

5 D

G expressing movement
V prepositions of movement, sport
P prepositions

The name of the game

The ball went over the net.



1 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

sport, prepositions of movement

a Look at the photos. Can you name the sports? Write them in the correct column.

play	go	do

b **5.8** Listen and check.

c In pairs, say...

Which of the sports in a are usually team sports?

How many **players** are there?

In which sports do you...?

a **hit** the ball b **throw** the ball c **kick** the ball d **shoot**

d Ask and answer with a partner.

Do you do any sports? Which one(s)?

Which sports do you enjoy watching?

Which sports do you hate watching?

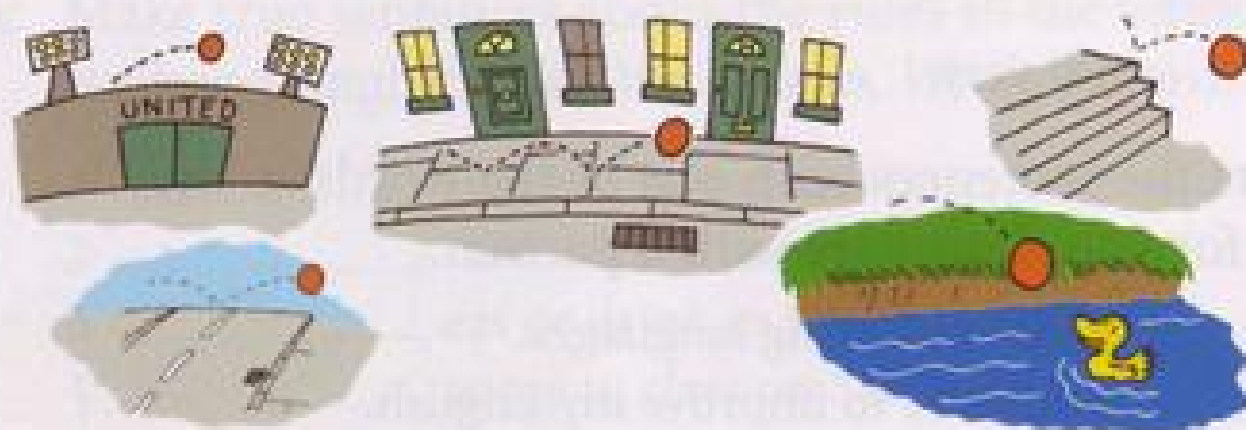
Are you (or anyone in your family) a fan of a sports team?

Which one?

Do you (or they) watch their matches? Where?

e Where did the ball go? Complete with a preposition.

across along down into over



The ball went over the wall, _____ the street, _____ the steps, _____ the road, and _____ the river.

f **p.148 Vocabulary Bank Prepositions.** Do part 2.

2 GRAMMAR expressing movement

The rules of the game

1 You play this sport outside with one, two, or more players. You have to hit the ball into a small hole. You mustn't hit the ball into the water.

2 You can play this sport outside or inside with two or four players. You have to hit the ball over a net and the ball mustn't go 'out'.

3 You usually do this sport outside (but it can be inside). You have to go round a track many times and be the first one to go past the finish line. Sometimes you have to go round a country, for example, France.

4 You play this sport outside with two teams. You have to pass the ball to other players with your foot and try to kick the ball into the goal. You mustn't touch the ball with your hands.

5 You play this sport outside with two teams. You have to throw the ball to other players and take the ball over the other team's line. You can also get points by kicking the ball through two very high posts.

a Match the rules to the sports in 1. What are the sports?

b **5.9** Listen and check.

c Look at the sports rules again and the highlighted words. How do you express movement in English?

d **p.134 Grammar Bank 5D.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

3 PRONUNCIATION prepositions

a Match the prepositions with the phonetics. How do you pronounce the words?

across along into over
round through towards

- 1 /'ɪntu:/ _____
2 /ə'ləŋ/ _____
3 /raʊnd/ _____
4 /tə'wɔ:dz/ _____
5 /ə'krɒs/ _____
6 /θru:/ _____
7 /'əʊvə/ _____

- b **5.10** Listen and check. Underline the stressed syllable, and practise saying the prepositions.
- c **Communication** *Cross country p.117*. Tell your partner where the runner went.

4 READING & SPEAKING

- a How long does a normal football match last? How many minutes are added after each half?
- b Read the article and complete it with a word from below.

champions fans goal match pitch
players referee scored stadium team

- c Read the text again. Number the sentences 1–6.
- A Manchester United scored their first goal.
- B The Bayern Munich fans started celebrating.
- C The 90 minutes finished and the referee added three minutes.
- D Bayern Munich scored a goal.
- E Manchester United scored their second goal.
- F The UEFA president left his seat to go to present the cup.
- d What is the most exciting sporting event you've ever seen? Prepare your answers to these questions.
- 1 What sport was it?
 - 2 When and where was it?
 - 3 Who was taking part?
 - 4 Were you there or did you see it on TV?
 - 5 What happened?
- e Ask and answer with a partner.

5 **5.11** SONG 🎵 *We are the champions*



Your most exciting sporting moments...

This week, Duc from Vietnam writes:

The most exciting football ¹ match I have ever seen was the 1999 Champions' League Final between Manchester United and Bayern Munich in the Nou Camp ² _____ in Barcelona.

After 90 minutes Manchester United were losing 1–0. The Bayern Munich ³ _____ in the stadium were already celebrating their ⁴ _____'s victory. The Manchester United fans in the stadium and millions around the world were watching in despair.

There were now just three minutes of added time. 20 seconds passed and United got a corner. The atmosphere in the stadium was incredibly intense. All the Manchester United ⁵ _____ (including their goalkeeper) were in the Bayern Munich penalty area. David Beckham took the corner and Teddy Sheringham ⁶ _____. It was 1–1!

The Manchester United fans were ecstatic. There was only about one minute left now but United attacked again and scored another ⁷ _____. Now it was 2–1! Thirty seconds later we heard the ⁸ _____ blow his whistle. The match was over. United were the ⁹ _____! Many of the Bayern fans and players were crying. They had lost the match in less than three minutes.

The next day I read that the UEFA president missed both Manchester United's goals. He was going down to the ¹⁰ _____ to give the cup to the German team when United scored their first goal and he was going back up to his seat when they scored their second! He missed the most exciting and unforgettable three minutes of football I have ever seen.



5A uses of the infinitive (with *to*)infinitive + *to*

I want **to go** to the party.
I need **to buy** some new clothes.
It'll be nice **to meet** some new people.
It's important **not to be** late.

- Use *to* + the infinitive after:
 - some verbs (*want, need, would like, etc.*) See **Verb Forms** p. 154.
 - adjectives
It isn't easy to find a job. Nice to meet you.
- The negative infinitive is *not to* + verb.
Try not to be late tomorrow.

infinitive of purpose

A Why did you go to the party? **B** **To meet** new people.
I went to the party **to meet** new people.

- Use *to* + the infinitive to say why you do something.
I came to this school to learn English. NOT for-learn-English.

5B verb + *-ing*

Eating outside in the summer makes me feel good.
I love **reading** in bed.
I'm thinking of **buying** a new car.

- Use verb + *ing*:
 - as the subject of a sentence
Smoking is bad for you.
 - after some verbs, (*like, love, hate, enjoy, etc.*) See **Verb Forms** p. 154.
I hate getting up early.
- after prepositions
He left without saying goodbye.
- Remember the spelling rules for the *-ing* form (See p. 126 1C)

5C *have to, don't have to, must, mustn't**have to, don't have to*

+	She has to get up at 7.00 every day. You have to drive on the left in the UK.
–	We don't have to wear a uniform at this school. He doesn't have to work on Saturdays.
?	Do I have to buy a grammar book? Does she have to study tonight?

Don't contract *have* or *has*.
I have to go. NOT *I've to go.*

- Use *have to* + infinitive to talk about rules and obligations, or to say something is necessary.
- Use *don't have to* + infinitive to say there is no obligation, or something is not necessary.
- Use *do / does* to make questions and negatives.
Do I have to go? NOT *Have I to go?*

must / mustn't

+	You must do your homework tonight. She must tidy her room before she goes out.
–	You mustn't smoke in class. They mustn't leave their bags here.

Contraction: *mustn't* = must not

- Use *must* + infinitive to talk about rules and obligations.
You must turn off your mobile phones before coming into class.
- *must / mustn't* are the same for all persons. It is not often used in questions (*have to* is more common).
- Use *mustn't* + infinitive to say something is prohibited.
You mustn't smoke here.
- You can use *mustn't* or *can't* to talk about rules.
You mustn't park here. You can't park here.

▲ *Must* and *have to* are very similar, but there is a small difference. We normally use *have to* for a general obligation (a rule at work or a law). We normally use *must* when the speaker imposes the obligation (for example, a teacher to students or a parent to children). But often you can use either.

Mustn't and *don't have to* have completely different meanings. Compare:
You mustn't go = You can't go. It's prohibited.
You don't have to go = You can go if you want, but it's not obligatory/necessary.

5D expressing movement: *go, etc.* + preposition

The man **went up** the steps and **into** the church.
I **ran over** the bridge and **across** the park.
He **drove out of** the garage and **along** the street.

- To express movement use a verb of movement, for example, *go, come, run, walk, etc.* and a preposition of movement (*up, down, etc.*)

- Be careful with *in / into* and *out / out of*. Use *into / out of* + noun, but if there isn't a noun just use *in* or *out*.
Come into the living room. Come in.
He went out of the house. He went out.



5A

a Complete with *to* + a verb.I'm planning to have a holiday next month.

do not drive go learn leave not make meet

- A Hi, I'm Dagmara.
B I'm Renata. Nice _____ you.
- What do you want _____ this evening?
- I need _____ to the bank. I don't have any money.
- Try _____ a noise. Your father's asleep.
- I'd really like _____ a new language.
- Be careful _____ too fast on the way home.
- She's decided _____ her husband.

b Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|--|--|
| They want to go to Australia | D A to celebrate getting the job. |
| 1 He's going to have a party | <input type="checkbox"/> B to get some petrol. |
| 2 You'll need a visa | <input type="checkbox"/> C to book our tickets. |
| 3 Don't forget to phone the restaurant | <input type="checkbox"/> D to visit their family there. |
| 4 I stopped at the garage | <input type="checkbox"/> E to tell them where we are. |
| 5 She's gone to the supermarket | <input type="checkbox"/> F to go to China. |
| 6 I went to the travel agent's | <input type="checkbox"/> G to book a table. |
| 7 I'll send them a text message | <input type="checkbox"/> H to get some food for tonight. |

5B

a Complete the sentences with a verb in the *-ing* form.

be do go learn remember study talk teach

I don't really enjoy doing exercise.

- My mother's very bad at _____ names.
- _____ teenagers is very hard work.
- You can't sing well without _____ to breathe properly.
- My sister spends hours on the phone _____ to her boyfriend.
- I hate _____ the first to arrive at parties.
- _____ by train is cheaper than by plane.
- I'll go on _____ until dinner time.

b Put the verbs in the *-ing* form or infinitive.I like listening to music. (listen)

- _____ yoga is good for your health. (do)
- We've decided _____ to the party. (not go)
- We won't take the car. It's impossible _____. (park)
- I'm not very good at _____ maps. (read)
- You can borrow the car if you promise _____ slowly. (drive)
- Have you finished _____ your homework? (do)
- I don't mind _____ but I hate _____. (cook, wash up)

5C

a Write sentences with the right form of *have to*.I / work on Saturday I don't have to work on Saturday.

- Jane / work very hard
- you / wear a uniform
- my sister / go to school
- I / finish this now
- we / get up early tomorrow
- Harry / work tomorrow
- we / hurry or we'll be late

b Complete the sentences with *have to*, *don't have to*, or *mustn't*.We don't have to work tomorrow. It's a holiday.

- You _____ touch those animals. They're dangerous.
- We _____ take the bus to school. It's too far to walk.
- The concert is free. You _____ pay.
- It's late. I _____ go now.
- You _____ leave the door open – the cats will come in.
- You _____ come if you don't want to. I can go on my own.
- In Britain you _____ drive on the left.
- You _____ be very tall to play football.

5D

a Cross out the wrong preposition.

My mobile stopped working when we went **across** / **through** a tunnel.

- She ran **to** / **down** the lake, and jumped **into** / **out of** the water.
- If you go **over** / **past** the church, you'll see my house on the left.
- He walked **along** / **across** the street until he got to the chemist's.
- The plane flew **on** / **over** the town and then landed.
- The policeman walked **towards** / **to** me, but then he stopped.
- We drove **over** / **out of** the bridge and **in** / **into** the city centre.
- The cyclists went **round** / **under** the track three times.

b Complete the sentences with *in*, *into*, *out*, or *out of*.He jumped into his car and drove away.

- I like to go _____ on a Friday night.
- Come _____. The door's open.
- He took his passport _____ his jacket.
- He walked _____ the café and ordered a coffee.

3C I'll / Shall I? game

Play the game.



5D Cross country Students A+B



a You are the organizer of a cross-country race. You have to plan the race for the runners. Draw a route on the map marked MY RACE, beginning at START and finishing at the FINISH line. Your route must include all the things in the picture but you can choose the order.

b Take turns. A describe your route to your partner.
B must draw it on your map marked MY PARTNER'S RACE.

You have to go down the hill, round the lake...



c Swap roles.

d Compare the two routes. Which is the most difficult?

Prepositions

1 at / in / on

Complete the chart with *at*, *in*, or *on*.

PLACE			
Countries and cities <i>France, Paris</i> Rooms <i>the kitchen</i> 	Buildings <i>a shop, a museum</i> Closed spaces <i>a park, a garden</i> <i>a car</i>	Transport <i>a bike, a bus, train, plane, a ship (not car)</i> a surface <i>the floor, a table, a shelf, the balcony, the roof, the wall</i> 	<i>school, home, work, university</i> <i>the airport, the station, a bus stop</i> <i>a party, the door</i> 
TIME			
Months <i>February, June</i> Seasons <i>winter</i>	Years <i>2004</i> Times of day <i>morning, afternoon, evening (not night)</i>	Dates <i>March 1st</i> Days <i>Tuesday, New Year's Day, Valentine's Day</i>	Times <i>6 o'clock, half past two, 7.45</i> Festival periods <i>Christmas, Easter night</i> <i>the weekend</i>

b Look at the chart for a few minutes. Then test a partner:

A (book open) say a place or time word, e.g. *Paris, Tuesday*, etc.

B (book closed) say the preposition (*at, in, or on*).

Swap roles.

🔄 p.19

2 Prepositions of movement

Match the prepositions and pictures.

- under (the railway line)
- along (the street)
- round / around (the lake)
- through /θru:/ (the tunnel)
- into (the shop)
- across (the road)
- over (the bridge)
- up (the steps)
- past (the church)
- towards /tə'wɔ:dz/ (the lake)
- down (the steps)
- out of (the shop)



b Cover the prepositions. Where did the dog go? *It went down the steps...*

🔄 p.58