

- 5 Work in pairs. Ask questions to complete the sentences for both of you with the names of any sports or leisure activities.
- I love watching _____ but my partner doesn't.
 - My partner likes _____ but I prefer _____.
 - I think _____ is boring but my partner loves it!
 - We both enjoy _____ but we can't stand _____.
 - I'm good at _____ but my partner isn't.

Do you like *-ing*?

What do you like *-ing*?

Are you good at ...?

Vocabulary and listening talking about sports

- 6 Write about the six sports in Exercise 1. Use these words to say where you play each sport and what you need. Then think of two other sports you like and describe them in a similar way.

where you play	what you need
court course field pool ring track	ball bat car club gloves goggles net racquet

Example:

You play golf on a golf course. You need a golf club and a ball.

- 7 Work in pairs. Take turns describing a sport for your partner to guess.

*The two teams play on a field.
They use a bat and a ball.*

Baseball

- 8 7 Listen to three people talking about sports. Make notes in the table.

	Which sport are they discussing?	Do they like or dislike it?	Why do they do it?
Maria			
Paulo			
Kali			

coach (n) /kəʊtʃ/ a person who trains sports people

Grammar *like + -ing / 'd like to*

- 9 Read sentences a and b. Answer the questions (1–2).
- I like playing tennis so much that I'm working with a tennis coach.
 - One day I would like to become a professional player.
- Which sentence describes a future ambition?
 - Which sentence is true now and talks about a general feeling?

► 'D LIKE TO

would ('d) like + to + infinitive

She'd like to play tennis later.

He'd love to become a boxer one day.

They wouldn't like to judge the competition.

For more information and practice, see page 157.

- 10 Make sentences about each pair of pictures using these words. Use *like + -ing* and *'d like to*.



- 1 love / drive / formula one cars



- 2 like / play golf



- 3 not like / lose

Speaking

- 11 Write down three ambitions for the future, one true and two false. Read them to each other and guess which are false.

I'd like to become a rock star.

No, you wouldn't.

I'd like to jump from an airplane with a parachute.

Yes, you would.

2b Crazy competitions!

Reading

- 1 Look at the photos of competitions (A–C) in the article. Which do you think is a fight, a game, and a race?
- 2 Read about the competitions and check your predictions in Exercise 1.

- 3 Match the sentences (1–7) with the competitions (A–C).

- 1 Competitors run from one place to another.
- 2 You can win money.
- 3 The competition is once a year.,
- 4 You use some kind of vehicle.,
- 5 The rules are the same as for a real sport.
- 6 It's for teams.,
- 7 There is a time limit.

- 4 Which of these sports would you like to play or watch? Do you have crazy competitions in your country?

Crazy competitions!

Ross McDermott and Andrew Owen travel around the United States going to different festivals. They blog about their experiences on *The American Festivals Project*. Many of the festivals are also competitions.

A The Idiotarod -----

The Idiotarod is an annual race in New York City. Each team must have five people and a shopping cart. They can decorate their carts 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 teams can choose their route but the members of each team must reach the finish line together. And they can't finish without the cart!

B Mud Bowl Championship -----

Mud Bowl football is similar to normal American football. The game is shorter but there are two teams and a referee. The winner is the team with the most points at the end of sixty minutes. The only real difference is that the players have to play in a foot and a half of mud!

C Combine Harvester Fight -----

Combine harvesters are normally found on farms, but for one day every summer in the small town of Hillsdale, Michigan, farmers compete against each other for a prize of \$1,500. For three hours, the giant machines have to fight until only one combine harvester is still moving.



2c Bolivian wrestlers

Reading

- 1 Look at the photos on pages 26 and 27. Before you read, do you think the statements (1–3) will be true (T) or false (F)? Read the article and check your predictions.

- 1 Wrestling is popular in Bolivia.
- 2 Only men can wrestle in public.
- 3 People earn a lot of money doing it.

- 2 Read the article again. Which paragraph (1–6) describes:

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

- 3 Find words in the first three paragraphs of the article to match these definitions.

- 1 three words meaning a large group of people at a performance or sporting event:
a_____, s_____, c_____
- 2 two verbs meaning to speak loudly and make a lot of noise:
s_____, s_____
- 3 to clap your hands together:
a_____
- 4 people who support someone famous:
f_____
- 5 to get away from someone or something:
e_____
- 6 three verbs to describe fast movements:
j_____, s_____, t_____

Critical thinking reading between the lines

- 4 An article doesn't always tell us everything about how the people feel, but we can often guess. Match these 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 there's wrestling.
 - b I get a wonderful feeling every time I go out there.
 - c Life can be hard for people like me.

Word focus like

- 5 Look at the sentences from the article. Match *like* in each sentence (1–4) with its meaning (a–d).

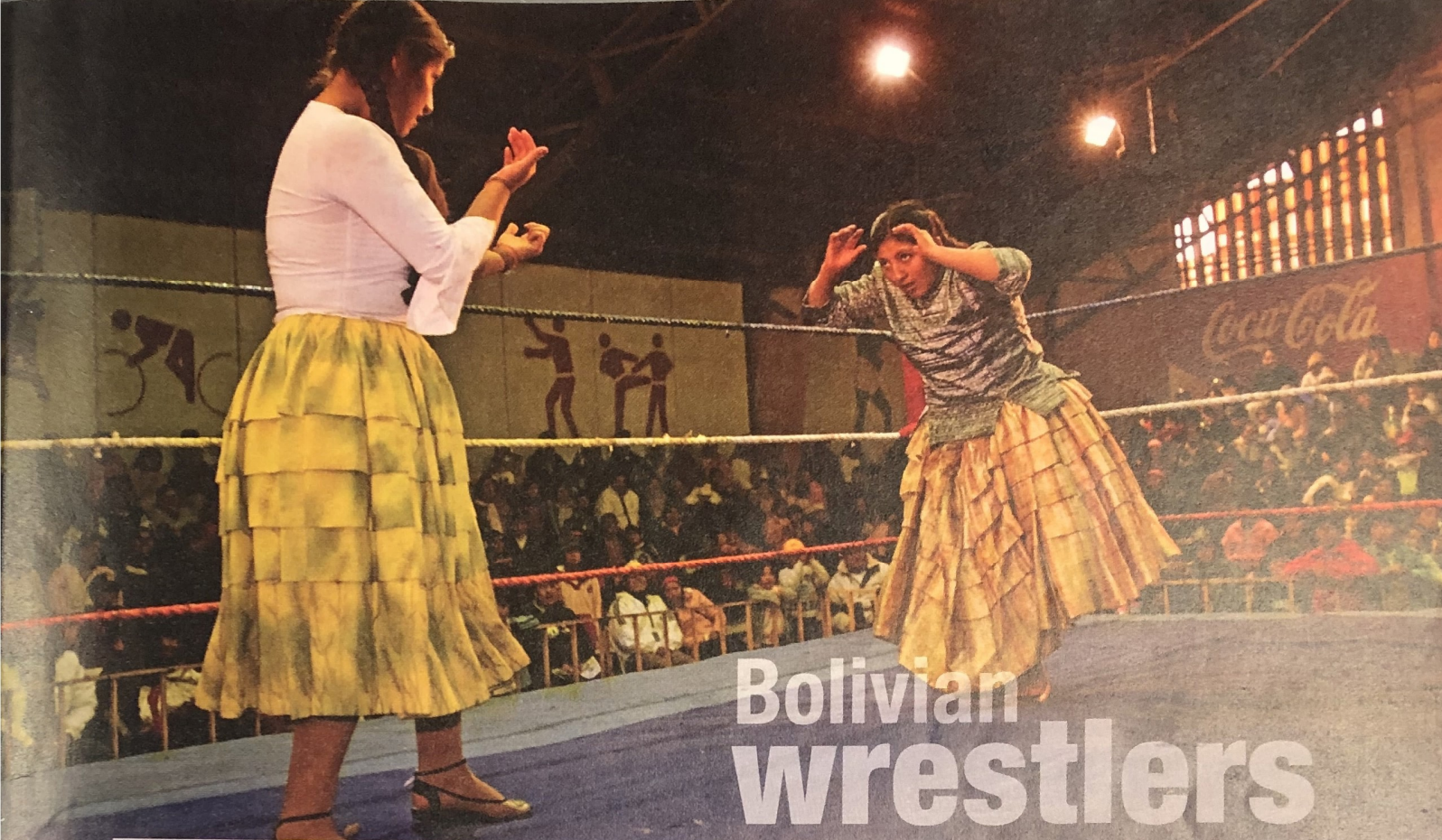
- 1 Would they **like** to become wrestlers one day?
 - 2 Yolanda and Claudina walk through the crowds **like** pop stars.
 - 3 Esperanza explains why she **likes** watching wrestling.
 - 4 She also has two daughters who both look **like** her.
- a enjoy in general
 - b want to do in the future
 - c behave in a similar way
 - d have a similar appearance

Speaking

- 6 Discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you like watching women's sports in your country? Would you watch women's wrestling?
- 2 How important are sports and athletes in your country? Do any of them act like stars?
- 3 Why do you think most people like watching sports?





Bolivian wrestlers

In El Alto in Bolivia, an audience is sitting around a huge wrestling ring. The spectators are getting impatient and so they start to scream, "Bring them on! Bring them on!" Suddenly, an announcer speaks into the microphone: "Ladies and gentlemen. It's time for Yolanda and Claudina!" The crowd shouts and applauds with excitement.

Two women enter. Yolanda and Claudina walk through the crowd like pop stars. They smile and greet their fans until suddenly the music stops. Both women jump into the wrestling ring and within seconds, Claudina hits Yolanda. Yolanda grabs Claudina. Claudina tries to escape, but Yolanda doesn't let her go. She spins Claudina around and throws her down on the floor. The audience goes crazy!

As Claudina lies on the floor, Yolanda is smiling and waving to the crowd. She doesn't see Claudina get

up behind her. Then Claudina pushes Yolanda onto the ropes. The crowd shouts at her. Yolanda throws Claudina out of the ring, and the crowd cheers with happiness. One minute Yolanda is winning. The next minute, Claudina is winning.

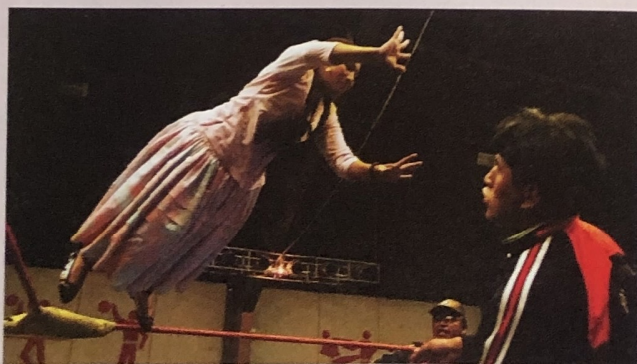
Wrestling in Bolivia is incredibly popular, and after a hard day's work many people love watching this mixture of sport, drama, and entertainment. Usually, the wrestling matches are between men wearing masks and special costumes. But in El Alto, where it's especially popular, you can also see women wrestling.

Yolanda is one of the top women wrestlers. Her father was also a wrestler so it's a family tradition. During the day she makes clothes. She also

**The women wrestlers fight here and we laugh
and forget our problems for three or four hours.**

has two daughters who both look like her. Would they like to become wrestlers one day? Yolanda doesn't think so. "My daughters ask me why I do this. It's dangerous and they complain that wrestling doesn't bring any money into the house." But Yolanda loves wrestling because of her fans, and she has lots of them!

One fan called Esperanza Cancina pays \$1.50 (a large part of her salary) to sit near the ring. She explains why she likes wrestling: "It's a distraction. The women wrestlers fight here and we laugh and forget our problems for three or four hours."



2d Joining a club

Speaking

1 Who is a member of a club or local group in your class? Ask them these questions.

- 1 Does the club have regular meetings? How often?
- 2 Do you pay a membership fee? How much is it?
- 3 What are the benefits of being a member?
- 4 Does it ever hold competitions?

Look at the ads (A–C). In groups, ask each other which of these questions they each answer.

A

Would you like to get fit and make new friends?

Our running club meets at 7 p.m. every Wednesday.

We run in two groups:

- Beginners (for anyone)
- Experienced (for runners who can do 12 miles or more)

It's noncompetitive and a fun way to get fit!

Call Esteban Lopez at 617-555-3697.

B Join us and **WIN** a new camera!

The Barton Photography Club welcomes new members. We are a busy club with regular speakers at our club meetings. Join before March 1, and you can also enter our summer photography competition to win a new camera! The \$15 entry fee includes club membership for a year. Visit www.bartonphotoclub.com to sign up.



C

Community Theater

A local theater group is looking for actors to be in a musical this summer. You must be available twice a week starting April 2. Enthusiasm is more important than talent!

Contact Mandy Giles at mandy76@gmail.com



Real life talking about interests

2 Read this conversation where two friends discuss the ads. Number the ads in the order they are discussed.

- A: Hey! Have you seen this ad?
- B: Yes, but I have so much work at the moment, I don't have time.
- A: Taking photos is a good way to relax.
- B: I can take a good one of friends and family but I'm not very creative with it.
- A: Alright. Well, what about joining something else? Are you interested in acting?
- B: You're joking. I hate standing up in front of people. And it's a musical. I'm not very good at singing.
- A: But it says here enthusiasm is more important than talent. Try it. I think you'd enjoy it.
- B: Emm, well maybe but I think I'd prefer to join this on Wednesday evenings. It looks fun. Why don't you come too?
- A: Me? But I can't even walk twelve miles, never mind run it.
- B: No, but that's the point. Look, there's even a beginner's group. You should do it with me.

3 In pairs, practice the conversation. Then find examples that meet each category in the box.

▶ TALKING ABOUT INTERESTS

Asking about interests

Do you like taking photographs?

Talking about interests (and likes/dislikes)

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

I'm good at acting.

I wouldn't like it.

I'm (not) interested in photography.

Recommending and encouraging

It looks interesting.

I think you'd enjoy it.

You should do it with me.

4 Pronunciation silent letters

9 Some letters are not pronounced in English words. Listen to these words and cross out the silent letters.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 people | 2 should | 3 friends |
| 4 evenings | 5 something | 6 what |

5 Work in pairs. Imagine you are interested in joining a club. Talk about each ad in Exercise 1 and each other's interests. Then choose a club to join.

3c Last days of the rickshaw

Reading

- 1 Look at the photo of the rickshaw in the article on page 39. Why do you think people choose this kind of transportation? What are the advantages?
- 2 Read the first paragraph of the article. Which of these words and expressions describe Kolkata?

busy / highly-populated / noisy / polluted / quiet
safe for pedestrians

- 3 Read the second and third paragraphs of the article. Which arguments in favor of rickshaws does it mention?

Rickshaws are useful because...

- 1 they are better in traffic jams.
- 2 they can travel down small streets.
- 3 they don't produce pollution.
- 4 they are good for shopping.
- 5 they are cheaper than other public transportation.
- 6 they always travel during the monsoons.

- 4 Read the last paragraph. Choose the reason (1-3) that local officials and politicians don't ban rickshaws.

- 1 There isn't much other employment for the drivers.
- 2 The tourists want them.
- 3 The drivers don't want to go back to the countryside.

Vocabulary transportation verbs

- 5 Find these verbs in the article and underline them and the noun that follows.

catch take (x2) pick up miss drop off
get on / off

Example:

catch a train

- 6 Replace the verbs in bold in the sentences with a verb of similar meaning from Exercise 5.

- 1 Do you want me to **get** the children from school?
pick up
- 2 We need to **leave** the train at the next station.
- 3 I was late and I nearly didn't **get on** my flight.
- 4 Go! You don't want to **not catch** your flight.
- 5 I should **travel by** a taxi. It's much quicker.
- 6 Ask the driver to **leave** the children at school.

Ban-prohibit

Critical thinking reading between the lines

- 7 Based on the article, which of these statements do you think people in Kolkata often say about rickshaws?
 - 1 "Rickshaw drivers always blow their horns so loudly."
 - 2 "They represent our city!"
 - 3 "They shouldn't be on the roads!"
 - 4 "They're very useful."
 - 5 "You can never find a rickshaw when you need one."
 - 6 "Rickshaws are cruel."

Speaking

- 8 Work in groups. Make a list of the reasons for and against keeping rickshaws in Kolkata. Use the information in the article and add your own ideas.

Example:

Rickshaws don't have engines so they are quiet and don't pollute the air.

- 9 You are going to have a debate to decide if Kolkata should ban rickshaws. Each person in the group has a role. Choose one of the roles below and decide if your person wants to ban rickshaws or not. Choose arguments for or against from your list in Exercise 8 and plan your arguments for the debate. When you are all ready, discuss the topic and try to find a solution.

- a rickshaw driver in Kolkata
- a local politician who wants to modernize Kolkata
- a foreign tourist visiting the city
- a local person who uses rickshaws for shopping and sending the children to school
- a taxi driver in the city

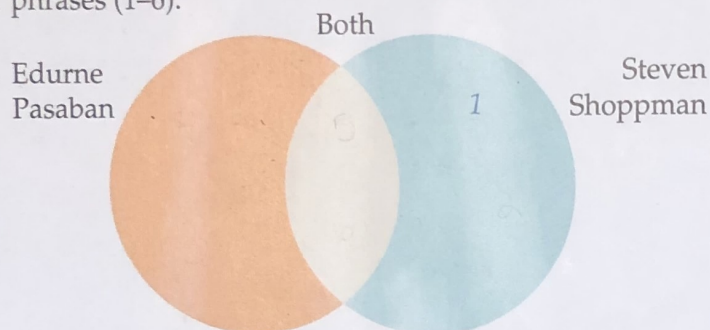
In my opinion we should ban rickshaws because ...

I think rickshaws are good for the city because ...

4a Adventurers of the year

Reading

- 1 Read the article and complete the diagram with the phrases (1–6).



- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 born in the US | 4 is famous |
| 2 traveled around the world | 5 finished the adventure |
| 3 qualified in engineering | 6 loves adventure |

- 2 Answer the questions.

- 1 What was Edurne's biggest challenge?
- 2 Why is she famous?
- 3 What was the men's ambition?
- 4 What was the men's biggest risk?

Grammar simple past

- 3 Underline all the verbs in the past tense in *The Mountaineer* section of the article. Answer the questions.

- 1 What do you add to regular verbs in the simple past?
- 2 What auxiliary verb do you use to make the verb negative?

ADVENTURERS of the YEAR

EVERY YEAR, READERS OF NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE VOTE FOR ADVENTURERS OF THE YEAR. HERE ARE TWO OF THEM.

THE MOUNTAINEER

As a child, Edurne Pasaban lived in the mountainous Basque region of Spain. She climbed her first mountain when she was fourteen. In college, she studied engineering but she didn't want a nine-to-five job. In May 2010, she finished her biggest challenge: climbing the world's fourteen tallest mountains. Edurne is famous for her many climbing achievements, but she didn't climb in order to become famous. "For me," she says, "adventure is a way of life."

THE ROAD TRIPPERS

Steven Shoppman and Stephen Bouey were old friends who grew up together in Denver, but they knew each other a lot better after their adventure. They both had an ambition to go on a road trip around the world. From 2007 to 2010, they drove through 69 different countries and covered 76,000 miles (122,000km). They took a big risk when they went across a minefield (see photo). They also got help from lots of people and they found that the world wasn't as dangerous as they thought!



road trip (n) /'rəʊd ,trip/
a long journey by road

4 Pronunciation /d/, /t/, or /ɪd/

16 Listen to the -ed ending of these regular verbs. Write /d/, /t/ or /ɪd/, then listen again and repeat.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 lived /d/ | 4 studied | 7 decided |
| 2 finished /t/ | 5 waited | 8 climbed |
| 3 wanted /ɪd/ | 6 looked | |

► SIMPLE PAST

He climbed the mountain.
He didn't climb a mountain.
Did he climb a mountain?

For more information and practice, see page 159.

5 Find the past tense form of these irregular verbs in *The Road Trippers* section of the article in Exercise 1.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 be <u>was / were</u> | 6 grow up <u>grew up</u> |
| 2 drive <u>drove</u> | 7 have <u>had</u> |
| 3 find <u>found</u> | 8 know <u>knew</u> |
| 4 get <u>got</u> | 9 take <u>took</u> |
| 5 go <u>went</u> | 10 think <u>thought</u> |

6 Complete the text about another adventurer with the simple past form of the verbs.



THE PHOTOGRAPHER

Reza ¹ was born (be born) in Tabriz, Iran, in 1952. He ² studied (study) architecture at the university in Tehran but he ³ did not become (not / become) an architect. When he was a teenager, Reza ⁴ loved (love) photography and, after college, he ⁵ got (get) a job with a local newspaper as a photographer. But he ⁶ did not want (not / want) to take photos of local news and in 1978 he ⁷ went (go) abroad and he ⁸ takes (take) photos of wars. These days he works for National Geographic magazine.

7 Read the text in Exercise 6. Answer the questions.

- When was Reza born?
- Where did he study architecture?
- What did he do after college?
- Did he want to take photos of local news?
- When did he go abroad?

► SIMPLE PAST QUESTIONS

When were you born? In 1989.
What did you study in college? Economics.
Did you go abroad when you were young?
Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

For more information and practice, see page 159.

8 Working in pairs, read the article in Exercise 1 again and write questions for these answers (1–6). Check your answers with your teacher.

- In the mountainous Basque region of Spain.
- When she was fourteen.
- Engineering.
- From 2007 to 2010.
- A minefield.
- That the world wasn't as dangerous as they thought.

Speaking

9 Write eight to ten questions to ask your partner about his or her past. Use some of these prompts to help you.

where / born? where / live?
what subjects / like / at school?
go / college? what job / want?
what / do after that?

10 Take turns interviewing each other. Make notes about your partner's answers.

11 Swap partners and describe your first partner's life.

Chan was born in Hong Kong in 1982 ...