



## UNIT 8 (pages 76/77/78/79)

### READING

#### 1 REMEMBER AND CHECK Answer the questions.

Then check your answers in the article on page 75 of the Student's Book.

- 0 How long was the race Derek Redmond was running in? 400 metres
- 1 How far did he run before his accident? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 How many people were there in the athletics stadium? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 How high is the mountain K2? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 How far from the top did Gerlinde Kaltenbrunner get in the summer of 2010? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 How many times did she climb K2 before she was successful? \_\_\_\_\_



2



1



3

#### 2 Read the article. Match the high jumping styles with the names in *italics*.

### People who changed sport: Dick Fosbury

Like many American teenagers, Dick Fosbury wanted to be a professional sportsman but he had a problem – he wasn't very good at any sport. He didn't play football very well and although he was very tall he wasn't a very good basketball player either. He decided to try athletics. He tried running, throwing and jumping, and of all these events, he found that he wasn't too bad at the high jump. At that time there were two popular styles of jumping over the bar. There was *the scissors*, where the athlete jumped over using his legs like a pair of scissors, and there was *the straddle*, where the athlete jumped over face first. Fosbury used the straddle. The best height he could jump was 1.63 m. It wasn't bad but it was a long way from the world record of 2.23 m.

One afternoon Fosbury decided to do something completely different.



Instead of jumping face first, he turned around and jumped back first. The results were amazing. In a few hours he improved his personal best by 21 cm. Over the next months he spent all his time practising, getting better and better. He still wasn't winning any competitions and most people were confused by his strange style. A year before the 1968 Olympics he was the number 61 jumper in the

world, and he only just made it into the USA Olympic team.

When he arrived in Mexico no one knew his name. On the day of the high jump final he walked on to the field with all the other jumpers. As the competition started, the 80,000 people in the crowd began to notice that one of the jumpers had a very strange style. At first they thought it was funny and laughed each time Fosbury jumped over the bar. After nearly four hours there were only three jumpers left. The crowd weren't laughing at Fosbury any more – they were cheering him on. The bar was at 2.24 m – a new world record. The other two jumpers knocked it off but Fosbury flew over. The gold medal was his. Dick Fosbury was now famous all over the world and his *Fosbury flop* changed forever the way that high jumpers jumped.

#### 3 Read the article again. Answer the questions.

- 0 Why did Fosbury choose to do the high jump?  
Because it was the only sport that he wasn't bad at.
- 1 How high could he jump after a few hours practising his new style?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What did people first think about his new style?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 How good was he at the high jump in 1967?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Was he the favourite to win the gold medal in the Olympics? Explain your answer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 How do people remember Dick Fosbury today?  
\_\_\_\_\_



## DEVELOPING WRITING

## An article

1 Read the text below. Where do you think it comes from?

- a A newspaper
- b A school magazine
- c A holiday magazine
- d A story book

☐  
☐  
☐  
☐

2 Read the text again. Where do these missing phrases go?

- 0 and when we arrived, we weren't disappointed
- 1 I was soon climbing up and down the rocks.
- 2 and we had to stop
- 3 No-one really wanted to get onto the coach.
- 4 and of the spectacular ocean on the other

☐ A  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐

3 Write an article for a school magazine (about 120–150 words). Choose one of these topics.

- A sports match between your school and another one
- A school trip
- A special event that happened at the school

## Writing tip: an article

An article is a piece of writing that you find in a newspaper or magazine. An article can be about anything, but often an article is a report or a review.

- An article should be interesting. It should be something people will want to read.
- Think about your audience and who is going to read it.
- Your style can be quite informal but it shouldn't be as informal as an email to a friend. You can use short forms but don't use slang.
- Think of a good title – something that will make people want to read more.
- Use good descriptive language. Adjectives and adverbs will help you make your writing more interesting. If you are writing a review or report, you want to try to tell your reader what it was like to be there. If you just give facts, it will make your writing boring.
- Think about how to structure your writing. You need a good opening paragraph to introduce the reader to your topic and a good conclusion where you give your opinion.

## Fun and adventure in North Wales

Last week, year 12 students spent four nights at the Mini-Don adventure centre in North Wales. There was a lot of excitement on the coach journey there **A**. The centre is in a small wood. It has views of the magnificent Welsh mountains on one side **B**. We put our bags in the bedrooms, had some lunch, and then we met our friendly instructors.

Over the four days we had the chance to try out some really exciting new sports. In the mornings I chose rock-climbing. At first I was quite scared, but my instructor, Dave, was really good at keeping me calm. **C** In the afternoons I did windsurfing. It was quite difficult. On the last day I was starting to get quite good when unfortunately the weather got bad **D**. Now I really want to take lessons here so I can get really good at it.

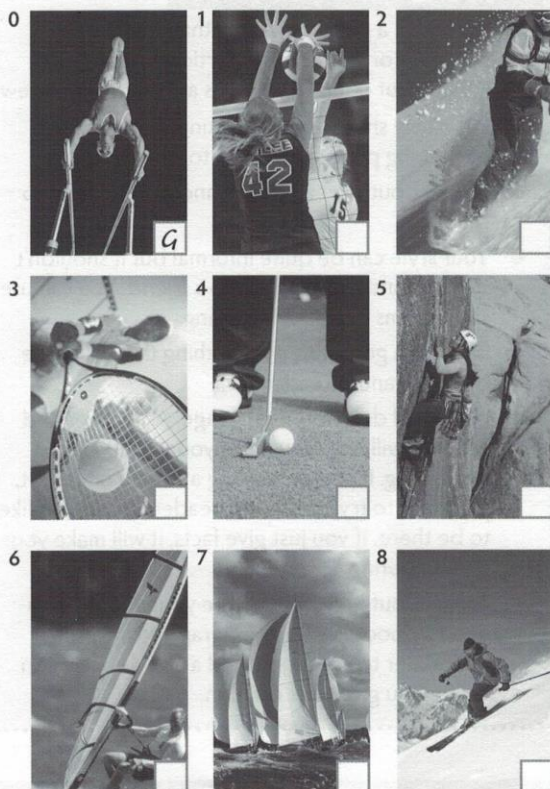
It was a shame to say goodbye to the centre on Friday morning. **E** We had a wonderful time and if you ever get the chance to go there – take it!





## LISTENING

- 1 36 Listen to the street interviews. Who does, or wants to do, these sports, the girl (G) or the boy (B)?



- 2 36 Listen again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 0 The girl thinks the sports centre looks good. ☒ T  
 1 The girl isn't very interested in sport. ☐  
 2 You can do water sports at the sports centre. ☐  
 3 The boy thinks the building cost too much. ☐  
 4 The sports centre has a golf course. ☐

## DIALOGUE

- 1 Put the words in order to make questions and answers.

0 about / sports / do / think / What / centre / you / the / new

*What do you think about the new sports centre?*

1 brilliant / think / I / it's

2 sports / do / feel / you / centre / How / the / about / new

3 money / of / I / a / waste / it's / think

- 2 Put the sentences in order to complete the conversation.

DAN Well, we need a new swimming pool. ☐

DAN I don't agree. ☐

DAN What do you think about the new library? ☒ 1

DAN I think it's a waste of money. There are better things to spend our money on. ☐

ANA For example? ☐

ANA I like it. I think it's really good for our town. ☐

ANA So what do you feel about it then? ☐

ANA I'm sorry but I think a library is more important than a swimming pool. ☐

## TRAIN TO THINK

### Sequencing

- 1 Look at the words 1–4 in table A and the groups A–E in table B.

- a What group does each word belong to?  
 b What position [1], [2], [3] or [4] does each word take in the group?

Table A

	Group	Position
0 afternoon	C	2
1 baby		
2 today		
3 Saturday		
4 wake up		

Table B

Group A	[1] child	[2] teenager	[3] adult	[4]
Group B	[1] Monday	[2] Wednesday	[3] Friday	[4]
Group C	[1] morning	[2] evening	[3] night	[4]
Group D	[1] go to school	[2] have lunch	[3] come home	[4]
Group E	[1] yesterday	[2] tomorrow	[3] next weekend	[4]

- 2 Put the lists of words in order. Add one more item at the end of each list.

0 October / March / June  
*March, June, October, (November)*

1 third / second / fourth


2 ask for the bill / look at the menu / order your meal

3 sometimes / often / rarely



# CAMBRIDGE ENGLISH: Key

## Listening parts 4 and 5

- 1  37 You will hear a woman, Sally, asking about a women's football team. Listen and complete each question.

### AFC Women's Football Club

Name: AFC Women's Football Club


Training day: <sup>0</sup> Thursday

Time: <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Cost: <sup>2</sup>£ \_\_\_\_\_

Contact: John <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Phone number: <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

- 2  38 You will hear a man talking about the London Olympic stadium. Listen and complete each question.

### The London 2012 Olympic stadium

Distance from London – <sup>0</sup> 10 km

Work started – <sup>1</sup>22 \_\_\_\_\_, 2008

Work finished – <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

First event – celebrity <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Cost – <sup>4</sup>£ \_\_\_\_\_ million

Capacity – third <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ stadium in the UK

## Exam guide: listening – filling in notes

In the KEY listening parts 4 and 5 you must listen to a text and then complete some notes about it. The only difference between the two parts is that part 4 is a conversation between two people while part 5 is a monologue (just one person talking).

- Before you listen look at the form you have to fill in. Look at the title and the questions. This tells you what the listening is about and helps you prepare.
- Look closely at the spaces you have to fill in on the form. You have to fill in each one with a word or a figure (for example, a date, a price or a number). What kind of information do you think is missing?
- You will hear the missing information in the order that it appears on the form. If you miss something, don't worry. You will have a second chance to hear it again.
- Use the first listening to write in as many of the answers as you can. Use the second listening to check these answers and focus on any that are missing.

