

10.3 Vocabulary and skills development

GOALS ■ Hear unstressed words ■ Phrases with *take* and *have*

Listening & Speaking unstressed words

1a Work with a partner. Look at the photo and make guesses about what you think it shows.



b 10.6))) Listen to another clue. Does this help you to guess?

2a 10.7))) Listen to the first part of a radio programme and check your ideas.

b Do you think this is a good idea? Why/Why not? Discuss with a partner.

3a Look at the following extract from the listening. Underline the three words which carry the main meaning and stress.

'The robots can cheer on their team.'

b 10.8))) Listen and check if you underlined the correct words.

c What happens to the other words in the extract?

4a Mark the main stresses in this extract in the same way.

'Then the robots can also cheer on their own team.'

b 10.9))) Listen to both sentences and check your answers. What do you notice about the unstressed words in both sentences?

c 10.10))) Listen and read the information in the Unlock the code box about unstressed words and check your ideas.

UNLOCK THE CODE unstressed words

Words which carry the main meaning of a sentence are usually stressed; the other words, which are 'grammar' words, are generally unstressed. The following kinds of 'grammar' words are usually unstressed:

- the verb *to be*
- auxiliary verbs: *do, did, will*
- pronouns: *he, it, they*
- articles: *a, an, the*
- conjunctions: *and, so, when*
- prepositions: *to, from, at, with*

There may be two or three unstressed words between two stressed words. However, the length of time between the two stressed words remains about the same, no matter how many unstressed words there are between the two stressed words. This can make it harder to hear the unstressed words.

5a 10.11))) Listen to the sentences and write down how many words there are in each.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

b 10.11))) Check your answers with a partner. Listen again if necessary.



- 6 10.12))) Listen to the rest of the radio programme and answer the questions.
- 1 What percentage of games do teams playing at their home stadium usually win?
 - 2 What is it about Galatasaray's stadium that makes it particularly noisy?
 - 3 What effect can the crowd have on the referees of a game?
 - 4 What kinds of sport benefit from a noisy crowd?
 - 5 What effect might a crowd have on an athlete who needs to focus and concentrate?

7a Work with a partner. Do either of the following.

- a Make a list of at least five reasons why going to see a live game or another sporting event live is better than watching it at home on the TV or internet.
- b Make a list of at least five reasons why watching a game or another sporting event on the TV or internet is better than going to see it live.

b Join with a pair who made the opposite list to yours and compare your ideas. Which pair has the best arguments?

Vocabulary & Speaking phrases with *take* and *have*

8a Complete the extracts from the listening with *take* or *have*. Compare your answers with a partner.

- 1 Don't the fans _____ a responsibility to turn up and encourage their team?
- 2 ... the home team really does _____ an advantage.
- 3 ... there are certain football stadiums ... which seem to be designed to _____ advantage of the noise fans make.
- 4 ... they can learn to _____ no notice of whatever the other team's fans might be shouting.
- 5 ... referees, or match officials, who have to _____ decisions about whether to allow goals and so on.
- 6 ... noise from the crowd might cause them to _____ unnecessary risks and make a mistake.

b 10.13))) Listen and check your answers.



9 Work with a partner. Read the information in the Vocabulary focus box and match six of the phrases in the box to the definitions below.

- 1 be aware of something, but not certain about it
- 2 try to do something
- 3 be irrelevant or unrelated to something
- 4 believe that something is important
- 5 find that doing something is not easy
- 6 expect someone or something to be always there for you, even when you aren't grateful

VOCABULARY FOCUS

phrases with *take* and *have*

take and *have* are two of the most common verbs in English phrases. For example:

- *have difficulty in doing something*
- *have a go at doing something*
- *have a feeling that ...*
- *have a responsibility to do something*
- *have nothing to do with something/someone*
- *take something seriously*
- *take advantage of*
- *take (no) notice of ...*
- *take something for granted*
- *take risks*
- *take a decision*

Note that in these phrases the main meaning is not in the verb *take* or *have*, but in the whole expression.

10 Rewrite sentences 1–7, replacing the underlined words or phrases with one of the phrases in the Vocabulary focus box.

- 1 Don't do anything dangerous – it's not worth it.
- 2 He used his friend's kindness to borrow a lot of money he couldn't pay back.
- 3 Just ignore him – he's being silly.
- 4 I know my studies are very important.
- 5 It's very important to make the right choice about which degree to do.
- 6 It's a bit difficult at first, but just try doing it.
- 7 I somehow think that this holiday will be a mistake ... I don't know why.

11 **TASK** Choose three or four of the following situations and tell each other about them. Work with a partner. Ask questions to find out more information.

A time when you ...

- had difficulty in doing something.
- had a go at something new.
- had a feeling that something was wrong.
- took advantage of a situation or person (or a time when you were taken advantage of).
- took a risk.
- took an important decision.