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SPORTS, GAMES AND ACTIVITIES



ABOUT YOU

How many sports can you name?
Which ones do you do at your school?
Do you play video games?
Which are your favourites?

VOCABULARY

AND

READING

Sports and activities

1 Match the words in the box to photos A–O.



badminton board game
card game climbing cricket
dance class diving fishing
fitness class golf karate puzzle
skateboarding skiing video game



Listen and check. Then repeat.

2 Look at the photos in Exercise 1 again. In pairs, decide which activities need special equipment or a sports kit.

3 Write about your favourite sport or activity, using the ideas below.

number of players
sports kit special equipment
how you play who wins

4 Read Max's message and the climbing club rules. Answer the questions.

- 1 What sort of club is Cool Zone?
- 2 What does Max want his friend to do?
- 3 Can you climb? If not, would you like to learn?
- 4 What sports clubs are there in your school or local area? Do you belong to any of them?



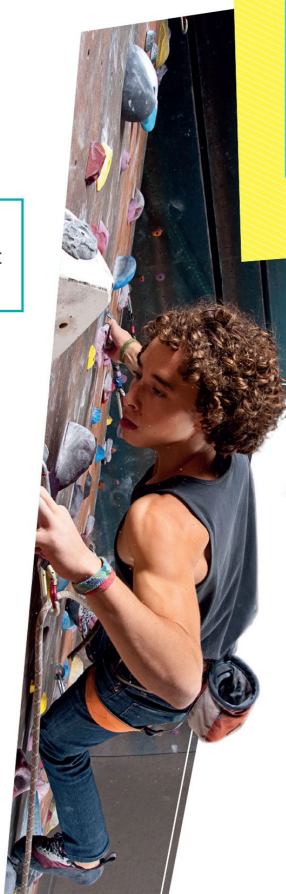
I belong to Cool Zone climbing club now! You don't have to be a member to climb there, but it's cheaper if you are. Why don't you become a member too? It's really easy to join. I just had to fill in a form and agree to the club rules. I didn't have to bring a photo – they took one of me there and made my membership card. Max

COOL ZONE

Climbing Centre Rules



- 1 You must show your membership card every time you come.
- 2 You must not lend your membership card to anyone else.
- 3 You do not have to bring your own climbing shoes.
- 4 You must not talk to people when they are climbing.
- 5 You must not take photos or record videos.
- 6 If you are under 12, you must climb with an adult.
- 7 You must climb with a partner if you are a beginner.
- 8 You do not have to book if you come on a weekday.
- 9 You must not stand under people when they are climbing.
- 10 If you have an accident, you must tell a member of staff.



GRAMMAR

must, mustn't, have to, don't have to

- 1 Underline the examples of **must**, **must not**, **have to** and **don't have to** in the club rules on page 54. Match sentences 1–4 to meanings a–c. Use one of the meanings twice.

- 1 You **must** do this.
 - 2 You **have to** do this.
 - 3 You **mustn't** (must not) do this.
 - 4 You **don't have to** do this.
- a Do not do this.
 - b It's not necessary to do this.
 - c It's necessary to do this.

- 2 Underline the main verb after **must** and **have to**. Is it the infinitive with **to** or without **to**?

The past of **must** and **have to** is **had to**.
I **had to** fill in a form.

The past of **don't have to** is **didn't have to**.
I **didn't have to** bring in a photo.

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- 3 Read the climbing club rules again and answer the questions.

- 1 Is it OK for your friend to use your membership card?
- 2 Can you chat to your friends while climbing?
- 3 Can you take photos in the club?
- 4 Is it OK to climb alone if you are 14?
- 5 Is it necessary to book if you go on a Monday?
- 6 Can you stand under people when they are climbing?

- 4 Read the dance class rules. Rewrite them using **must**, **mustn't** and **don't have to**.

- 1 Don't chew gum or bring food into the class.
- 2 Don't talk while the teacher is talking.
- 3 Special clothes are not necessary.
- 4 Put your phone on silent during the lesson.
- 5 Don't leave a class before the end.
- 6 Don't wear street shoes inside the dance studio.
- 7 It's not necessary to call if you need to miss a class.
- 8 Take off all jewellery before class.

- 5 Last week, there was a swimming competition. Write sentences about what people had to do and what they didn't have to do.

- 1 Cost: £5 to enter the competition.

They had to pay £5 to enter the competition.

- 1 Arrive at the pool at 8.30 am.

- 2 Wear a swimming hat.

- 3 You can wear goggles if you want, but it's not necessary.

- 4 Bring sandwiches for lunch.

- 5 Last race at 6 pm. Not necessary to stay until 6 pm.

- 6 Think of eight things you had to / didn't have to do last week. Then ask and answer with a partner.

I had to clean my room.

I had to finish my geography project.

Did you have to ... ?

Yes, I did.

- 7 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 1 The skatepark is free – we haven't to pay anything.
- 2 You must to bring your pencil case to the next lesson.
- 3 We mustn't bring food to the party – Jake's mum is making everything.
- 4 When I was younger, I must live far away from my grandparents.
- 5 Dad says I mustn't help him on Saturday, so I can come to your house!



PRONUNCIATION

must and mustn't



- 8 Listen and repeat.

You must listen carefully. /məʃ/
You mustn't speak now. /məʃnt/



- 9 For each sentence, put a (✓) if you hear **must** and a (X) if you hear **mustn't**.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 2 _____ | 3 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 5 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 7 _____ | | |



- Listen again and repeat.

- 10 >> Work with a partner. Go to page 137.

READING

- 1 Look at the photos. What do you think is happening? Who do you think the people in the photos are? Read the article quickly to check your ideas.



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Playing a good video game is an exciting experience. Games are full of light, sound, action and surprises, and this makes them fun to watch as well as to play. Because of this, more and more people are taking part in eSports. This is the short name for electronic sports – playing video games against other people in competitions. There are huge tournaments all over the world, where big crowds watch matches on giant screens, and millions more watch online. Just like many normal sports, eSports players usually play in teams, and have fans who follow them through every competition. Prizes for important eSports competitions are very large, and eSports champions can earn more than £1 million a year. That makes it sound like a great job, but in fact it's not easy to be a winner. Players have to practise for up to 14 hours a day, so they don't get much rest. The games they play change often and there are always new things to learn.

eSports stars are not well known in the way that some football stars are. However, some top eSports players now work for real football teams. For example, Koen Weijland, a professional player of the football video game FIFA, is part of Ajax, a famous Dutch football team. As a little boy he wanted to be a footballer and was a big fan of Ajax, so for him this is like a dream come true. And who knows, maybe one day, eSports stars like him will be as famous as today's top footballers.



PREPARE FOR THE EXAM

Reading Part 3

- 2 For each question, choose the correct answer.

- What does the writer say about eSports in the first paragraph?
 - They are more fun to watch than to play.
 - They are becoming more popular.
 - Most people don't understand them.
- What is hard for top eSports players?
 - They don't have a lot of free time.
 - They don't make much money.
 - They get bored of playing video games.
- What is the writer doing in the third paragraph?
 - explaining why eSports stars are not famous
 - showing how eSports and normal sports can come together
 - describing the daily life of an eSports star
- What is a 'dream come true' for Koen Weijland?
 - meeting some famous footballers
 - winning a video game competition
 - working for his favourite football team
- What is the best title for this article?
 - Are eSports a good thing?
 - The history of eSports
 - What are eSports?

- 3 In small groups, ask and answer the questions.

- Do you play video games? If yes, which ones?
- Would you like to watch an eSports competition? Why / Why not?
- Do you know any eSports stars?
- Do you think eSports is a good name for these competitions? Why / Why not?



LISTENING



1 You will hear a girl called Lily talking to her dad about eSports and mind sports. Which of these words do you think you will hear? Listen once and tick the ones you hear.

board games	body	brain
card games	chess competition	
equipment	football	medal prize
Olympics	tournament	video games



2 Read the sentences, then listen again. Decide if each sentence is right (✓) or wrong (X).

- 1 Lily explains to Dad what eSports are.
- 2 Dad thinks it's a good idea to have mind sports in the Olympics.
- 3 Lily says fitness is the most important thing for sportspeople.
- 4 Dad agrees that thinking is important in sport.
- 5 Lily says some chess competitions are more famous than the Olympics.
- 6 Dad and Lily both think that Olympic medals are special.
- 7 Dad and Lily both think that chess will be in the Olympics one day.

VOCABULARY

**Sports vocabulary;
Suffix -er**

1 Find these words in the article, then match them to the definitions.

EP

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 take part | 4 prize |
| 2 tournament | 5 champion |
| 3 fan | 6 professional |

- a This person or team comes first in a competition.
- b This person loves a sports star or team.
- c This describes a person who earns money for something most people do as a hobby.
- d This is a competition that includes several matches or games.
- e You sometimes get this if you do well in a competition.
- f This means to join other people in an activity.

2 Find these words in the text: *winner*, *player*, *footballer*. What do they mean?

We can add **-er** to some verbs and nouns to make a person. If the spelling is vowel + consonant + vowel, you must double the last letter before adding **-er**.

win – winner

If the word already ends in **e**, add **-r**

3 Make people from these words.

EP

clean	climb	dance	dive
golf	photograph	run	sing
ski	swim	teach	work

4 Make some sentences using at least one word from Exercise 1 and at least one word from Exercise 3. In pairs, compare your sentences.

There were lots of photographers at the sports tournament.



TALKING POINTS

07 Watch the video and ask and answer the questions.

What board games do you have at home?

How often do you play board games?

Do you like playing chess? Are you good at it?

Do you think that games like chess should be in the Olympics? Why? / Why not?

SPEAKING

1 In small groups, talk about the sentences. Say if you agree with them or if you don't and say why. Use the phrases in the box to help you.

- 1 eSports are not sports because you don't have to be fit to do them.
- 2 It's a good idea to have eSports in the Olympics.
- 3 Thinking and using your brain is important in every sport.
- 4 Mind sports will be in the Olympics in ten years' time.

I think / I don't think ...

I agree / I don't agree ...

I suppose so ...

I see!

That's true.

I'm not sure.

Maybe

UNIT 9

MUST, MUST NOT (MUSTN'T), HAVE TO, DON'T HAVE TO

must / mustn't

Positive	I / You / He / She / It / We / They must go.
Negative	I / You / He / She / It / We / They mustn't go.

- We use *must* and *mustn't* to talk about rules and obligations.
*You **must** switch off your mobile phone in class.*
*You **mustn't** eat or drink in the classroom.*
- We don't often use *must* in the question form. We prefer to use *Do* (I, you, etc.) *have to ... ?*
*Do I **have to** wear a swimming hat?*

Practice

1 Write complete sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.

- ☒ you / walk on the grass
*You **mustn't** walk on the grass.*
- ☒ they / fill in the form

- ☒ we / forget Mum's birthday

- ☒ my cousin / wear large earrings to school

- ☒ you / practise for an hour every day

- ☒ you / be careful

have to / don't have to

Positive	I / You / We / They have to go. He / She / It / has to go.
Negative	I / You / We / They don't (do not) have to go. He / She / It doesn't (does not) have to go.
Questions	Do I / you / we / they have to go? Does he / she / it have to go?
Short answers	Yes, I / you / we / they do . Yes, he / she / it does . No, I / you / we / they don't . No, he / she / it doesn't .

- We use *have to* to say something is necessary and *don't have to* to say something isn't necessary.
*You **have to** bring sandwiches.* (= you need to bring)
but *You **don't have to** bring a drink.* (= you don't need to bring)

2 Complete the sentences and questions with the correct form of *have to* and the verb in brackets.

- ☐ *Do* you **have to join** (join) a club to play this sport?
- Today's Saturday. I _____ (not go) to bed early.
- My mum _____ (work) in London this week.
- What time _____ your sister _____ (come) home when she goes out?
- My uncle has got problems with his back.
He _____ (go) swimming every day.
- We _____ (not watch) the film, we can play a game instead.

must and have to

- Must* and *have to* are similar.
*I've got a test tomorrow. I **must** study. or I **have to** study.*
- Mustn't* and *don't have to* are different.
*You **mustn't** be late for class.* (= you can't be late. It's the rule.)
*You **don't have to** bring your own equipment.* (= it isn't necessary but you can if you want.)
- In the past, we use *had to* for *must* and *have to*.
*I **didn't** watch the film because I **had to** study.*
- The past of *don't have to* and *do you have to* is *didn't have to* and *did you have to*.
***Did you have to** stay at school late yesterday? No, I **didn't**.*
*My mum **didn't have to** go to work this morning, so she drove me to school.*

3 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- You (don't have to) / *mustn't* help me but you can if you want.
- When I was younger, I *had to* / *must* go to bed at 8 pm.
- No ball games, please! You *don't have to* / *mustn't* play football here.
- Do you have to* / *Must* you leave now? It's very early.
- I *don't have to* / *mustn't* wear a swimming cap at my pool, but I usually wear one.
- Shh! My sister's sleeping! We *don't have to* / *mustn't* wake her.