

G expressing movement

V sports, expressing movement

P word stress

Where did you run?

I ran around the park.



## 1 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION sports; word stress

- a What sports can you see in the photos?
- b **10.1** Underline the stressed syllable in these sports. Listen and check.

base|ball bas|ket|ball cy|cling gym|na|stics hand|ball ka|ra|te  
rug|by ski|ing so|c|cer te|nnis track and field vo|lley|ball  
wind|sur|fing yo|ga

- c Put the sports in the correct column. Add two more sports to each column.

play (sports with a ball)	go (+ verb + -ing)	do
baseball	cycling	gymnastics

## 2 SPEAKING

Ask and answer with a partner. Give and ask for as much information as you can.

### SPORTS – YOU LOVE THEM OR YOU HATE THEM

- Do you play any sports or do any exercise?
- Yes. What? Do you enjoy it?
  - No. Why not? Did you play more sports or do more exercise in the past? Why do you do less now?
- Which sports do you think are the most exciting to watch?
- Which sports do you think are the most boring?
- Are you (or is anyone in your family) a fan of a sports team? Which one? Do you (or they) go to their games?
- Have you ever been to any live sporting events?
- What is the most exciting sporting event you have ever been to or watched on TV?

## 3 VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR expressing movement

- a **10.2** Listen to the soccer commentary. Complete the sentences.



He goes <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ one defender, and another! The goalkeeper's coming <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ him. Matthews shoots. And the ball goes <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the goalkeeper and <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the goal!

- b **p.162 Vocabulary Bank** Expressing movement

- c Complete the sentences with a verb from the list.

hit kick run throw

- 1 In basketball you have to \_\_\_\_\_ the ball **through a hoop**.
- 2 In soccer you have to \_\_\_\_\_ the ball **into a goal**.
- 3 In tennis you have to \_\_\_\_\_ the ball **over a net**.
- 4 In the 800-meter race you have to \_\_\_\_\_ twice **around the track**.

- d **p.144 Grammar Bank 10A**

- e Look at the photos in 1 again and complete the sentences with a verb and a preposition.

- 1 She's jumping over the bar.
- 2 He's \_\_\_\_\_ the ball \_\_\_\_\_ the hoop.
- 3 She's \_\_\_\_\_ the ball \_\_\_\_\_ the net.
- 4 She's \_\_\_\_\_ the mountain.
- 5 He's \_\_\_\_\_ the track.
- 6 He's \_\_\_\_\_ the ball \_\_\_\_\_ the goal.
- 7 He's \_\_\_\_\_ the line.

#### 4 READING & SPEAKING

- a Do you ever watch women's sports? Are they team sports or individual sports? In your country, are there any women's sports that are as popular as men's?
- b Read some comments people posted on a forum. Find one person who obviously prefers women's sports and one who obviously prefers men's sports.
- c Read comments A–F again and match them to the main point that each person is making.
- 1 ☐ Women soccer players don't complain as much as men.
  - 2 ☐ Men's tennis matches are more boring than women's.
  - 3 ☐ People will never enjoy watching women playing team sports as much as watching men.
  - 4 ☐ Men are always better athletes than women.
  - 5 ☐ We should let men and women play together on the same teams.
  - 6 ☐ Watching women doing individual sports is as interesting as watching men.
- d Look at the **highlighted** sport words in the comments. What do they mean? How do you pronounce them?
- e Check (✓) the comments you agree with on the website. Then compare with a partner. Say why you agree, and what you think about the other comments.

#### 5 WRITING

- a Do you see people playing sports or exercising in your town or city? What do you see them doing?
- b **Wp.119 Writing** An article  
Read about parkrun, and then write an article.

## Why aren't women's sports as popular as men's?

### Send us your thoughts

- A** I actually prefer watching women's tennis. Men usually hit the ball so hard, especially when they **serve**, that their **opponent** can't **return** it, so it's less exciting to watch.  
**RichSmith** 12:22 pm
- B** I think we should open up men's soccer to women. Then we could compare, person to person, how well each player performs, and teams could be made up of the best players, both men and women. That's true of most **team** sports, actually.  
**WayneKeys** 12:27 pm
- C** Women's sports that are identical to men's sports – soccer and basketball, for example – will never be as popular as men's, because men are faster, stronger, and more athletic. On the other hand, sports that highlight the strengths of female **athletes** – tennis, gymnastics, **ice skating** – are popular. But it's interesting that none of those are team sports.  
**Brandi** 3:02 pm
- D** Brandi, I think you're right about the difference between team and individual sports. When I watch the Olympics (winter and summer), I enjoy the women's and men's individual events equally. The women probably run / swim / ski a little slower than the men, but I can't really tell, and it's just as exciting.  
**Lynn228** 3:12 pm
- E** Most people want to watch the best sports people perform at the highest level. If you compare top male and female athletes, physical differences mean that women are always inferior athletes to men.  
**SimonB** 12:58 pm
- F** In men's soccer, the players fall all the time and act like babies. The women don't do that. I've read research that says that women hardly ever pretend to be hurt. And when they *are* hurt, they get up again 30 seconds faster than men.  
**ZoeCruz** 8:25 pm

## 7 AN ARTICLE

a Read the article once. Why does the writer enjoy parkrun?

- 1 Because it helps her to lose weight.
- 2 Because she likes exercising with other people.
- 3 Because she likes getting up early.

b Read the article again and fill in the blanks with an adjective from the list.

faster friendly healthy local overweight young

c What is each paragraph about? Match paragraphs 1–4 to the correct summary.

- ☐ She recommends the activity and explains why.
- ☐ She says when and why she started doing it. She gives more details about when and where she does it now.
- ☐ She gives basic information about the activity.
- ☐ She explains why she enjoys it.

- d You are going to write an article with four paragraphs about an activity that you enjoy in your free time. Plan what you're going to write in each paragraph. Look at the **highlighted** phrases, and make a list of useful phrases connected with your activity.
- e Write an article with the title "Why I love \_\_\_\_\_." Write four paragraphs.
- f Check your article for mistakes (grammar, punctuation, and spelling). Show it to other students in the class. How many of them do the same activity? How many of them would like to try it?

← p.79



# Why I love parkrun

Rachel Farrah

- 1 Parkrun organizes free **five kilometer runs** all over the world. Every Saturday morning, in countries around the world, **people meet at a park and go for a run** together. After the run, you get a text message that tells you your time, so you can see that you're **getting** <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ and in better shape.
- 2 I started doing parkrun three years ago. I was <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ and stressed, and a friend invited me to go to the <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ run with him. I really didn't want to go at first, but **after a few weeks I felt much better**. Now, I try to do it every Saturday, and **I've done more than 100 runs** since I started.
- 3 I love parkrun because of the people who do it – the atmosphere is really <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, and it's much **more fun and motivating to run with other people**. I know that **my running friends** will be in the park at the same time every weekend, and that makes me get up and get out of the house.
- 4 It doesn't matter if you're old or <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, male or female, fast or slow – if you want a <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ start to the weekend, you should try it! And if there isn't a parkrun in your town or city, maybe you should start one!

## 10A expressing movement



The ball **went over** the goalkeeper's head and **into** the goal.



He **drove out of** the garage and **along** the street.



I **ran over** the bridge and **across** the park.

- To express movement, we use a verb of movement, e.g., *go, come, run, walk*, etc., and a preposition (or adverb) of movement, e.g., *up, down, away*, etc.

### come or go?

We use *come* for movement toward you, and *go* for movement away from you.



### in or into? out or out of?

We use *into* / *out of* + noun.

Come **into** the living room.

He went **out of** the house.

We use *in* / *out* if there isn't a noun.

Come **in**.

He went **out**.

## 10B word order of phrasal verbs

- What time do you **get up**?  
I don't usually **go out** during the week.
- Put on** your coat. **Put** your coat **on**. **Put** it **on**!  
**Turn off** the TV. **Turn** the TV **off**. **Turn** it **off**.
- I'm **looking for** my glasses.  
A Have you found your glasses?  
B No, I'm still **looking for** them.

- A phrasal verb = verb + particle (preposition or adverb), e.g., *get up, go out, turn on, look for*.  
1 Some phrasal verbs don't have an object, e.g., *get up, go out*.  
2 Some phrasal verbs have an object and are separable. With these phrasal verbs we can put the particle (*on, off*, etc.) before or after the object.  
• When the object is a pronoun (*me, it, him*, etc.) it always goes between the verb and particle.  
*Here's your coat. Put it on. NOT Put on it.*  
3 Some phrasal verbs have an object and are inseparable, e.g., *look for*. With these phrasal verbs the verb (e.g., *look*) and the particle (e.g., *for*) are never separated.  
*I'm looking for my glasses. NOT I'm looking my glasses for.*
- See **Phrasal verbs** p.163.

## 10C the passive: be + past participle

- Present:** *am / is / are* + past participle
- + 20 billion pieces of Lego **are produced** every year.
  - CDs **aren't used** very much nowadays.
  - ? **Is** Spanish **spoken** in New Mexico?

- Past:** *was / were* + past participle
- + The hot-air balloon **was invented** by two Frenchmen.
  - Stamps **weren't invented** until 1840.
  - ? When **was** the watch **invented**?

- We can often say things in two ways, in the active or in the passive.  
*Alfred Nobel **invented** dynamite. (active)*  
*Dynamite **was invented** by Alfred Nobel. (passive)*
- In the **active** sentence, the focus is more on **Alfred Nobel**.
- In the **passive** sentence, the focus is more on **dynamite**.
- We often use the passive when it isn't known or isn't important who does or did the action.  
*My car **was stolen** last week.*  
*Volvo cars **are made** in Sweden.*
- We use *by* to say who did the action.  
*The Lord of the Rings was written **by** Tolkien.*

## 10A

### a Circle the correct word.

I lost my cell phone signal when we went *across* / *through* a tunnel.

- 1 We ran *to* / *down* the ocean, and jumped *into* / *out of* the water.
- 2 If you go *over* / *past* the bank, you'll see the supermarket on the right.
- 3 James walked *along* / *across* the street until he came to a big house.
- 4 Look! We're flying *on* / *over* the mountains now.
- 5 The dog started to run *toward* / *to* me, but then it suddenly stopped.
- 6 We biked *over* / *out of* the bridge and *in* / *into* the park.
- 7 In the 800-meter race, the runners run *around* / *across* the track twice.
- 8 The cat suddenly ran *across* / *through* the road.

### b Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Alex jumped *into* his car and drove away.

- 1 When I was walking under the bridge, a train went \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 2 Come \_\_\_\_\_. The door's open.
- 3 This is the first floor. Go \_\_\_\_\_ the stairs – the office is on the second floor.
- 4 He walked \_\_\_\_\_ the café and ordered some lunch.
- 5 Go \_\_\_\_\_ of the building and turn left.
- 6 Go \_\_\_\_\_! I don't want to talk to you.
- 7 I bike \_\_\_\_\_ a big hill on my way home. I go really fast!

← p.78

## 10B

### a Circle the correct form. If both are correct, check (✓) the box.

Turn off your cell phone / Turn your cell phone off before the movie starts. ✓

- 1 Tonight I have to look my little sister after / look after my little sister. ☐
- 2 Let's go out this evening / go this evening out. ☐
- 3 I'll drop off the children / drop the children off at school. ☐
- 4 My brother is looking for a new job / looking a new job for. ☐
- 5 You should throw away those old jeans / throw those old jeans away. ☐
- 6 I don't like shopping for clothes online – I prefer to try them on / try on them before I buy them. ☐
- 7 Take off your shoes / Take your shoes off before you come in. ☐
- 8 We're meeting my mother tomorrow – I think you'll really get along with her / get along her with. ☐
- 9 If the jacket doesn't fit, take back it / take it back to the store. ☐
- 10 What time do you get up in the morning / get in the morning up? ☐

### b Complete the sentences with *it* or *them* and a word from the list.

back on (x2) out up (x2)

I can't hear the radio. Turn *it up*.

- 1 Your clothes are all over the floor. Pick \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Here's your coat. Put \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 A What does this word mean?  
B Look \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 To get your passport there are three forms. Please fill \_\_\_\_\_ now.
- 5 You remember that money I lent you? When can you give \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 A Is the game on TV?  
B I don't know. Turn \_\_\_\_\_ and see.

← p.81

## 10C

### a Complete with the present or past passive.

The Eiffel Tower *was completed* in 1889. (complete)

- 1 Many of the things we use every day \_\_\_\_\_ by women. (invent)
- 2 In the US, most children \_\_\_\_\_ in public schools. (educate)
- 3 DNA \_\_\_\_\_ by Watson and Crick in 1953. (discover)
- 4 This morning I \_\_\_\_\_ by the neighbor's dog. (wake up)
- 5 Baseball \_\_\_\_\_ in the summer in the US. (play)
- 6 The songs on this album \_\_\_\_\_ last year. (write)
- 7 Millions of toys \_\_\_\_\_ in China every year. (make)
- 8 Carols are songs that \_\_\_\_\_ at Christmas. (sing)
- 9 These birds \_\_\_\_\_ in Canada. (not usually see)
- 10 The London Eye \_\_\_\_\_ on December 31, 1999, to celebrate the new millennium. (open)

### b Rewrite the sentences in the passive, beginning with the highlighted words.

Shakespeare wrote *Hamlet* in 1603.

*Hamlet was written by Shakespeare in 1603.*

- 1 Christopher Wren designed *St. Paul's Cathedral*.
- 2 A small Italian company produces *this olive oil*.
- 3 The Russians discovered *Antarctica* in 1820.
- 4 Spielberg didn't direct *the Star Wars movies*.
- 5 Van Gogh painted *Sunflowers* in 1888.
- 6 The Chinese didn't invent *glass*.
- 7 J.K. Rowling wrote *the Harry Potter books*.
- 8 They make *Hyundai cars* in South Korea.

← p.83

### a Match the words and pictures.

- ☐ **under** the bridge /'ʌndər/
- ☐ **along** the street /ə'lɒŋ/
- ☐ **around** the lake /ə'raʊnd/
- ☐ **through** the tunnel /θru/
- ☐ **into** the store /'ɪntu/
- ☐ **across** the road /ə'krɒs/
- ☐ **over** the bridge /'oʊvər/
- ☐ **up** the steps /ʌp/
- ☐ **past** the church /pæst/
- ☐ **toward** the lake /'təʊəd/
- ☐ **down** the steps /daʊn/
- ☐ **out of** the store /'aʊt əv/

#### **across or through**

We use **across** to talk about movement from one side to the other of something that has "sides," like a square, a street, or a river, e.g., *He swam **across** the river.*

We use **through** to talk about movement from one side to the other but "in something," e.g., a forest, a tunnel, a crowd, e.g., *We walked **through** the crowds and reached the empty streets on the other side.*

### b 10.3 Listen and check.

#### **away and back**

We use **away** to express movement to another place, e.g., ***Go away!** I don't want to speak to you. The man **ran away** when he saw the police officer.*



We use **back** to express movement to the place where something or somebody was before, e.g., *After dinner we **went back** to our hotel. Their dog ran away and never **came back**.*



**ACTIVATION** Cover the words and look at the pictures. Where did the woman and her dog go?

( They went down the steps...