

3

Sport

3.1 FAIR PLAY

IN THIS UNIT

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- 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 _____ | |

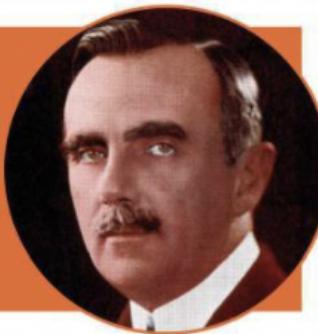
7b Match the idioms with their meanings.

- 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.



Group 1: t'ai chi, karate, kick boxing (kickboxing), cricket, boules, curling, bullfighting, lacrosse

Group 2 : Japan, Thailand, China, Scotland, Spain, France, India, Canada, the USA.





Interviewer How long have you been doing karate?

Kevin Coles

OK. My time in karate is just over 32 years now. I started back in 1981 in my final year at university down in Bath and I've been training ever since on the basis of something like between two and five times a week. So, 32 years in karate. Like, we say it takes about five to six years to get to black belt – that's what we say is the beginning of karate. So I achieved my black belt in 1987 and since then I've been working my way as a black belt through the various levels and I'm now at the fifth level of black belt.

Interviewer

What gives you the most satisfaction in teaching karate?

Kevin Coles

Well, I think I'm going to sum it up with one word. Impact ... having an impact on people – our students – students who now these days range from four to ... I was going to say 64, but we've had someone of 73 in one of our clubs. We can measure progress through different belts – something which was introduced in the West. These days, people need to measure their achievement, and that's good. It's a way to distinguish different levels. And when students achieve their new belt ... I take tremendous joy in seeing their reaction, you get smiling faces, you get some children coming up and saying, 'Wow, it's the best day of my life.' I mean, for the adults it may be simply an expression of relief – the fact that they've got through an exam 20 years after having left school and not taking anything of this like before. But I'd like to take that a step further. I take greatest satisfaction from witnessing the change in a student's approach and attitude. When I see students who cross a barrier from just doing movements to feeling or living their karate, then I feel great – we've made a change somewhere, and I can think of a number of incidences where I've had, say, children who are floppy and not really with it, and after a certain level something snaps – all of a sudden they are down in their stances, they're breathing, they're concentrating, they're looking, things are working, and for me that's a case of ... well, between us, them and me, we've made a change.

Interviewer

Is it a hobby or is it more of a way of life?

Kevin Coles

Yeah, this is a classic question, really. I mean, for most people who do it these days it's undoubtedly a hobby. Mmm, for some, lessons learnt in karate can be part of their life, it can become part of their life if they do it for longer and longer.

Interviewer

Why do people start karate?

Kevin Coles

The majority of the new starters these days are children and either they are attracted themselves by the glamour and excitement of karate, the martial arts, they've seen it on TV, they've enacted it on their PlayStation games, they see the noise, the excitement, they see the fast-flowing kicks, and so on. Or it may be because their mum or dad has encouraged them to attend. And there could be the twin attractions there of karate instilling discipline and control in their children. As is increasingly the case these days, maybe things don't work at home, parents are out at work more often. Maybe the school doesn't instil discipline. Very often these days, teachers are restricted in terms of what they can say and do and parents bring their children and say 'sort them out'. And the kid can also, from a parent's perspective, their child can also learn stuff which enables them to look after themselves, and that's an admirable aim in itself because everyone's fearful of their child being out of their sight.



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.

- 5 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

10 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

15 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.

20 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

25 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.

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



MARTIAL ARTS



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.*

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.



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. ¹_____).
- for superlatives (e.g. ²_____).
- 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. ³_____).
- with certain idioms (e.g. ⁴_____).
- 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. ⁵_____).
- with plural countable nouns referring to things in general (e.g. ⁶_____).
- with uncountable nouns referring to something in general (e.g. ⁷_____).

→ 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 | 4 tennis players, wrist injuries |
| 2 university | 5 tennis players, courts |
| 3 game, captain | |



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.

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 Shewen / 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

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.

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

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.





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.

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



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

- a arguments against the proposition
- b conclusion and opinion
- c introduction and restatement of question
- d arguments for the proposition
- e background information



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

- 1 your opinion
- 2 a context for the question, or background information
- 3 your aim/target (i.e. what you are going to argue in the essay)
- 4 a restatement of the question
- 5 arguments and examples
- 6 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?

- 1 Over the last twenty years, ...
- 2 Many people nowadays, ...
- 3 In the past decade, ...
- 4 Since the late 1990s, ...
- 5 These days, ...
- 6 For centuries, ...
- 7 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.

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



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

- 1 There is too much emphasis on winning in sports today. Discuss.
- 2 Sports involving animals should be banned. Discuss.
- 3 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.

H.W.

<https://www.ieltsadvantage.com/2015/03/02/ielts-writing-task-2-agree-disagree-lesson/>

Writing Skills: 'for and against' essays (2)

Drag the words and phrases to correct places in these extracts from the essay. There are four extra words and phrases you do not need.

Keyboard instructions ▾



1 It is true that some of these billionaires know nothing of football but others do. In fact, there seem to be two types of billionaire owners. DRAG ITEM HERE, there are those who really love football, such as Mr Roman Abramovich of Chelsea Football Club in London. Then there are those who....

2 DRAG ITEM HERE these billionaires are destroying the game.

3 DRAG ITEM HERE, people can say that the quality of football is higher than it used to be in England with a mix of British and international players.

4 DRAG ITEM HERE, there are arguments for and against rich billionaires buying football teams in England.
DRAG ITEM HERE, I believe it is a good thing ...

OLD H.W.

Vocabulary: idioms (1)

Drag the words into the correct spaces in the text extracts.

Keyboard instructions ▾

their eye off the ball	an own goal	on the ball	a whole new ball game	a level playing field
	the ball rolling	the goal posts		

Move

Extract 1: A student essay

Technology and the Internet are developing so quickly that our lives are also constantly changing. For younger people, this means that they cannot afford to take their eye off the ball regarding changes to computer languages, apps, or the appearance of new forms of social media. For older people, people in your grandparents' generation, a simple visit to the supermarket can be DRAG ITEM HERE for them.

Extract 2: A magazine article

Money – in very large amounts – has completely transformed English football over the last 20 years. 'Super' clubs, such as Chelsea and Arsenal, mean that there is no longer DRAG ITEM HERE in the English game. Some believe that Manchester United started DRAG ITEM HERE in 2002 when they paid a record £29.3 million for Leeds United player Rio Ferdinand.

Extract 3: A football manager's autobiography

By August, we thought we had finally come to an agreement on the goalkeeper's contract, when suddenly his agent demanded *more* changes and *more* money. Me and Terry were in shock – I could also see from Terry's face that we were both thinking the same thing: 'Who does this muppet* think he *is*?'

Luckily for the club, Terry's the kind of guy who's always DRAG ITEM HERE. He told me things couldn't go on like this anymore, and I agreed. We warned them that if they kept moving DRAG ITEM HERE we would simply end the deal – no contract, no money, nothing. The agent and the player scored DRAG ITEM HERE by not listening to me – we stopped all negotiations and refused to meet with them. And that's how we finally managed to sign up one of the best young goalkeeper's in UEFA's history ...

**muppet* (noun) informal – a stupid person

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.

Vocabulary: idioms (2)

Complete the idioms with one word in each gap.

- 1 How can we ever hope to succeed when they keep moving the goalposts all the time? Last week, they said we only had to pass one exam, now they say we have to pass three!
- 2 Things are going to change very quickly on this project so we need someone who is very flexible and who never takes their eyes off the ball.
- 3 How can there be a level playing field in the Olympics when rich and powerful countries spend so much money on training their athletes compared to poorer nations?
- 4 OK, so I'd like us to brainstorm some ideas about fair play in sport. Eva – could I ask you to start the ball rolling for everyone by giving the class your ideas first?
- 5 First I forgot my keys, then I found out I'd left my phone at home as well. I'm really sorry but I didn't sleep well last night so I'm just not on top form this morning.
- 6 Basically, the company scored an own goal when they claimed that all their products were environmentally friendly. The next day it was reported in the news that their factories had caused a lot of pollution in Senegal.