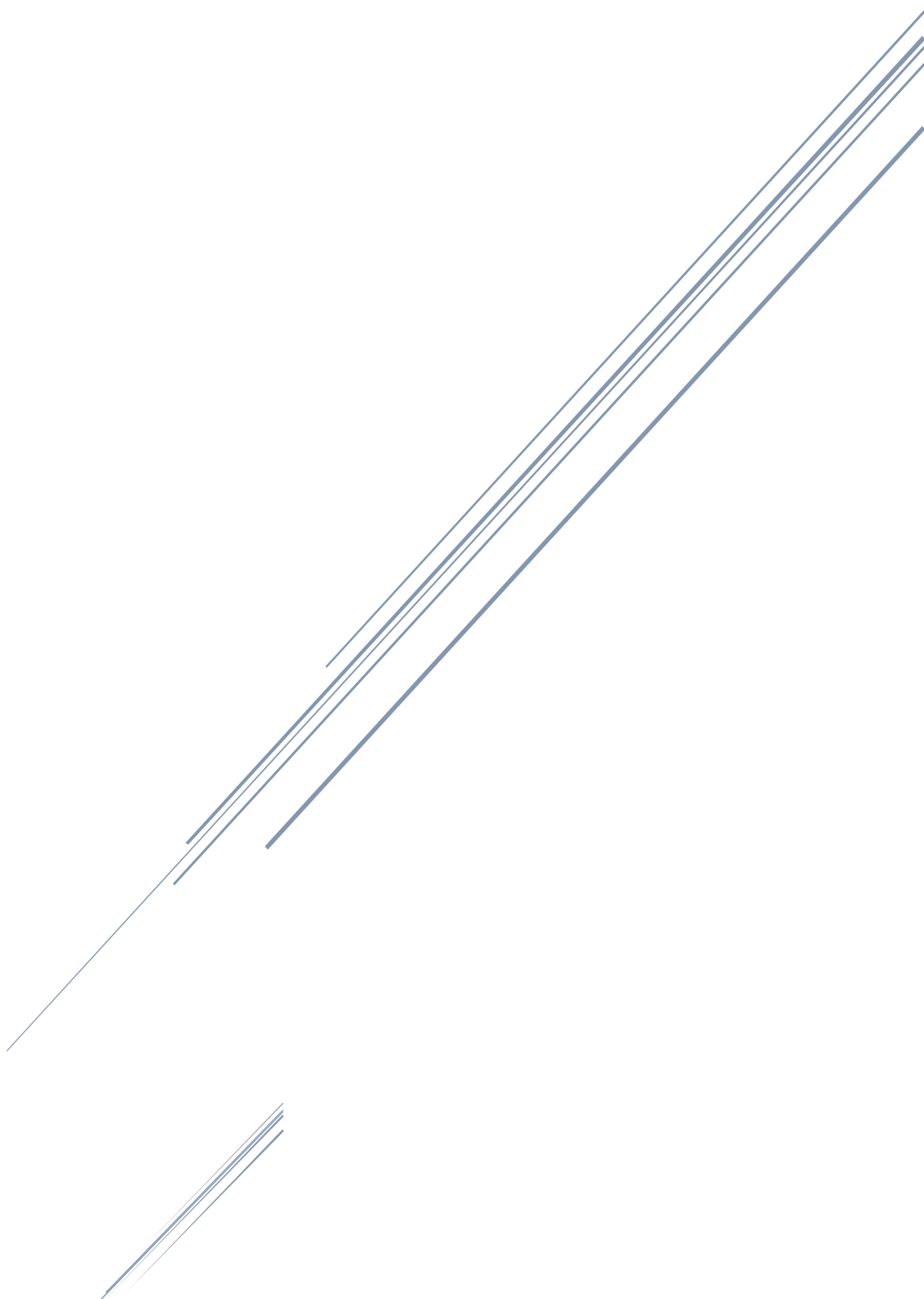


LEISURE

SESSION 10

TOPICS

- Talking about leisure
- Discussing likes and dislikes
- Describing feelings about experiences



Input 10.1A(i)**Leisure as an opposite**

Read the text aloud, taking turns with your partner.

What is leisure? You could say it's the opposite of work. This is actually a good way to think about leisure time, in order to make the most of it, because a good way to spend your spare time is to do the opposite of what you do the rest of the time.

So if you have a physical, outdoor job, it's good to stay in for an evening, just lying on the couch watching TV. If you spend the week working indoors, your first priority might be to go out and get some exercise and some fresh air – maybe go for a walk. The opposite of sitting at a desk.

Making the most of your free time is also about being in different places. If you're at home a lot (for example, because you look after your kids full-time), then you probably want to get out of the house – to go out for the day, or take a real break and go away for a few days. Or if you take the train to work five days a week, on Saturday morning you probably won't want to go into town via the same rail track or walk around town just a couple of streets from your office. Better to be some.

As the saying goes, "A change is as good as a rest".

Discuss these questions with your partner:

1. What “opposite” does the article talk about?
2. What examples of opposites does the article give?

Input 10.1A(ii)**Leisure as an opposite**

Exercise 1: Use the words below to complete the phrases about leisure time. You will need to use one of the words twice.

along around away for in into on out over

What is leisure? You could say it's the opposite of work. This is actually a good way to think about leisure time, in order to make the most of it. Because a good way to spend your spare time is to do the opposite of what you do the rest of the time.

So if you have a physical, outdoor job, it's good to (1) stay for an evening, just lying on the couch watching TV. If you spend the week working indoors, your first priority might be to (2) go and get some exercise and some fresh air – maybe (3) go a walk. The opposite of sitting at a desk.

Making the most of your free time is also about being in different places. If you're at home a lot (for example, because you look after your kids full-time) then you probably want to get out of the house – to (4) go for the day, or take a real break and (5) go for a few days. Or if you take the train to work five days a week, on Saturday morning you probably won't want to (6) go town via the same rail track, or (7) walk town just a couple streets from your office. Better to be somewhere else.

As the saying goes, "A change is as good as a rest".

Exercise 2: Use some of the words below, and your own words, to complete 1–3. Then compare your sentences to those in the article in Input 10.1A(i).

away for go in out stay

To make the most of your free time, think of leisure as an "opposite". For example:

1. If you have a physical, outdoor job, in your leisure time it's good to
[] .
2. If you spend the week working indoors, sitting at a desk, in your leisure time it's good to
to [] .
3. If you look after your kids full-time at home, in your leisure time it's good to
[] .

Input 10.1B**Words that go together**

Listen to your teacher read a text out for you about a man's leisure activities. Underline the correct option.

1. We quite often have friends in/over for the evening.
2. My wife and I occasionally go out for/to a meal.
3. We go at/to the movies.
4. We get a night away/out, in town, from time to time.
5. We like having an evening back/in, watching TV on some weekends.

Input 10.1C

Language summary

We use these phrases to talk about free time activities

stay in

go out

go for a walk

go out (for the day)

go away (for a few days)

go into town

walk around town

have friends over

go out for a meal

go to the movies

have a night out

have an evening in

Input 10.2A**To or -ing, or both?**

Underline the correct forms of the words in **blue** below. Sometimes there are two correct answers.

1. I really enjoy **garden / to garden / gardening**. I find it relaxing, mentally, being outdoors – even though it can be hard work, physically.
2. I hate **play / to play / playing** board games. When I'm with friends or family, I'd rather just **chat / to chat / chatting**.
3. I can't stand **watch / to watch / watching** football on TV. Although I don't mind **watch / to watch / watching** certain other sports.
4. I love **cook / to cook / cooking**, which is why I enjoy **have / to have / having** people over for dinner.
5. But I don't really enjoy **do / to do / doing** it for a lot of people. I prefer **have / to have / having** a fairly small number of guests.

Input 10.2B**Like or dislike?**

Here are four examples of things people like doing, or don't like doing in their free time:

- Watching TV serials
- Eating out
- Playing board games (e.g., Chess, Monopoly, Ludo) or card games (e.g., Rummy, Bridge)
- Cooking

Discuss in your group how much do you like or dislike these pastimes?

Now, tell the class whether your views were similar or different to the other group members. How strong were the likes or dislikes they expressed?



Input 10.2C

Language summary

We talk about likes and dislikes by saying:



I **love** it.

I **really like** it.

I **really enjoy** it.



I **like** it.

I **enjoy** it.



I **don't mind** it.



I **don't like** it.

I **don't enjoy** it.



I **hate** it.

I **can't stand** it.

We talk about preferences by saying:

I prefer / **I'd prefer** that.

I'd rather do that. (I'd = I would)

With these words we can use either **to** or **-ing**:

love to do

like to do

hate to do

prefer to do

love do**ing**

like do**ing**

hate do**ing**

prefer do**ing**

With these words, we always use **-ing**:

enjoy do**ing**

can't stand do**ing**

Input 10.3A**Corporate entertainment and team building**

Read the article below with your partner and discuss the question given.

We tend to think we know our colleagues quite well. However, it's difficult to really understand people when you only ever see them in the same boring workplace. So, to get to know colleagues better, does it help to spend time with them in more amusing situations? If so, does that help to build better teams? Judging by the size of the market for "corporate entertainment", the answer to both questions is "yes".

The idea of corporate entertainment is to allow groups of colleagues to do something more interesting than they do in the office – to help with team building, or as a reward for hard work. Many events start with an exciting activity, e.g. kart racing or paintball – often something quite physical and tiring. After, there's a more relaxing social session, usually over a meal or drinks. This allows co-workers to chat about their experiences – and especially about the surprising things that normally sensible colleagues did.

What's the article about, and how is it connected to the words in the title?



Describe your feelings in these situations:

1. working in the same office every day
2. a physical activity such as kart racing or paintball
3. a social session over a meal or drink

Input 10.3B

Language summary

Experiences can be described as:

It was *interesting*.

It was *boring*.

It was *relaxing*.

It was *tiring*.

It was *amusing*.

It was *exciting*.

It was *surprising*.

It was *amazing*.

We can feel:

I was *interested*.

I was *bored*.

I was *relaxed*.

I was *tired*.