

# 5

## COMPETITIONS

- Expressing Personal Opinions about Types of Competitions
- Reading: The Annual Spaghetti Eating Contest
- Writing: Asking for and Giving Information
- Perfect Gerund and Perfect Participle
- Nouns Derived from Verbs



### LISTENING

a) Listen to Part 1 of the passage. Mark the number of times each of the following words occurs in this part of the passage. Number 6 is an answer.

- |            |       |              |                  |
|------------|-------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. compete | _____ | 4. companies | _____            |
| 2. prize   | _____ | 5. orders    | _____            |
| 3. prizes  | _____ | 6. they      | <u>4</u> (times) |

b) Listen to Part 2 of the passage. As you listen, write the word that appears before or after the following words or phrases. Number 1 is an example.

- |                                |                     |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a <i>particular</i> country | 2. a bigger _____   |
| 3. get more _____              | 4. Similarly, _____ |
| 5. with each _____             | 6. _____ exports    |
| 7. which _____                 | 8. car _____        |

c) Listen to Part 3 of the passage. The words in the table appear in different forms in this part. Write the form of each word which you actually hear. Number 8 is an example.

Word	Actual form	Word	Actual form
1. compete	_____	5. company	_____
2. hot	_____	6. compete	_____
3. need	_____	7. high	_____
4. compete	_____	8. compete	<i>competitive</i>

d) Listen to the whole passage. Choose the best answer to each question.

1. When companies compete with each other, they compete for all the following, EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. big orders  
B. big prizes  
C. bigger market shares  
D. more profits
2. According to the passage, industries in different countries compete with each other for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the manufacture of cars  
B. the export of their products  
C. higher prices  
D. better quality of their products
3. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?  
A. Competition in a Race  
B. Competition for Big Orders  
C. Competition for Exports  
D. Competition in Trade



## SPEAKING

### Expressing Personal Opinions about Types of Competitions

You are a staff writer of your school paper and you are interviewing a grade 12 student who has just won the third prize in an international math competition. Work with a partner, write the answers to the questions, and then practice speaking together. The first answer has been given.

(W: Writer; S: Student)

W: I understand that you've just won the third prize in the international math competition. Congratulations!

S: (1) Thank you.

W: It might have been a strenuous competition, I suppose.

S: (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (*compete with so many competent international students*)

W: I see. Could you tell me how you trained for the contest?

S: (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (*do a large number of math problems every day*)

W: So your success was the result of your own effort?

S: (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (*not think so – take lessons and advice from different math teachers*)

W: Do you think academic competitions like this one are useful for students?

S: (5)\_\_\_\_\_ (*Of course, do – offer challenges and motivations to students*)

W: And that's why you decided to enter the competition?

S: (6)\_\_\_\_\_ (*Yes – also because parents and teachers encourage to participate*)

W: Was it a valuable experience?

S: (7)\_\_\_\_\_ (*can say that again – have learned a lot of useful things from it*)

W: What advice would you like to give to other students?

S: (8)\_\_\_\_\_ (*as students, should take every opportunity to meet challenges*)

## READING

Read the passage and then do the tasks that follow.

### The Annual Spaghetti Eating Contest

“Contestants, are you ready?” cried out one of the game officials.

The twelve couples participating in the contest nodded their heads. Expectantly, Sherry waited for the starting signal. She was in a most unusual contest – The Annual Spaghetti Eating Contest. She had never joined such a contest before. Together with her contest partner, Peter, they would have to gobble up as many plates of spaghetti as possible in four minutes.

When the competition began, Sherry gulped down the spaghetti as fast as she could. For the first two plates, the slippery stuff slid down her throat easily and she had no problems eating the spaghetti. By her fourth plate, however, she felt so bloated that she could hardly bear to swallow the stuff. Besides, the strong taste of meatballs and spaghetti sauce in her mouth was beginning to make her sick. In the middle of her fifth plate, she sneaked a look at Peter. He had completed seven plates of spaghetti already!

Much to Sherry's relief, the contest ended. When the results were announced, Sherry and Peter discovered that they had come out third in the competition. What do you think their prize was? It was one year's free supply of spaghetti at the local Spaghetti King Eating Palace!

Notes

to gobble up: *to eat hurriedly and noisily*

to gulp down: *to eat or drink something very quickly by swallowing large quantities of it at once*

to feel bloated: *to feel very full and uncomfortable after eating a large meal*

to sneak a look at somebody: *to have a quick look at somebody, usually secretly*

**a) Are these statements true (T) or false (F)? Check (✓) the appropriate boxes.**

- |  | T                        | F                        |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The total number of contestants in this competition was 12.                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. This contest is held every year.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Each contestant had to eat seven plates of spaghetti.                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Although spaghetti was slippery, Sherry had difficulty swallowing it after the third plate. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Sherry felt happy when the contest ended because she and Peter were the top prize winners.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. The contest was a completely new experience for Sherry.                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**b) Answer the following questions in complete sentences.**

1. What makes this contest the most difficult?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. If Sherry had eaten as many plates as Peter did, what do you think the results might have been?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Where would Sherry and Peter most probably eat spaghetti in the year after this contest? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_



## WRITING

### Asking for and Giving Information

a) Fill in the blanks in the e-mail which someone has written to ask about a photograph competition in Australia. Use the words below.

<i>are</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>to travel</i>	<i>top prize</i>	<i>understand</i>
<i>were entered</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>deadline</i>	<i>have won</i>
<i>different</i>	<i>participant</i>			

To: Info@IPCompers.com

Cc:

Subject: Inquiry about photo competition

Dear Sir

I would like to enter photographs for (1)\_\_\_\_\_ International Best Photograph Competition announced in your Web site. I (2)\_\_\_\_\_ that entries for the competition (3)\_\_\_\_\_ both color and black-and-white photographs and that the (4)\_\_\_\_\_ for submissions to the competition will



be June 30, 20... I also know that the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ is AU\$10,000 plus a free seven-day tour of Australia (6)\_\_\_\_\_ two persons.

I'd appreciate it if you would provide (7)\_\_\_\_\_ with some further information about

- the number of entries- How many photos will each participant submit? Can a (8)\_\_\_\_\_ submit only color photos or only black-and-white photos?

- the prize- Are there (9)\_\_\_\_\_ prizes for color photos and black-and-white photos? Can a participant send in photographs which (10)\_\_\_\_\_ prizes in other photograph contests?

- the airfare - Does the top prize include the airfare for the winner (11)\_\_\_\_\_ to Australia?

- the exhibition - Will there be an exhibition of all the photos that (12)\_\_\_\_\_ for the competition?

I look forward to your early response.

Sincerely

b) *With your partner, write an e-mail to respond to the inquiry e-mail. Use the information below.*

Dear ...

Thank you / your e-mail / dated March 10 / concerning / International Best Photograph Competition

We / pleased / offer you / the following explanation of the competition

1. Each participant / submit / one color photograph or one black-and-white photograph, or both

2. There / be / different prizes / each type of photographs

Photographs which have won prizes / other photograph contests / be welcome

3. The top prize / include / airfare / the winner / travel to Australia

The accompanying person / pay his/her own travel expenses / Australia

4. A selection of the entries / be on exhibition / after / award ceremony

We are expecting / entries to / competition.

Sincerely



## USE OF LANGUAGE

### 1. Perfect Gerund and Perfect Participle

a) *Complete the sentences or exchanges with the present participle or the perfect participle of the verbs in the box. Number 1 is an example.*

*make*  
*arrive*

*prepare*  
*fail*

*hope*  
*move*

*believe*  
*practice*

1. *Having made* all the preparations, the sport committee decided to start the tournament.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport, the athletes were warmly greeted by the fans.

3. A: Did you do well in the TV quiz program last week?

B: Yes, we did. \_\_\_\_\_ everything for it, we were quite successful.

4. A: Will you enter the next song contest?  
B: No, I don't want to try again, \_\_\_\_\_ twice.
5. A: Do you think John will succeed in the next writing competition?  
B: I don't know, but I'm sure he'll try his best this time, \_\_\_\_\_ to be the winner.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ that she had had enough training, Linh entered the piano competition with confidence.
7. A: Where are the boys?  
B: They're in the field \_\_\_\_\_ soccer.
8. I saw the goalie \_\_\_\_\_ forward, so I headed the ball into the goal.



b) Complete the sentences or exchanges with the gerund or the perfect gerund of the verbs in the box. Number 1 is an example.

<i>enter</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>miss</i>	<i>watch</i>
<i>get</i>	<i>inform</i>	<i>feel</i>	<i>try</i>

1. A: Why doesn't Lam take part in this eloquence competition?  
B: He dreads *entering* the competition for fear of failure.
2. A: Do you often watch soccer games on TV?  
B: Yes. I can't resist \_\_\_\_\_ an international game on TV.
3. A: I'm sorry I'm late for the appointment without \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
B: It doesn't matter.
4. A: Do you think it's a good idea to enter a public speaking competition?  
B: Yes, it's worth \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A: I remember \_\_\_\_\_ so nervous in my last elegance contest.  
B: You were the most elegant contestant anyway.
6. A: You made a lot of mistakes in the last examination.  
B: I admit \_\_\_\_\_ so careless then.

7. Since there was no hope of \_\_\_\_\_ tickets for the concert, we went to the movies instead.

8. We regret \_\_\_\_\_ the dancing competition last week.



c) Rewrite the sentences using the right gerund or present gerund of the verbs in italics. Numbers 1 and 2 are examples.

1. *I was lost*, so I had to ask someone the way.

*Being lost*, I had to ask someone the way.

2. *After the group had collected* enough information, they started writing the report.

*Having collected* enough information, the group started writing the report.

3. *My father is* out of work, so he spends a lot of his time at home.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. *Because he had been up* all night, Phi was not attentive in class this morning.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Jill started to hit her little brother; *she didn't know* that her mother was right behind her.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. *Since we arrived* late after the long trip, we decided to go to bed early.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. He showed us how to get to his house; *he drew* a map. (Add *by*.)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. *Laura didn't go* to class yesterday; she had a good reason for that.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. I regret *I didn't listen* to my father's advice; he was right.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. If you know how, *it is easy to float* in water for a long time.

\_\_\_\_\_



## 2. Vocabulary

a) In the sentences below, there are italicized words and blanks. Fill in each blank with a noun or verb related to the italicized word. Number 1 is an example.

1. We were *amazed* to see them, and our amazement showed on our faces.
2. My parents gave me *permission* to go to the movies tonight. Will your parents \_\_\_\_\_ you to go?
3. I have a lot of camping *equipment*. I can \_\_\_\_\_ you with these things if you want to go camping next week.
4. I also have a book about \_\_\_\_\_ in the forest. It will help you *survive* if you get lost.
5. The island was *discovered* in 1510. Its \_\_\_\_\_ led to the establishment of a colony.
6. It was getting late, so the teacher *concluded* her lesson. We were glad when she reached her \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The long walk *exhausted* him. We noticed his \_\_\_\_\_ right away.
8. He *defined* that word for me, and his \_\_\_\_\_ was correct.
9. A person who *instructs* people how to play tennis is a tennis \_\_\_\_\_.

b) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate nouns corresponding to the italicized words in the sentence. Number 1 is an example.



1. A person who has expert knowledge of one or more *sciences* is a scientist.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who *consumes* (buys and uses) various products.
3. A person who *quits* (does not finish) what he starts to do is a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. An \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who has *offended* (broken) the law.
5. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who is *employed* by (paid to work for) an organization or another person.

6. A person who *resides* (lives) permanently in a certain place is a \_\_\_\_\_ of that place.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a device that is used for *spraying* (wetting something) with fine drops of a liquid.
8. One of the parts, sections, or groups into which something is *divided* (separated) is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a new device, method, or process that has been *invented* (developed or created) by someone.

### 3. Word Square

*These four words – sick, spaghetti, stuff, and swallow – occur more than one time in the word square. Pick them out and write the number of times each word occurs in the word square.*

S	L	S	W	A	L	L	O	W
W	P	P	S	T	U	F	F	S
S	P	A	G	H	E	T	T	I
W	U	G	G	S	I	C	K	C
A	X	H	S	H	S	I	C	K
L	U	E	T	H	E	I	U	W
L	S	T	U	F	F	T	C	I
O	S	T	F	F	C	A	T	K
W	O	I	F	S	I	C	K	I

sick	_____	times
spaghetti	_____	times
stuff	_____	times
swallow	_____	times