

# 12

## WATER SPORTS

- Expressing Opinions and Preferences
  - Reading: Breathing
  - Writing: How to Get an A1-Driver's License
  - Agent Nouns (Root + *-er, -or, -ist*)
  - Adverbial Clauses of Purpose
- 

### PRONUNCIATION

a) Circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- |                         |                    |                   |                        |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. floating          | B. rowing          | C. breaststroke   | D. goggles             |
| 2. A. canoeing          | B. brush           | C. shooting       | D. scuba               |
| 3. A. paddle            | B. watercraft      | C. cramp          | D. alcohol             |
| 4. A. windsurfing       | B. breaststroke    | C. observer       | D. obstacle            |
| 5. A. health <b>ier</b> | B. weath <b>er</b> | C. o <b>th</b> er | D. al <b>to</b> gether |

b) Circle the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- |                   |               |               |              |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. windsurfing | B. canoeing   | C. observer   | D. equipment |
| 2. A. obstacle    | B. practicing | C. preference | D. supporter |
| 3. A. watercraft  | B. jet-skiing | C. companion  | D. paralyzed |
| 4. A. message     | B. obtain     | C. checkup    | D. surfing   |
| 5. A. kayaking    | B. alcohol    | C. precaution | D. confident |



## LISTENING

Listen to the report and fill in the blanks.

The second (1)\_\_\_\_\_ Olympic sport is swimming although there (2)\_\_\_\_\_ no swimming in the ancient Olympics. The first 50- (3)\_\_\_\_\_ pool was used in 1924 and the first pool inside was used in 1948. Now the pools are always very modern, and the races can be (4)\_\_\_\_\_ to 0.001 seconds. The USA's Mark Spitz is the most successful Olympic (5)\_\_\_\_\_ of all time. In Munich in 1972, he won seven gold medals – a record (6)\_\_\_\_\_ in one Games. Together with swimming is (7)\_\_\_\_\_ polo, which is hard, fast, and exciting. And (8)\_\_\_\_\_ is diving, which is very (9)\_\_\_\_\_ to watch. One of the events is from 10 meters above the pool, the same as (10)\_\_\_\_\_ from the top of a house.



China's Mingxia Fu won both diving golds in Barcelona in 1992, when she was only thirteen. She won them again in Atlanta four years later.



## SPEAKING

### Expressing Opinions and Preferences

#### a) Recognizing Expressions of Opinions and Preferences

*Underline all the expressions of opinions and preferences in the following statements.*

A	B
1. What kind of people do you like?	a. I must say trust is an important issue between friends.

2. I know what you mean. I guess you also like a boss who is easygoing?	b. I'd prefer people who aren't too serious. I mean someone I can talk to easily.
3. Uh huh. Someone you can always confide in. Right?	c. I'd rather study with teachers who have a good sense of humor, of course.
4. OK. What do you think of teachers? How do you like them?	d. Yeah. I'd really like to find a friend I can talk to about my problems.
5. What about friends? What's the best quality in a good friend?	e. Well, I'm not sure. But I hope I never have a boss that criticizes me all the time.

**b) Responding to Questions About Opinions and/ or Preferences**

1. Match the response in column B with the appropriate question in column A. Then compare with a partner.
2. Rearrange the questions and answers to make a meaningful dialogue. Then practice speaking it with a partner. (More than one arrangement is possible.)

**c) Fill in the blanks with expressions of opinions and/or preferences to complete the sentences. (More than one answer is possible.)**

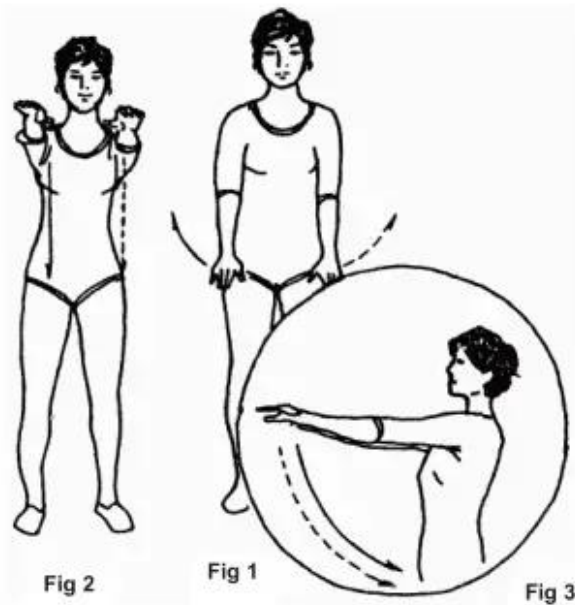
1. I \_\_\_\_\_ to make friends with someone I have something in common with.
2. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ her boyfriend to give her flowers rather than expensive jewelry.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ studying with teachers who are helpful but firm with lazy students.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ that a demanding job is the best for gaining work experience, but the \_\_\_\_\_ you should be determined to work and learn.
5. – Have a drink?  
– No thanks. I \_\_\_\_\_ not.

6. – What is the ideal parent like?  
 – \_\_\_\_\_, the perfect parent is someone who is understanding and tolerant.
7. – Would you like fish or meat?  
 – I \_\_\_\_\_ fish, please.
8. Most athletes agree that they \_\_\_\_\_ take part and lose than be put on standby.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ be an unknown artist than be in someone's shadow.

## READING

- a) *Work in pairs. Read the two texts and try to practice the exercises. Student A follows the instructions on the left. Student B follows the instructions on the right.*

### Breathing



If you take shallow breaths, you will feel nervous and your voice will sound higher. If you breathe deeply you will feel relaxed and your voice will sound deeper and have more authority. There are many simple breathing exercises that you can do before speaking to a group of people. Here are two sets of instructions for the same exercise.



In this exercise you should remember to breathe in through your nose while slowly raising your arms to the level of your shoulders. It is important to hold your breath for a short time before breathing out slowly through your mouth. You should be lowering your arms at the same time. When you have breathed out fully, remember to wait for a short time before repeating the exercise. You will need to continue for some time. You should make sure that you are breathing deeply. If you are, your stomach rather than your chest will expand. You can check this by placing your hands over your stomach and trying a few breaths before beginning the exercise.

*THE ART OF PUBLIC SPEAKING*  
Dame Evelyn Irving

### **Breathing Exercises**

Do you breathe deeply? Before you begin the exercise, check that you can breathe deeply. Place your hands on your stomach and breathe. Your stomach (not your chest) will expand if you are breathing deeply.

#### Exercise 1

1. Place your hand by your sides. Breathe in slowly through the nose for 3 or 4 seconds.
2. While you're breathing in, raise your arms to shoulder level – parallel to the ground.
3. Hold your breath in for 3 or 4 seconds.
4. Breathe out slowly through the mouth for 3 or 4 seconds while lowering your arms.
5. Pause, without breathing in, for 3 or 4 seconds.
6. Start again and continue doing this for at least 2 minutes.

*RELAX! BREATHING FOR LIFE*  
Dave Marsden

Which set of instructions was easier to follow?

Here are some points about giving instructions:

- Break the instructions into a number of steps or stages.
- Present the steps in a logical order.
- Use clear direct language.

b) *Work with a partner. Read the following extracts carefully and then use the correct form of the words in parentheses to fill each space. Where no word is given, supply a word of your own.*

A. The Olympic Games is the (1)\_\_\_\_\_ (great) sports meeting in the world. It (2)\_\_\_\_\_ (bring) together people from almost every country and from many sports in a way that no other competition (3)\_\_\_\_\_ (do). Being at the Olympics is the life's dream for thousands of athletes; (4)\_\_\_\_\_ (win) an Olympic medal (5)\_\_\_\_\_ their highest goal.

B. Most people love the Games – the (6)\_\_\_\_\_ (excite), the danger, and the athletes (7)\_\_\_\_\_, in the words of the Olympic motto, are “faster, higher, stronger.”



## WRITING

- a) *Rearrange the steps of the instructions on how to get a driver's license below.*
- b) *Put the instructions together to form a paragraph. Make sure to add sequence words to clarify the order of the steps.*

### How to Get an A1-Driver's License

- Go to the Motor Vehicle Instruction Center in your area.
- Remember to bring your ID card and a few hundred thousand dong.
- At the MVIC, you will pay the fee and obtain a pamphlet with the driving rules.
- The first test you will take is a written test.
- Next, if you pass, you will take a driving test.
- Go to a clinic in your area for a medical checkup.
- Attend a two-evening driving class at the MVIC as well as study the pamphlet carefully at home.
- If you also pass this, treat your friend to lunch at a nice restaurant.
- On the day of the test, have a friend take you on your motorbike to the MVIC.
- Before you go to the MVIC, be sure that your motorcycle is in proper working order.



## USE OF LANGUAGE

### Agent Nouns (Root + *-er, -or, -ist*)

a) Fill in the blanks in the sentences below with the appropriate agent noun corresponding to the italicized verb, noun, or adjective in each sentence.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. John has <i>photographed</i> some very delightful rural scenes.</li><li>2. Mr. Mason is not a millionaire, but he <i>contributes</i> a lot to charity.</li><li>3. Many people from other countries <i>invest</i> their money in our industries.</li><li>4. Dr. Kelly, who teaches our class this semester, is an expert in <i>biology</i>.</li><li>5. I heard that your brother runs a large <i>industrial</i> company.</li><li>6. What do you call people who serve or <i>attend</i> to passengers on a flight?</li><li>7. All public buildings must be equipped with devices for <i>extinguishing</i> small fires.</li><li>8. George Harrison, who played lead <i>guitar</i> for the Beatles, began a successful solo career in 1970.</li><li>9. He's an artist who <i>illustrates</i> books and magazines.</li></ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. John is an amateur <u>                    </u> <i>photographer</i>.</li><li>b. It's hard to find generous <u>                    </u> like him these days.</li><li>c. These people are foreign <u>                    </u>.</li><li>d. She is a famous <u>                    </u>.</li><li>e. That's true. He's one of the youngest <u>                    </u> of our city.</li><li>f. You call them flight <u>                    </u>.</li><li>g. And these fire <u>                    </u> must be conveniently placed.</li><li>h. <u>                    </u> George Harrison was one of the four members of the Beatles.</li><li>i. He's an <u>                    </u>.</li></ol> |
|--|---|

b) Choose the phrase which correctly completes the sentence or which correctly expresses the meaning of the sentence.

1. A quitter is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a person who lies
  - B. a person who acts fast
  - C. a person who does not finish what he starts to do
2. A resident is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the head of a government
  - B. a person who lives in a certain place
  - C. a person who puts new sides on houses
3. A sprayer is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a device for wetting a thing with fine drops of a liquid
  - B. a religious person who often says prayers
  - C. a small machine for printing flowers on paper
4. A consumer is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a person who has tuberculosis
  - B. a machine which solves mathematical problems
  - C. a person who buys and uses up various products
5. A counselor is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a person who gives advice
  - B. a person or thing that comforts unhappy people
  - C. a member of a council
6. A trainer is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a person who is trying his best to do something
  - B. a person who teaches people to do a particular sport
  - C. a person whose job is driving a train
7. There were only two survivors of the plane crash.
  - A. Most passengers were surprised that they had escaped death.
  - B. Very few people were found alive after the accident.
  - C. No one was killed in the accident, but two were injured.
8. Our new neighbor is a cancer specialist.
  - A. He has developed a special type of cancer.
  - B. He especially dislikes people who have cancer.
  - C. Cancer can be properly diagnosed and treated by him.



9. Professor Jones has accepted me as his teaching assistant.
- A. He agrees to let me help him teach classes.
  - B. He allows me to attend his classes.
  - C. He gives me permission to speak in class.

### Adverbial Clauses of Purpose

#### a) Using Adverbial Clauses to Combine Ideas

*This exercise consists of pairs of statements. The italicized sentence answers the question "Why?" Combine the two ideas into a single sentence by changing the italicized sentence into an adverbial clause of purpose. In some sentences you will need to make changes in the wording. An example is given (1).*

1. I set the alarm for 6 o'clock. *I would not oversleep.* (Use *so that*.)  
I set the alarm for 6 o'clock *so that I would not oversleep.*
2. He's sitting in the front row. *He can hear every word the teacher says.* (Use *so that*.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Everyone in our team is training for the Olympics. *We hope we can win the gold medal.* (Use *in the hope that*.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. We need to take all precautions. *We may expect to succeed.* (Use *in order that*.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I'll make some sandwiches. *We get hungry.* (Use *just in case*.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. I dare not show my father the school report. *He will cut my allowance.* (Use *for fear*.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. We had to be very careful. *The news should not become known too early.* (Use *lest*.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. We always came in before the bell rang. *Miss Sullivan would be in a good mood.* (Use *so that*.)

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9. Our parents work hard. *We may live more comfortably.* (Use *in order that*.)

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**b)** Combine the following pairs of sentences, using *in order (not) to + base form of verb* or *so as (not) to + base form of verb* to express purpose. An example is given (1).

1. I shut the door quietly. *I was afraid of waking the baby.*

I shut the door quietly *in order not to/ so as not to* wake the baby.

2. We covered the floor with old newspapers. *We did not want to splash paint on it.*

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3. The student observed the snakes. *He would have to describe their behavior in his report.*

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4. *I wanted to get to school on time.* I had to take the early bus.

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5. *I really want to convince him.* What do I have to do?

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6. The International Olympic Committee has introduced stricter regulations. *They are determined to prevent doping.*

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7. When you are in a foreign country, observe the customs of the people there. *In that way you can avoid offending them.*

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8. They had to blast through the mountains. *They planned to build the highway.*

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9. I sent the plans. *I wanted you to study them fully before the meeting.*

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