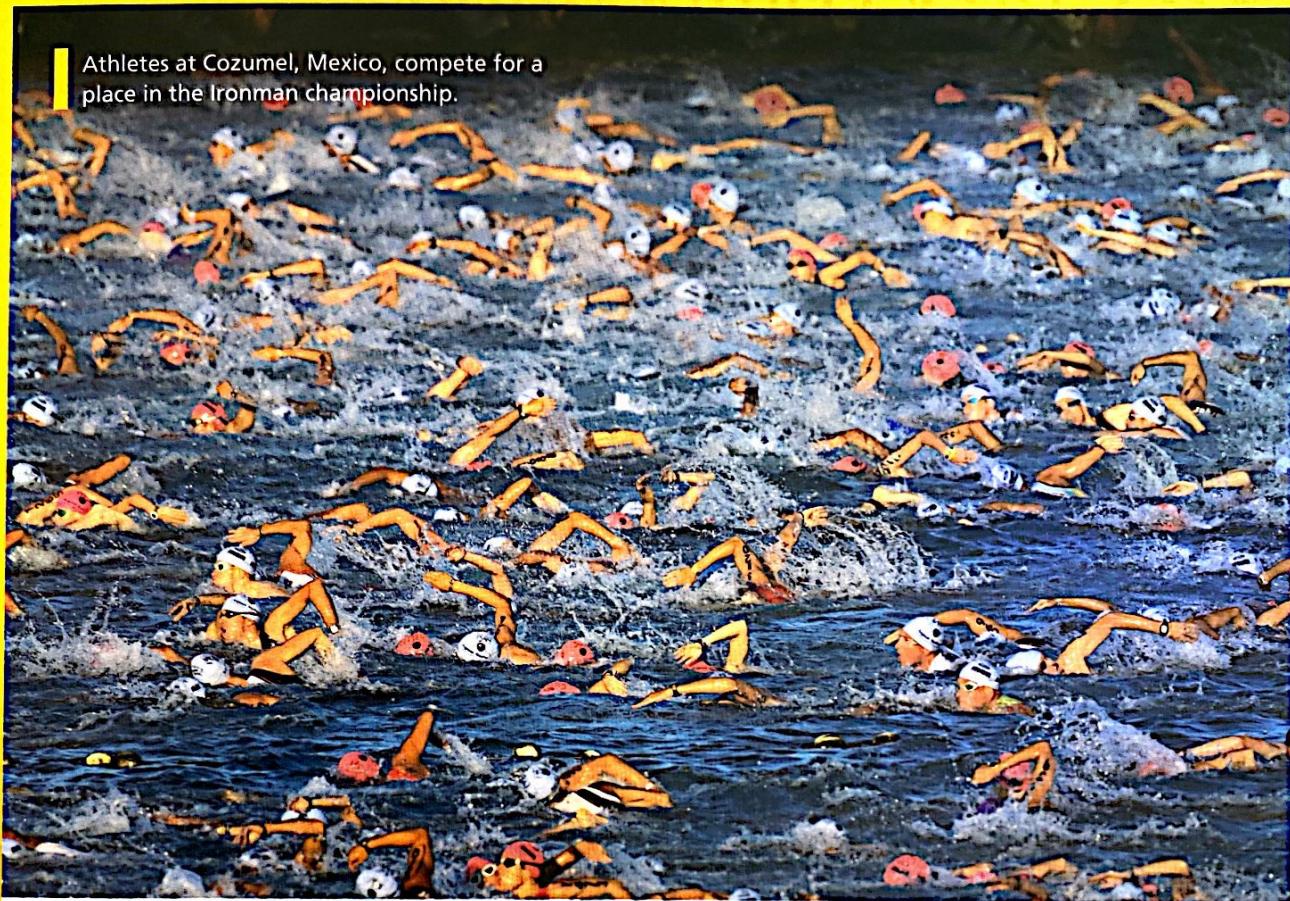


Unit 2 Competitions

Athletes at Cozumel, Mexico, compete for a place in the Ironman championship.



FEATURES

22 Crazy competitions

Making rules for new competitions

24 Winning and losing

Is competition important in sport?

26 Bolivian wrestlers

Women competing in a national sport

30 Mongolian horse racing

A video about horse racing at a Mongolian festival

1 Look at the photo. What sport is it? Do you like this kind of sport?

2 **▶ 9** Listen to someone talking about the photo. Answer the questions.

- 1 How many races are there in the Ironman competition?
- 2 How many kilometres do the competitors swim and cycle?
- 3 How many people compete?

3 Look at these words from the same family. Which word is:

- 1 a verb?
- 2 an adjective?
- 3 a noun (thing)?
- 4 a noun (person)?

competitor competitive competition compete

4 Complete the questions with the words from Exercise 3. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 In sport, are you normally a _____ or a spectator?
- 2 Do you ever _____ in sports?
- 3 What types of _____ do you like?
- 4 Are you a _____ person? Why? / Why not?

2a Crazy competitions!

Reading

- 1 Look at the title of the article and the two photos. Why do you think the competitions are 'crazy'?
- 2 Read the article. Which competition is a race between different teams? Which is a match between two teams?
- 3 Read the article again and match the sentences (1–6) with the competitions (A–B). One sentence is true for both competitions.
 - 1 Competitors start and end at the same place. A
 - 2 The rules are the same as another real sport.
 - 3 The competition is once a year.
 - 4 You use a type of transport.
 - 5 It's for teams.
 - 6 There is a time limit.
- 4 Which of the two sports would you like to play or watch? Do you have any crazy competitions in your country?

▶ 10

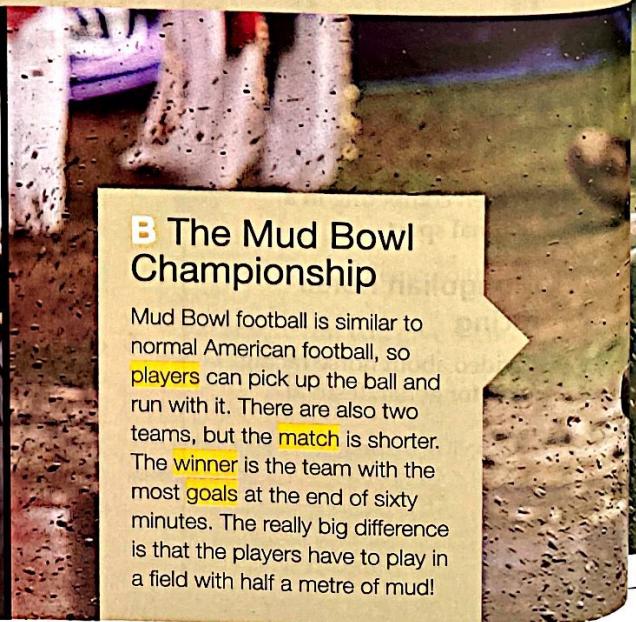
CRAZY COMPETITIONS!

There are lots of competitions in the USA and some of them are a bit crazy!



A The Idiotarod

The Idiotarod is an annual race in twenty different US cities. Each team must have five people and a shopping cart. One person usually rides in the cart and four people pull it. Teams can decorate the shopping cart but they can't change the wheels. All the teams have to start and finish at the same place but they don't have to run on the same roads. The members of each team must cross the finish line together and they mustn't finish without the cart!



B The Mud Bowl Championship

Mud Bowl football is similar to normal American football, so players can pick up the ball and run with it. There are also two teams, but the match is shorter. The winner is the team with the most goals at the end of sixty minutes. The really big difference is that the players have to play in a field with half a metre of mud!

Grammar verbs for rules

► VERBS FOR RULES

Each team **must** have five people and a shopping cart. They **can't** change the wheels.
 All the teams **have to** start and finish at the same place. They **don't have to** run on the same roads. They **mustn't** finish without the cart!
 Players **can** pick up the ball and run with it.

For further information and practice, see page 158.

- 7** Look at the sentences in the grammar box. Complete the explanations (a–d) with the verbs in bold in the grammar box.

- We use _____ or _____ when the rules say it's obligatory.
- We use _____ when it's allowed in the rules.
- We use _____ when something is not obligatory but is allowed by the rules.
- We use _____ or _____ when it isn't allowed in the rules.

- 8** Choose the correct option to complete the sentences about different sports.

- In golf, you **have to** / **don't have to** hit the ball into nine or eighteen holes.
- Competitors **can** / **mustn't** argue with the referee.
- In football, a goalkeeper is the only player who **can** / **has to** pick up the ball.
- Players **can't** / **must** throw the ball backwards in rugby.
- A referee **can** / **mustn't** send a player off the pitch when he breaks the rules of the game.
- In table tennis, the ball **has to** / **can't** hit the table.
- In tennis, the players **must** / **don't have to** win every point to win a match.



my life

► RULES FOR A COMPETITION
► AN ADVERT OR NOTICE

- 9** Complete the description of another competition with these verbs. Use each verb once only.

must have to don't have to can't can



Every year, over three hundred competitors enter the Beard and Moustache competition in Alaska. The rules are simple. You ¹ **must** be over eighteen years old and you ² **have to** have a moustache or a beard, or both. Also, you ³ **can't** put on false hair! In total, there are eighteen different categories, but competitors ⁴ **can** only enter one category. There are categories for short beards and different moustaches, so you ⁵ **have to** have the longest moustache or the biggest beard to win a prize.

Speaking my life

- 10** Work in pairs. You are going to explain the rules for a sport or competition. Choose one of the following. Make a list of six to seven rules.

- a popular sport in your country
- a popular TV quiz show or TV competition
- an annual national or international competition

*Baseball is a popular sport in my country. You **have to** play with two teams, a ball and a bat.*

- 11** Work with another pair. Take turns to explain your rules. Ask questions if you don't understand.

*Do I **have to** be over 18?*

*Can I enter the competition on my own or do I **have to** be in a team?*

► OPINIONS ABOUT SPORT ► OLYMPIC SPORTS ► INTERESTS

2b Winning and losing

Wordbuilding suffixes

- 1 Are any of the sportspeople in the photos famous in your country? Match the people with these words.

tennis player runner footballer athlete

► WORDBUILDING suffixes

You can add *-er* to some sports to describe the sportsperson: *football* → *footballer*, *golf* → *golfer*. You can add *player* to some sports: *tennis* → *tennis player*, *squash* → *squash player*. Some sports don't use the suffix *-er* or *-player*: *athletics* → *athlete*, *cycling* → *cyclist*.

For further practice, see Workbook page 19.

- 2 Look at the wordbuilding box. What is the word for a person who:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 boxes? <i>boxer</i> | 5 plays chess? <i>chess player</i> |
| 2 motorcycles? <i>motorcyclist</i> | 6 drives a racing car? <i>racing driver</i> |
| 3 plays baseball? <i>baseball player</i> | 7 does gymnastics? <i>gymnast</i> |
| 4 swims? <i>swimmer</i> | 8 goes surfing? <i>surfer</i> |

- 3 Who are the most famous sportspeople in your country? What type of sportspeople are they? (e.g. *a footballer*, *an athlete*)

Lionel Messi is very famous in my country. He's a footballer.

Listening

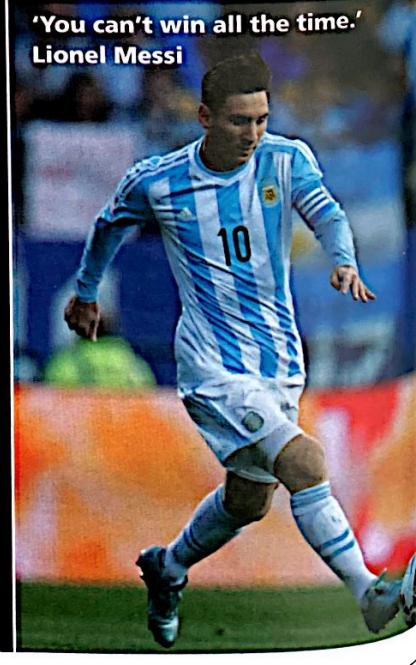
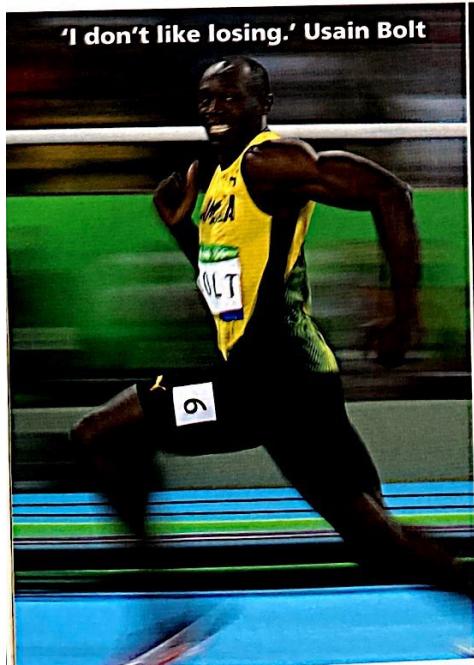
- 4 Read the quotes with the photos. Do you think winning is always important in sport? Why? / Why not?

- 5 **▶ 11** Listen to three people talking about competitive sports in schools. Match the speakers (1–3) with the opinions (a–c).

- a Speaker _____ thinks non-competitive sport is a good idea.
- b Speaker _____ thinks competitive sport is a good idea in schools.
- c Speaker _____ thinks sport in schools is a good idea but there can be a problem.

- 6 Look at these opinions for and against competitive sports in schools. Which are the opinions for (F) and which are the opinions against (A)?

- 1 Winning and losing teaches students about life. F
- 2 A lot of schools with good results don't have competitive sports. A
- 3 Children get more exercise when they try to win.
- 4 Winning isn't important as long as you do your best.
- 5 Children learn to work well in teams when they play in matches.
- 6 Students learn to work hard with competitive sports.
- 7 Some parents don't like losing and get angry with their children.
- 8 All children are different and some aren't good at sport.
- 9 Competitive sports are fun.



- 7 **▶ 11** Listen again. Which opinion from Exercise 6 does each speaker (1–3) give?

Speaker 1 1
Speaker 2
Speaker 3

- 8 Work in groups. Discuss the opinions in Exercise 6. Answer these questions.

- 1 Which opinions do you agree with?
- 2 Which do you disagree with?
- 3 Are there any other reasons for or against competitive sports in schools?

Grammar -ing form

► -ING FORM

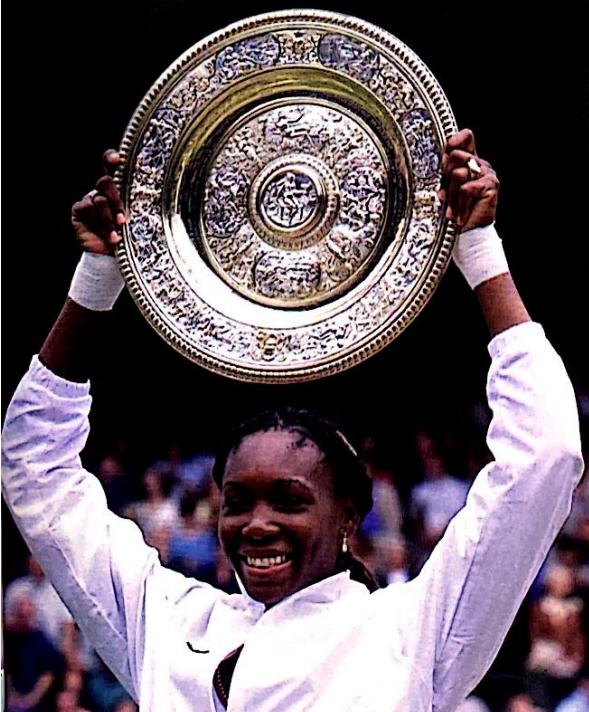
- 1 Learning to win and lose is important in a child's education.
- 2 Competitive sports in schools are good for teaching children.
- 3 Some parents hate losing.

For further information and practice, see page 158.

- 9 Look at the grammar box. Underline the verbs in the -ing form. Then match them with the uses of the -ing form (a–c).

- a It is the subject of the sentence.
- b It comes after a verb, e.g. *like*, *dislike*.
- c It comes after a preposition, e.g. *of*.

'I want to be number one. But being happy and healthy is the most important thing.' Venus Williams



- 10 Put the words in order to make quotes by famous sportspeople. Then match the -ing forms with the uses (a–c) in Exercise 9.

- 1 never / thought / losing / of / I
(Muhammed Ali, boxer)
- 2 love / I just / winning)
(Ayrton Senna, racing driver)
- 3 A champion / afraid / losing / isn't / of
(Billie Jean King, tennis player)
- 4 hate / I / losing
(Sachin Tendulkar, cricketer)
- 5 I'm / more worried about / a good person / being / than being the best football player
(Lionel Messi, footballer)
- 6 isn't / swimming / winning is / everything,
(Mark Spitz, swimmer)

- 11 **▶ 12** Choose the correct options to complete this conversation. Then listen and check.

- A: What's on TV?
B: ¹Cycle / Cycling from France. It's the Tour de France.
I love ²watch / watching it.
A: Oh no! I ³think / thinking it's boring!
B: I really enjoy ⁴see / seeing them on the mountains.
A: ⁵Sit / Sitting in front of the TV all day is not exciting.
I'm bored with ⁶do / doing nothing. Are you any good at tennis? We could ⁷play / playing this afternoon.
B: But I want to ⁸watch / watching this.
A: I see. Are you afraid of ⁹lose / losing?

12 Pronunciation /ŋ/

- a **▶ 13** Listen to six words. Tick the word you hear.

- | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|
| 1 a thin | b think | c thing |
| 2 a win | b wink | c wing |
| 3 a ban | b bank | c bang |
| 4 a sin | b sink | c sing |
| 5 a ran | b rank | c rang |
| 6 a pin | b pink | c ping |

- b **▶ 12** Listen again to the conversation from Exercise 11. Notice the pronunciation of the -ing forms.

- c Work in pairs. Practise the conversation.

Speaking my life

- 13 Work in pairs. Ask questions to find out what sports or leisure activities your partner likes. Then complete the sentences.

- A: *What sports do you love watching?*
B: *Tennis. What about you?*

- 1 I love watching _____ but my partner doesn't.
- 2 I think _____ is boring but my partner loves it!
- 3 We both enjoy _____ but we hate _____.
- 4 I'm good at _____ but my partner isn't.
- 5 My partner likes _____ but I prefer _____.

my life

► RULES FOR A COMPETITION ► OPINIONS ABOUT SPORT ► OLYMPIC SPORTS ► INTERESTS
► AN ADVERT OR NOTICE

2c Bolivian wrestlers

Reading

1 Discuss the questions.

- 1 Do many people watch boxing or wrestling in your country?
- 2 Why do some people dislike these types of sports?
- 3 What do you think about these sports?

2 Read the article about wrestling in Bolivia. Which paragraph (1–5) describes:

- a the two wrestlers before the fight? 2
- b the popularity of male and female wrestling in Bolivia?
- c Yolanda's family life?
- d the reason why a fan watches it?
- e the fight between the two wrestlers?

3 Find words in the article for these definitions.

- 1 something people watch for pleasure entertainment
- 2 the place where two wrestlers fight r
- 3 a large group of people c
- 4 the person who describes the action in a sport c
- 5 get very excited, shout and jump up and down g c
- 6 people who like a sports person or famous celebrity f
- 7 the money you earn for work s

Critical thinking reading between the lines

4 An article doesn't always tell us about how the people feel, but we can often guess. Match the people from the article (1–3) with the sentences (a–c).

- 1 Yolanda
 - 2 one of Yolanda's daughters
 - 3 Esperanza
- a 'I don't like the days when the wrestling happens.'
 - b 'I feel wonderful every time I go out there.'
 - c 'Life is very hard for people like me.'

5 Discuss the questions.

- 1 How do you feel about the women wrestlers?
- 2 Would you like to see this sport? Why? / Why not?

Word focus like

6 Look at the word *like* in these sentences. Match the sentences (1–4) with the uses (a–d).

- 1 Most people **like** football.
 - 2 Yolanda and Claudina **are like** famous pop stars.
 - 3 **Would** your daughters **like** to become wrestlers one day?
 - 4 Esperanza **likes** watching the wrestling.
- a We use *like* + noun to talk about things we enjoy.
 - b We use *like* + -ing to talk about activities we enjoy doing.
 - c We use *be/look like* to talk about similarities between people/things/actions.
 - d We use *would like* to + infinitive to talk about future plans or ambitions.

7 Match these questions with *like* (1–4) with the answers (a–d).

- 1 What do you **like** doing at the weekend?
 - 2 What kind of music do you **like**?
 - 3 Are you **like** anyone in your family?
 - 4 Where would you **like** to go on holiday next?
- a I probably look like my mother.
 - b Spain. Or Portugal maybe.
 - c Anything. Rock. Classical. I don't mind.
 - d Going to the cinema.

8 Work in pairs. Take turns to ask the questions from Exercise 7 and give your own answers.

Speaking

9 Work in groups. Can you say ten sports in the Olympic Games?

10 These six sports are not in the Olympic Games. Discuss the questions and give reasons for your answers. Try to agree.

American football baseball chess karate
skateboarding surfing

- 1 Which of the six sports do you think are the most popular?
- 2 Which sports do people not like watching?
- 3 Which two activities would your group like to have at the next Olympics?

BOLIVIAN WRESTLERS



▶ 14

In Bolivia, football is the country's national sport but the country is also famous for another sport – wrestling. Local people like watching the wrestling and it's very popular with tourists. It's an exciting mixture of sport, drama and entertainment. When modern wrestling started in Bolivia in the 1950s, the competitors were all men, but nowadays women are also competing in the ring.

10 The city of El Alto is a good place to watch the wrestling. Hundreds of spectators go to the fights in the evening. This evening, the crowd is sitting round a huge wrestling ring and they shout: 'Bring them on! Bring them on!' Suddenly, the commentator is speaking into a microphone: 'Ladies and Gentlemen. It's time for Yolanda and Claudina!' The crowd is screaming with excitement as two women in colourful clothes enter the ring.

15 Yolanda and Claudina are like famous pop stars. They smile and wave to their fans. The music stops and the referee starts 20 the fight. Claudina jumps on Yolanda. Then Yolanda throws Claudina on the floor. As Claudina lies on the floor, Yolanda smiles and waves to the crowd. Then, Claudina gets up and pushes Yolanda onto the ground. One minute Yolanda is winning. The next minute, Claudina is winning. The spectators 25 go crazy!

Away from the ring, many wrestlers are women with families. At home Yolanda has a normal and quiet family life. She has two daughters and she makes clothes for a living. Her father was also a wrestler, so it's a family tradition. In answer to the 30 question, 'Would your daughters like to become wrestlers one day?' Yolanda says they wouldn't. She answers: 'My daughters ask me why I do this. It's dangerous and they complain that wrestling doesn't bring any money into the house.' So why does she do it?

35 Yolanda loves wrestling because of her fans, and she has lots of them. One of her fans is called Esperanza Cancina. She pays \$1.50 (a large part of her salary) to sit near the ring. Esperanza likes watching the wrestling because she says: 'We laugh and we forget our problems for three or four hours.'



my life

► RULES FOR A COMPETITION ► OPINIONS ABOUT SPORT ► OLYMPIC SPORTS ► INTERESTS
► AN ADVERT OR NOTICE

2d Joining a group

Speaking

- 1 Work as a class or in groups. Interview different people. Find someone who:

- 1 is a member of a team or club.
- 2 has to go to regular meetings (e.g. every week).
- 3 pays to be a member.
- 4 competes with their team or club.

Real life talking about interests

- 2 Look at the adverts. Which information (1–4) is in each advert? Underline the information.

- 1 when the club meets
- 2 the membership fee
- 3 reasons to join
- 4 how to contact the club

A

Would you like to **get fit** and **make new friends?**

Join our running groups for beginners and for more experienced runners. It's non-competitive and fun. 7 p.m. every Wednesday. Call Mike for details on 0776 58945.

B

Join us and WIN a new camera!

The Barton Photography Club welcomes new members. We are a busy club with regular speakers. Join before 1st March and enter our summer photography competition. First prize is a new XP8ii camera! The entry fee is 15 euros (including membership). Visit www.bartonphotoclub.com to join.



C

Theatre group

Have fun with a local theatre group. We are looking for actors to be in a musical comedy this summer. You must be available twice a week starting 2nd April. Enthusiasm is more important than talent!

Write to Mandy Giles on mandy76@dmail.com

- 3 ► 15 Two people are looking at the adverts in their local newspaper. Listen to their conversation and number the adverts in Exercise 2 in the order they discuss them.

- 4 ► 15 Listen again and complete the sentences.

- 1 You're really doing that.
- 2 Well, joining something else?
- 3 Are you acting?
- 4 I standing up in front of people.
- 5 I'm good at singing.
- 6 Go I think you'd enjoy it.
- 7 I think I'd join this on Wednesday evenings.
- 8 It like fun. you come too?

- 5 Match the sentences in Exercise 4 with the three categories in the box.

► TALKING ABOUT INTERESTS

Talking about interests and abilities

Do you like taking photos?

I'm good at acting.

I'm (not) interested in photography.

Talking about plans

I'd like/prefer to join a running club.

I wouldn't like to do it.

Recommending and encouraging

It looks interesting.

Go on.

I think you'd enjoy it.

You should do it with me.

6 Pronunciation silent letters

- 16 Some letters in English words are not pronounced. Listen to these words from the conversation and cross out the silent letters. Then listen again and repeat.

- 1 interested
- 2 should
- 3 friends
- 4 write
- 5 half
- 6 what

- 7 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Would you like to join one of the clubs in Exercise 2? Why? / Why not?
- 2 What other types of clubs would you like to join? Why would you like to join them?

2e Advertising for members

Writing an advert or notice

- 1 What makes a good advert and a bad advert? Think about adverts you like and don't like in magazines, on TV or online.
- 2 Read the advice about how to write effective adverts and notices. Then look at the adverts on page 28. Answer these questions.
 - 1 Which advert follows most of the advice?
 - 2 How could you improve the other adverts?

How to WRITE EFFECTIVE ADVERTS AND NOTICES

- Start with a good headline. You could ask a question or solve a problem.
- The advert should explain the reasons for buying something or joining a club.
- If possible, offer something for free or a prize.
- Include any other important information (dates, times, location, etc.).
- Photos, pictures or images always help.

- 3 Work in pairs. You are going to plan a new club. Discuss the questions.
 - 1 What type of club is it? (e.g. a chess club, a tennis club, a walking group)
 - 2 Who is the club for?
 - 3 Are there any rules for members?
 - 4 Is there a membership fee? How much is it?
 - 5 How often will it meet?
- 4 Plan and write an advert for your club.

5 Writing skill checking your writing

- a** It is important to check your writing for mistakes before people read it. Read these sentences from adverts and find one mistake in each sentence. Circle the mistake and write the correct symbol from the correction code.

- 1 Would you like to learn a musical instrument? *P*
- 2 Enter our exciteing competition!
- 3 **Are you good at play tennis?**
- 4 **We meet at Tuesdays and Thursdays.**
- 5 It's fun way to get fit. *X*
- 6 **Join this club new!**
- 7 Get healthy and play yoga.
- 8 Call peter on 077 237 5980.

Writing correction code

Sp	=	spelling mistake
MW	=	missing word
P	=	punctuation mistake
Prep	=	preposition mistake
Gr	=	grammar mistake
WO	=	word order mistake
C	=	capital letter mistake
WW	=	wrong word

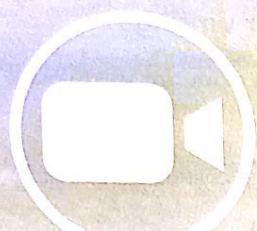
- b** Read your advert from Exercise 4 again. Are there any mistakes?
- 6 Display your adverts around the classroom. Walk around and read about each other's new clubs. Think about these questions.
 - Which clubs would you like to join?
 - Which adverts are effective? Why?



my life

► RULES FOR A COMPETITION ► OPINIONS ABOUT SPORT ► OLYMPIC SPORTS ► INTERESTS
► AN ADVERT OR NOTICE

2f Mongolian horse racing



Children compete in a horse race at the Naadam festival, Mongolia.

Before you watch

1 Work in groups. Look at the photo of horse racing in Mongolia. Answer the questions.

- 1 Do you have horse racing in your country?
- 2 How popular is it as a sport?

2 Key vocabulary

Read the sentences. The words in bold are used in the video. Match the words and phrases with the definitions (a-h).

- 1 In the Olympic Games, the winners receive a gold **medal**.
 - 2 I got 100% in the exam so I feel very **proud** of myself.
 - 3 A religious man **blesses** all the people.
 - 4 The grass is very **rich** at this time of year.
 - 5 My horse can run **like the wind**.
 - 6 At the festival, there were **displays** by actors and performers.
 - 7 In the USA, a **rodeo** is very famous for its cowboys and exciting to watch.
 - 8 In this competition, I have one main **rival** who always tries to beat me.
- a asks a god (or gods) to protect something
 b pleased because you've done something well
 c good to eat
 d shows or presentations
 e a round piece of metal given in competitions
 f very quickly
 g a competition where people try to stay on wild horses
 h person who competes with you

While you watch

3 Watch the video and number these actions in the order you see them.

- a Mukhdalai's horse wins the race.
- b A horse rider carries a flag 1
- c The riders leave the starting point.
- d A religious woman blesses the horses.
- e Mukhdalai receives first prize.
- f A horse rider picks up poles.
- g Two men wrestle.
- h Two men ride wild horses in the rodeo.

4 **2.1** Watch the video again. Choose the correct option (a-b).

- 1 The 'Naadam' is a type of _____.
 a festival
 b horse race
- 2 Mukhdalai and Namjin are _____ who compete against each other.
 a horse riders
 b trainers
- 3 Mukhdalai and Namjin _____ each other.
 a like
 b don't like
- 4 There are about _____ horses competing in the race.
 a twenty
 b eighty
- 5 The starting point is at the _____ of a hill.
 a top
 b bottom
- 6 _____ is wearing green and white.
 a Mukhdalai's son
 b Namjin's son
- 7 Mukhdalai's horse is in first place for _____ race.
 a the whole
 b part of the
- 8 Namjin's horse was in _____.
 a first place
 b its first race

After you watch

5 Vocabulary in context

a **2.2** Watch the clips from the video. Choose the correct meaning of the words and phrases.

b Work in pairs. Ask and answer these questions.

- 1 What are some annual celebrations in your country?
- 2 What famous races (e.g. Formula 1 racing) do you watch? Who usually takes the lead and wins? Does the same competitor usually finish a long way ahead of the rest?
- 3 Do you ever do any races such as running or cycling? Can you keep up with the others? Or do you often slow down and fall back?

6 Work in pairs. Write five questions about the Naadam festival in the video.

What is the Naadam festival famous for?

7 Work with a new partner. Take turns to ask and answer your questions from Exercise 6 about the Naadam festival.

UNIT 2 REVIEW AND MEMORY BOOSTER

Grammar

- 1 Choose the correct options to complete the text about an unusual competition.

The first bed race was in Knaresborough, UK, in 1966. The rules are simple. Each team ¹ can / has to race with one bed on wheels. There are six people in a team and one passenger. The team ² must / doesn't have to have either six men or six women, or you ³ can / can't race with a team of three men and three women. The passenger ⁴ has to / doesn't have to be an adult but he or she ⁵ doesn't have to / can't be younger than twelve years of age. The time limit for the race is thirty minutes and you ⁶ mustn't / have to take longer.

- 2 **» MB** Work in pairs. What sports do these people play? Say two rules for each sport.



- 3 Complete the sentences with the -ing form of these verbs.

feel go learn lose watch win

- 1 _____ to speak another language is very useful.
- 2 Sport is good for _____ healthy.
- 3 Peter hates _____ any type of game.
- 4 Trying is more important than _____.
- 5 We're bored of _____ this match.
- 6 I love _____ to the cinema after work.

- 4 **» MB** Complete the sentences in your own words using -ing forms. Then tell your partner.

- 1 _____ is very good for you.
- 2 I'm really interested in _____.
- 3 I don't like _____.

I CAN

use verbs for rules (including modal verbs)
use the -ing form

Vocabulary

- 5 Write the missing vowels in these words connected with sport. Race with your partner to see who can finish first.

1 R_C_	6 B_S_B_LL
2 G__LS	7 W_NN_R
3 CR_WD	8 F_NS
4 M_TCH	9 T_M
5 F_N_SH L_N	10 B_X_R

- 6 Answer these questions with four of the words from Exercise 5.

- 1 What do you have to cross in a race?
- 2 What is the opposite of a loser?
- 3 What type of competition is Formula One?
- 4 What are the group of people who like a sport person or team?

- 7 **» MB** Work in pairs. Choose four more words from Exercise 5 and write four questions. Then work with another pair and ask and answer your questions.

I CAN

talk about sport and sports people

Real life

- 8 Complete the conversation. Write one word in each gap.

- A: Are you interested ¹ painting?
There's a new evening course at my college.
B: I'm afraid I'm not very good ² art.
A: I'm not either, but I'd like ³ learn.
Go ⁴ You should do it with me.
B: Sorry. What about doing something else?
A: ⁵ you like taking photos? There's also a course for that.
B: Actually, that looks interesting.

- 9 **» MB** Complete these sentences in your own words. Then tell your partner.

- 1 I'm good at ...
- 2 I wouldn't like to ...
- 3 I'm also interested in ...
- 4 I think I'd enjoy learning ...

I CAN

talk about my interests