 SPORT

**1** Work with a partner and discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you play any sports?
- 2 Do you prefer team sports or individual sports?
- 3 In what ways do you think athletes prepare themselves for competitions, both mentally and physically?

**2** **3** Dr Elizabeth Pummell is a sports psychologist. Watch the interview and answer the questions.

- 1 Which two of the following are the main focus of sports psychology?
  - a Using principles of psychology to improve the way athletes perform.
  - b Using participation in sport as a way of furthering the study of psychology.
  - c Studying what it takes to win competitions.
  - d Using sport as a way of treating psychological problems.
- 2 How important does Dr Pummell think the mind is in sport?
- 3 According to Dr Pummell, what lesson can we all learn from athletes?

**3a** Work in two groups:

**Group A:** Watch the video again and make notes on the questions.

- 1 Which two specific areas does she say that athletes want to work on?
- 2 Why are mental skills so important, according to athletes?
- 3 What four factors related to mental toughness does she give?
- 4 What does she encourage athletes to imagine themselves doing before a competition?

**Group B:** watch the video again and make notes on the questions.

- 1 What is important for sports to be like for young athletes?
- 2 What makes tennis mentally challenging?
- 3 What does she say about Roger Federer's mental toughness?
- 4 What is important for athletes to concentrate on?

**3b** Compare your notes with other students in your group.

**3c** Work with a partner from the other group and share information.

**4a** Choose one of the topics below, and prepare to talk about it. Think about the background to the situation and what you did in order to succeed.

- a time you stayed in control under pressure
- a time when you were nervous but succeeded
- a time when you were focused and determined

**4b** Work in groups. Share your experiences.