

# 6

# Free time

## Phrase bank

athletics  
basketball  
cycling  
skiing  
work out  
aerobics  
weight training  
ice skating  
badminton  
squash  
skating  
swimming  
hockey  
martial arts  
modern dance  
Pilates  
spinning  
yoga  
darts  
pool  
tenpin bowling  
running

## Vocabulary: leisure activities



- Label the photos with activities from the Phrase bank.
- Try to classify the activities in 1 as games, sports or keep fit. Use the ideas below to help you.

expends energy                      no physical effort                      just a bit of fun  
develops muscle tone              improves stamina                      has a clear set of rules

- Write five activities from the Phrase bank in the table below according to the verb used.

do	<i>weight training,</i>
play	<i>pool,</i>
go	<i>cycling,</i>

- Listen to five people talking about activities they do. Which activity in 1 does each speaker do?

- Listen again to the speakers in 4. Which speaker (1-5) ...

- likes being able to do the sport when and where they want. \_\_\_\_
- has tried different varieties of the same activity. \_\_\_\_
- plays a team sport. \_\_\_\_
- sees the activity as a way to relax with friends. \_\_\_\_
- took up an activity to get fit. \_\_\_\_

- Which of the activities in the Phrase bank are popular in your country? Do you do any of them?

## Useful language



Most sports or exercise activities collocate with the verbs *do*, *play* or *go*.

*Work out* is one of the few that doesn't require an additional verb:

*She works out twice a week.*

## Culture



Snooker - a similar game to pool - and darts are very popular in Britain. Important championships and tournaments are broadcast to huge audiences on national television.

# Speaking: talking about hobbies

**1** Look at the graphs of the most popular sports and exercise activities for 16–24-year-olds in Britain. Predict which activities are among the top five for men and for women.

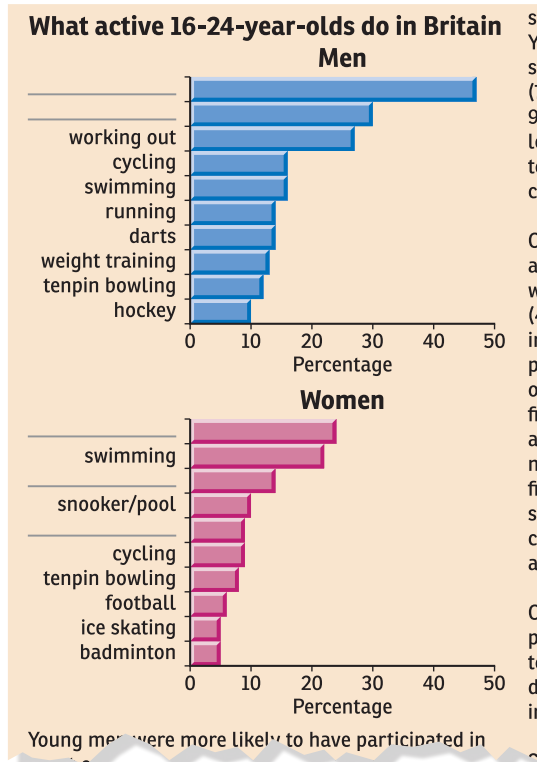
snooker/pool      football      cycling      working out  
swimming      aerobics      running

**2** Listen and check your predictions.

**3** Write a verb phrase from the Phrase bank for the definitions.

- 1 Register for a course or activity.
- 2 Stop doing something you have done for a period of time.
- 3 Start doing a new activity.
- 4 Learn without too much difficulty.
- 5 Persist in trying to do something.
- 6 Participate in an activity.

**4** Listen to someone describing a sport. Complete the speaker's column of the table.



## Phrase bank

take something up  
pick something up  
sign up for something  
stick at something  
give up something  
take part in something

bar  
court  
track  
pool  
gym  
pitch  
mountains  
park

## Language note



We use the verb *practise* when we work at trying to improve the way we do things, e.g.

*I'm studying the piano and I practise every day.*

*I play tennis a couple of times a week. I've been practising my serve.*

	speaker	you
<b>What:</b> the sport/activity I'm going to talk about is ...		
<b>When:</b> I took it up ...		
<b>How long:</b> I did it for/I've been doing it for ...		
<b>Who:</b> I do/play it with ...		
<b>Where:</b> I do/play it in ...		
<b>Why:</b> I like/liked it because ...		

**5** Make notes in the table about a sport or activity you do now or did in the past. Work in pairs and tell each other about it.



## Pronunciation



### Final sounds

**a** Listen to the words. Pay attention to the final sound. Match the words to the correct final sound symbol.

practises    kicks    teams  
/s/    /z/    /tz/

**b** Say the words below and write the correct final sound symbol for each one.

aerobics    watches  
dances    plays  
athletics

## Phrase bank

Do you fancy ...  
meeting up with ...?  
going to the cinema?  
going to a gig?  
playing pool/snooker/  
darts?



## Useful language



When asking about what films are showing at the cinema, we ask

*What's on?*

When talking about the period in which a film is showing at the cinema, we say

*It came out last week. or  
It hasn't been out long.*

## Culture



In English, it's common to make an invitation, even to a good friend, in an indirect way, using conditional sentences:

*I was just wondering if you fancied ...*

This makes it easier for the inviter to withdraw the invitation and the invited to turn down the invitation, if necessary.

# Listening: invitations

- 1** Listen to two dialogues in which people are making plans to go out together. Answer the questions for each dialogue.

	dialogue 1	dialogue 2
What is the invitation for?		
Are both speakers keen to go?		
Do they make an arrangement?		

- 2** Listen again and decide if the statements are true or false.

### Dialogue 1

- Sally's father recognizes Celia's voice. \_\_\_
- Celia suggests more than one option. \_\_\_
- They agree to talk again later. \_\_\_


### Dialogue 2

- Mark's mother recognizes Karl's voice. \_\_\_
- Mark hasn't done his maths homework. \_\_\_
- There are four free tickets. \_\_\_
- Mark is busy earlier on Saturday. \_\_\_

### 3 Answer the questions.

- In which conversation is someone evasive?
- Do you ever react to an invitation in the way that Sally did?
- Read the culture box. Are there any differences between the way you make invitations and the way English people do?

# Functional language: making arrangements

**1**  Listen again to the beginning of the two phone conversations from page 36. In your notebook write ...

- 1 two different ways to ask to speak to someone.
- 2 one way to ask for the name of the caller and one way to answer.
- 3 two ways to say you are going to pass the phone to someone.


**2** Copy the table in your notebook. Complete it with expressions from the Phrase bank.



## Phrase bank

I was wondering if you fancied going to the cinema tonight?  
 Are you free on Saturday night?  
 I wondered if you wanted to go...  
 What's on?  
 Could we make it a little later?  
 Is there anything else on?  
 I'll give you a call later.  
 We'll call for you around 7.  
 Oh yeah, nice one.  
 Great.  
 Mmm, maybe.  
 Well, I'll see.

asking about plans or options	making a suggestion	making an arrangement
• •	• •	• •
being evasive	showing enthusiasm	suggesting an alternative
•	•	•

**3**  Work in pairs. Choose which student to be by tossing a coin. Write a dialogue about making plans to go out.

### Student A

You want to go out with Student B. Try suggesting ...

- going to watch a sports match
- going out for something to eat

### Student B

You don't mind going out with Student A but you want to suggest ...

- a different activity
- a different time



## Language note



The word *just* has several uses.

1 To ask someone to wait.

**Just a moment.**


2 To show that something is imminent.

**He's just coming.**

## Pronunciation



### Elision

**a**  Listen to the questions. In connected speech, some sounds disappear.

Do you want to go bowling?

Do you fancy meeting later?

**b**  Listen again and repeat.

**4**  Practise reading your dialogue.

# Final task: making a date

HOME TIPS FOR MEN TIPS FOR WOMEN BLOG CONTACT

**Speakeasy** Making friends & asking someone for a date.

Whether your aim is to make new friends or ask someone out on a date, your first conversation can be a real challenge. But don't worry, just try some of psychologist Samantha's simple tips, and you'll be on your way in no time.



**1 Listen and ask questions**  
Other people like to know you're listening. By being a good listener, you let others know that you are interested in them and the things they like.

**2 Keep it equal**  
Remember, relationships are about compromise. You have to find something that you both want to do. Don't give into friends who always want you to do what they want.

**3 Give a compliment**  
Everyone loves an ego boost. Noticing something you like about someone and sharing it with him or her is a great way to start a conversation.

**4 Turn off the technology!**  
If you're constantly checking your voicemail, text messages or listening to an MP3 player you give other people the message that you're unavailable or uninterested in them.

**1**  **Work in pairs. Read the webpage, then close your book and tell your partner what advice it offers.**

**2**  **Listen to someone trying to make a date, then answer the questions.**

- 1 What does Dave do right, according to the advice on the webpage?
- 2 What errors does Dave commit, according to Samantha's tips?

**3**  **You are going to ask someone out on a date. Choose who will be Student A and Student B.**

## Student A

You are going to ask Student B out on a date. You should ...

- ask about how he/she spends their free time.
- try to show a genuine interest in what you hear.
- use Samantha's tips to move the conversation on to the key question.

Invite Student B out on a date.

## Student B

You are potentially interested in Student A as a partner for a date. However, your decision depends on whether he/she ...

- shows genuine interest in you.
- has similar free-time interests to you.
- proposes something that sounds fun.

Remember to turn down student A if you are not satisfied!

## Strategy



### Using *just*

Read extracts 1 and 2 from the listening in 2. Match them to uses a and b.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>1</b> I was just wondering, do you want to do something later? | <b>a</b> To indicate that something is inconvenient or impossible. |
| <b>2</b> Well, it's just that I had something else planned.       | <b>b</b> To mean 'only' or to indicate that something is optional. |

Use *just* to help you indicate that an offer you make is optional and to decline an unwanted invitation.

## Vocabulary

### 1 From the list of activities in the Phrase bank find ...

- three team sports.
- a winter sport and a water sport.
- four activities you would do in a gym.
- two activities you would do in a park.

### 2 Write five words or expressions from the Phrase bank to describe this sequence of events

start an activity – enrol on a course – learn without difficulty – continue trying – stop doing something

### 3 Substitute the expressions in bold with percentages and the word *approximately*.

Screen Time

**Just under a third** of teenagers have their own computer and **four out of ten** have their own camera. **Nearly half** of the students interviewed said they watched DVDs at least once a month, and **one in five** watches every week. **A little over three-quarters** of the respondents said they connected to the internet daily, and **almost all** of those we surveyed said they watched television every day.

## Pronunciation

### 4 Write the words under the correct headings.

teenagers students DVDs watches three-quarters respondents

/s/	/z/	/tʒ/

## Functional language

### 5a Make complete sentences to create a dialogue using the prompts below.

- Mike** you / free / Saturday night?  
**Anna** why?  
**Mike** wonder / fancy / go out / pizza?  
**Anna** mmm / not fancy / pizza  
**Mike** Chinese?  
**Anna** good idea  
**Mike** 8 o'clock?  
**Anna** make / later?  
**Mike** 8.30?  
**Anna** great / call/ you / then

### 5b Listen and check.

### 6 Work in pairs to practise the dialogue.

## Phrase bank

basketball  
 cycling skiing  
 work out aerobics  
 weight training  
 badminton  
 squash swimming  
 hockey  
 martial arts  
 Pilates spinning  
 yoga darts pool  
 tenpin bowling  
 running

take something up  
 pick something up  
 sign up for something  
 stick at something  
 give up something  
 take part in something

bar court track  
 pool gym pitch  
 mountains park

Do you fancy ...  
 meeting up with ...?  
 going to the cinema?  
 going to a gig?  
 playing pool/snooker/  
 darts?

Are you free on  
 Saturday night?  
 I wondered if you  
 wanted to go.  
 What's happening?  
 What's on?  
 Could we make it a  
 little later?  
 Is there anything else?  
 I'll give you a call later.  
 We'll call for you  
 around 7.  
 Oh yeah, nice one.  
 Great.  
 Mmm, maybe.  
 Well, I'll see.

