

Leisure Time and Sports

First read the vocabulary and rules used in sports and then do the exercises.

Games, people and places

In English you normally **play a game** but **do a lot of / a bit of sport**:

In the winter **I do** quite a lot of **skiing**; in the summer **I play tennis** and **cricket**.

Ball games and equipment

football (AmEng = soccer), rugby, volleyball, basketball, golf, baseball, tennis, table tennis, cricket, squash, badminton, hockey

For most ball games you need **boots** or **training shoes** (trainers).

For tennis, squash and badminton you need a **racket**.

For baseball and table tennis you need a **bat**. For golf you need **clubs**.

In tennis, volleyball and badminton there is a **net** across the middle of the **court**. There is also a **net** around each **goal** in football.

Things you can do with a ball

throw it head it pass it hit it catch it kick it

Places and people

The playing area for football, rugby, hockey and cricket is called a **pitch**; for tennis, volleyball, basketball, squash and badminton it is a **court**; for golf it is a **course**.

Note: When you describe the playing area for football and the area around for the **crowd** (= the people who watch, also called **spectators**), it is called a **stadium**.

Players: Some games are played by individuals, others are **team** games. In a team, one **player** is the **captain**, and there is a **manager** (e.g. in football) or a **coach** (e.g. in basketball).

Officials: Football, rugby and hockey have a **referee** but tennis, cricket and baseball have an **umpire**. In football the referee has a whistle to control the game and two **linesmen**. In tennis there are **line judges** to decide if the ball is *in* or *out*.

Other sports

Name

Place

Equipment

athletics	track	vest, shorts, running shoes or spikes (pic)
motor racing	track	crash helmet
swimming	pool	swimming costume (women); trunks (men)
boxing	ring	vest, shorts, gloves, boots
skiing	slopes (piste)	sticks, ski suit, ski boots

Winning and losing

Notice how these key words are used:

Germany **beat** Switzerland 3-2. (=Switzerland **lost to** Germany 3-2) In other words:

Germany **won** the match. (= Switzerland lost the match)

Germany **defeated** Switzerland. (=Switzerland **were defeated** by Germany)

Germany were the **winners**. (=Switzerland were the **losers**)

If both teams or players have the same **score** (= number of goals or points), it is a **draw** (e.g. 2-2 is a **draw**). We can also use **draw** as a verb, e.g. We **drew** yesterday's **match/game** 2-2.

When the game is still in progress, we often use the verb **lead** to describe the position of the teams and players, or **latest** to describe the score:

HALF-TIME SCORE: GERMANY 2 SWITZERLAND 1

At half-time, Germany **are leading** Switzerland two-one. (= the **latest score** is two-one to Germany)

Sampras is **leading** three-two in the first set. (= the **latest score** is three-two to Sampras)

What's the score?

In most games you score goals (e.g. football, hockey) or points (e.g. table tennis, basketball).

At the end of the game there is a **result** (= players/teams won, lose, or draw). However, the scoring system – and the way we describe it – is different from game to game.

Football

Spain 0-0 Italy (we say nil-nil)

Spain 1-0 Italy (one-nil to Spain)

Spain 1-1 Italy (one-all)

Spain 1-2 Italy (two-one to Italy)

Spain 2-2 Italy (two-all)

Tennis

15-0 (fifteen-love)

30-0 (thirty-love)

30-30 (thirty-all)

40-40 (*deuce = shoda)

Advantage X

Game X

*/pronounced like *juice*/

If the **final score** is 2-2 in a cup match, you may have to play **extra time**. If the score is still 2-2 at the end of extra time, There is a **penalty shoot-out**.

Game and set to X (e.g. 6-3 or 7-5)

If the **score** reaches 6-6 you have a **tie-break** to decide the set.

Competitions

In many sports, players and teams **play** every week in a **league** (the player/team that wins the most games in a **season** is a winner of the **league championship**). In most sports, there is also a **cup competition** which is usually a **knock-out competition** (vylučovací soutěž).

Exercises:

1 Write down:

- 1 five games where you can hit the ball (with various kinds of equipment).
- 2 four games where you can pass the ball.
- 3 three games where you can catch the ball.
- 4 two games where you can kick the ball.
- 5 one game where you can head the ball.

2 True or false? If false, correct the sentence to make it true.

- 1 The people who watch a football match are the audience.
- 2 The official who gives the score in tennis is the umpire.
- 3 Athletes wear shorts.
- 4 You need a stick to play hockey.
- 5 Boxers wear gloves.
- 6 Tennis is played on a pitch.
- 7 The referee in football has a whistle.
- 8 Women wear trunks for swimming.

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Are there any games and sports that you are good at?
- 2 Are there any that you hate?
- 3 Are there any that are not played much in your country?
- 4 Which game or sport is the most popular in your country?
- 5 Which game or sport is the most dangerous in your opinion?
- 6 Which game or sport requires much strength?
- 7 Which one has the biggest crowds?

4 Complete the table with the correct forms.

Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle
win			lead		
lose			catch		
beat			draw		

5 How do we say these scores?

1 Football:	0-0	2-1	4-4
2 Tennis:	15-0	40-30	40-40

6 Fill the gaps in these texts with suitable words or phrases.

In the World Cup Final of 1994, Brazil (1) Italy 3-2 in a (2) shoot-out. After ninety minutes the (3) was 0-0; and it remained the same after thirty minutes of (4), but then Italy (5) 3-2 in the penalty shoot-out after Baresi and Baggio both missed. This was the fourth time that Brazil had (6) the World Cup.

Ivanisevic (7) to Sampras in the second round. He (8) the first (9) 6-4, but then (10) the second (11) on a (12) After that, Sampras dominated the rest of the (13) and won easily. The final (14) was 4-6, 7-6, 6-1, 6-2.

7 True or false?

- 1 Brazil won the football World Cup in 1994.
- 2 Football has an umpire.
- 3 A set in tennis is always decided on a tie-break.
- 4 If two teams have the same score at the end of the game, it is a draw.
- 5 Golf is played on a course.
- 6 If someone gives you the latest score, the game has finished.
- 7 Sticks are used in skiing and hockey.
- 8 In a knock-out competition, you can lose one or two games but still win the competition.

8 Which sport is being described in each sentence? (The underlined words are key words and you can look them up to increase your vocabulary in different sports.)

- 1 The referee gave the try although many people thought it was a forward pass.
- 2 He scored the winner with a beautiful free kick from just outside the penalty area.
- 3 He served fifteen aces and not one double fault.
- 4 The coach called a time out with just 45 seconds left and two points between the teams.
- 5 He crashed into the car in front with just two laps remaining.
- 6 First he was booked (= the yellow card) for a bad tackle, and then he handled the ball inside the penalty area, so the referee had to send him off (= the red card).
- 7 In the 200 metres freestyle, he overtook the Russian on the final length to win the race.
- 8 She sprinted away from the rest of the field on the final lap and won easily.

KEYS:

Ex. 1: possible answers:

- 1 tennis, table tennis, squash, badminton (shuttlecock), cricket, baseball, hockey
- 2 football, rugby, American football, hockey, basketball
- 3 rugby, American football, cricket, baseball, basketball
- 4 football, rugby
- 5 football

Ex. 2: 1 F (they are the crowd/spectators); 2 T; 3 T; 4 T; 5 T; 6 F (it is played on a court); 7 T; 8 F (they wear a swimming costume)

Ex. 4:

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past tense</i>	<i>Past participle</i>
win	won	won
lose	lost	lost
beat	beat	beaten
lead	led	led
catch	caught	caught
draw	drew	drawn

Ex. 5:

- 1: nil-nil; two-one; four all 2: fifteen love; forty thirty; deuce

Ex. 6: 1 beat; 2 penalty; 3 score; 4 extra time; 5 lost; 6 won; 7 lost; 8 won; 9 set; 10 lost; 11 set; 12 tie-break; 13 match; 14 score

Ex. 7: 1 T; 2 F (it has a referee); 3 F (it is only decided on a tie-break if the score reaches 6-6); 4 T; 5 T; 6 F (it is still in progress); 7 T; 8 F (if you lose, you are out of the competition)

Ex. 8: 1 rugby; 2 football; 3 tennis; 4 basketball; 5 motor racing; 6 football; 7 swimming; 8 athletics

Read the text below and do the exercises

Sport – you can do it

The 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games brought the world's attention to sport like never before. It was impressive to see a small nation like the UK organise the Olympics for the third time in modern history.

Britain probably invented quite a few modern sports. One is cricket, which is now played at international level in a dozen countries. Tennis also became first popular here and Wimbledon is one of four big tournaments every year. Golf is supposed to be Scottish in origin, rugby from a school of the same name.

Every town in Britain has a football, rugby or cricket club (sometimes all three) and at least one swimming pool. Schools often have a gymnasium and playing fields with a running track. As Britain is an island, there are lots of opportunities for practising water sports as well.

Nowadays you often need qualifications, and common sports courses include Master's Degrees in Sports Science or Sports Management, diplomas in training or coaching and certificates in anything from aikido to women's boxing.

The biggest sports venues have become famous. Think of Silverstone for motor racing, Ascot for horse racing or Wembley for football. Mention the names Old Trafford, Stamford Bridge or Anfield to most people between the ages of 8 and 80 and they know instantly what you are talking about.

So who do the British think are their best sportsmen and women? In the 1960's it was the England football captain, Bobby Moore. Ten years later, tennis player Virginia Wade or athlete Mary Peters were stars. In the 1980's it was the turn of cricketer Ian Botham or Olympic decathlete Daley Thompson. Today the marathon runner Paula Radcliff is very popular.

'Fair play' in British society is as important as winning or losing. Teamwork is also necessary in many areas of professional life. Even so, individualism and competitiveness make sporting champions.

Steve Redgrave, winner of gold at five Olympic Games, says: 'Self-belief is probably the most crucial factor in sporting success ... It is the iron in the mind, not the supplements, that wins medals.'

Exercise 1: Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the text.

a) origin; b) qualifications; c) champion; d) winner; e) factor; f) supplements

- 1 A good trainer is an important in an athlete's success.
- 2 If you train hard, you might be a world one day.
- 3 A lot of people take vitamin and mineral
- 4 In the Olympics, the of an event gets the gold medal.
- 5 Nobody is sure of the of the word *OK*.
- 6 She has all of the right for the job.

Exercise 2: Match the word with a definition.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1) captain | a) course for races |
| 2) competitiveness | b) leader of a sports team |
| 3) impressive | c) respected because it is important or very big |
| 4) mention | d) series of games |
| 5) tournament | e) speak briefly about |
| 6) track | f) wanting to be better than someone else |

KEY (ex. 1): 1 e; 2 c; 3 f; 4 d; 5 a; 6 b

KEY (ex. 2): 1 b; 2 f; 3 c; 4 e; 5 d; 6 a

For further listening and reading, go to

<http://www.dailyesl.com/hiking.htm>

<http://www.dailyesl.com/golf-course.htm>

<http://www.dailyesl.com/skiing.htm>

<http://www.dailyesl.com/swimming.htm>