


3 Thrill seekers

Vocabulary: Sports

- 1  With a partner, describe what is happening in each of the photographs. Then discuss the questions below.



- Do any of these activities appeal to you? Why/Why not?
- Which activity do you think is the most exciting/popular/risky?
- What is the attraction of extreme sports compared with activities such as playing computer games or reading?

- 2 For 1–8 in the table below decide what sport is connected with the place and the equipment. There may be more than one possible answer.

Sport	Place	Equipment
1	pitch	ball/goal
2	ring	gloves/shorts
3	track	shoes/spikes
4	gym	weights
5	pool	costume
6	sea reefs	oxygen tank
7	court	racquet/ball
8	course	clubs/irons

- 3 Work in pairs. Give at least one example of each type of sport in 1–10 below. You may use a dictionary to help you, if necessary.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|--------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 motor | 3 water | 5 racquet | 7 winter | 9 outdoor |
| 2 field | 4 combat | 6 equestrian | 8 indoor | 10 team |

Listening

IELTS Section 3

What to expect in the exam

- In IELTS Listening Section 3 there can be two or more speakers having a discussion about a subject of an academic nature. You need to concentrate and learn to recognize who is speaking.
- At the beginning of the recording the topic of the conversation is mentioned.
- You will be given time to look at the questions before you begin and in the middle of the recording.
- At the end of the section you will be given time to check your answers.

How to go about it

Skim the questions to get an idea of the content of what you will hear.

Mark any specific information in tables, for example, numbers, nouns, headings etc.

Try to decide the type of word that is required, for example, noun, verb, etc. Also try to decide whether nouns are singular or plural.

Check the number of words required.

Do not write any words from the questions on the answer sheet. For example, if the question is, 'in the' and the correct answer is *morning*, the answer *in the morning* would be wrong.

1.3 SECTION 3 Questions 21–30

Question 21

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.

- 21** The initial purpose of the case study was to look only at the club's
- A** health and safety policy.
 - B** sporting achievements.
 - C** management structure.

Questions 22–25

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Stars Club Case Study

Club background

- 600 members overall
- 23 staff including 22 workers

So far interviewed around **23**

Face-to-face interviews preferable to a questionnaire

Would be able to ask for 24 where necessary

Good administration/very focused managers

Management group has team 25

Being there is an exhilarating experience

Questions 26–30

Complete the table below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

Reasons for Club's Success

Reasons	Comments by researchers	Purpose
funding from government, private 26 and	crucial	to pay for facilities, 27 and time off work
quality of 28	professional	encouraging people to reach their 29
motivation and 30 of athletes	thrilling	to become the best in their field

Language focus 1: Comparison

1 Look at the following extract from the listening practice on page 31.

a ... what's made it (the club) more successful than other local clubs ...


This can be rewritten as:

b ... why it (the club) has had more success than other local clubs

or

c ... why it (the club) has succeeded more than ...

Look at sentences a–c above and decide whether each one uses a noun, verb or adjective to make a comparison. Why is the comparative of the adjective formed with the word *more*?

 Read more about comparison in the Grammar reference on page 220.

2 Complete the table below.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
		the worst
	better	
noisy		
wet		
tasty		
cheap		
lively		
appetizing		

3 For 1–8 below, put the word in brackets into the correct comparative or superlative form.

- 1 It's much (easy) to find places to do specialist sports outside cities and towns.
- 2 Activities like bowling are far (popular) among older age groups.
- 3 Which sport do you think is (energetic) of all?
- 4 People who do some physical activity are supposed to be (happy) than less active people.
- 5 It is becoming (difficult) for people to organize their lives around leisure activities nowadays.
- 6 Is work (stressful) aspect of modern life?

- 7 Is mental activity (important) than physical activity?
- 8 People don't realize that racing drivers are (fit) individuals in sport.



- 4 Work in pairs. Look at sentences 1–8 in exercise 3 and decide what the noun is for each adjective.
- 5 Rewrite sentences 1–8 in exercise 3 using a noun instead of an adjective. Make any necessary changes.

Example:


1 It's much (easy) to find places to do specialist sports outside cities and towns.

Places to do specialist sports can be found with more ease outside cities and towns.

6 The questionnaire below contains some mistakes. Rewrite the questions that are incorrect.

Do you agree that ...

- 1 football is exciting than swimming?
- 2 athletics is the most boring activity to watch on TV?
- 3 extreme sports like sky-diving are dangerouser than hiking?
- 4 you need to be fiter to go cycling than walking?
- 5 table tennis is not most exciting sport in the world?
- 6 people are lazier nowadays than they were in the past?
- 7 rowing is a sport only for richest people?
- 8 tennis is more exhilarating than skiing?
- 9 watching sport on TV or the Internet is less exciting than seeing it live?
10. racquet sports like squash and tennis are tiring than many other sports?

7  Use the questionnaire to interview other students in your class. Ask for reasons and examples. If someone agrees with a statement, put a tick (✓) next to the question.

Word building: Adjectives ending in -ing / -ed

In the listening practice on page 31, Marcello says:

It's a really exhilarating experience being there. I can't wait to go in every day.

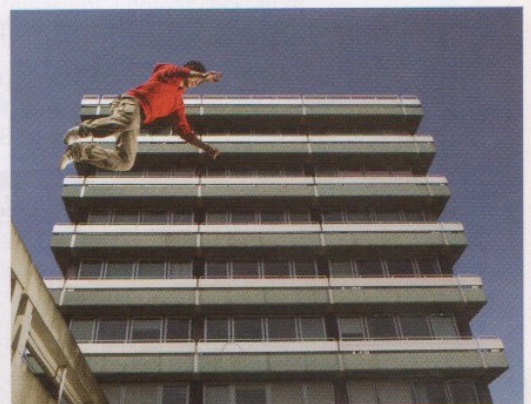
The adjective *exhilarating* comes from the verb *exhilarate*. There are two types of adjectives that can be made from the verb:


- Verb + -ing: *exhilarating* *Something is **exhilarating** if it makes me feel **exhilarated**.*
- Verb + -ed: *exhilarated* *I feel **exhilarated** because something is **exhilarating**.*

Adjectives ending in -ing/-ed like *exhilarating* and *exhilarated* are used to evaluate or express an opinion about something. Like the speaker in the listening practice you can use adjectives like this in your speaking and writing to express your judgement about an idea, event, experience, etc.

1 For 1–8 below, underline the correct adjective in *italics*.

- 1 Do you find sports like mountaineering and parkour thrilling/thrilled to watch?
- 2 Do you think people get irritating/irritated by the constant encouragement to do something physical?
- 3 Why do you think people are interesting/interested in extreme sports?
- 4 Do you think sports stars are as motivating/motivated for young people now as in the past?
- 5 What makes funfair rides like roller coasters exciting/excited?
- 6 Are you the sort of person who considers sports programmes on TV annoying/annoyed, or do you get annoying/annoyed by other types of programmes?
- 7 Do you think extreme sports are more challenging/challenged than other sports?
- 8 Do you feel invigorated/invigorating when you do any type of energetic activity?



2  Work in pairs. Choose three questions from exercise 1 to ask your partner. Take turns asking and answering the questions. Give reasons and examples in your answers.

3 Work in pairs. For 1–8 below, use a form of the word in brackets (noun, verb or adjective) to complete the sentences.

- 1 It is rare to see a whole stadium (electrify) by a player's performance.
- 2 These days I don't think young people feel (challenge) enough physically at school or work.
- 3 Where I come from people find football more (interest) than other sports.
- 4 Some sports like snowboarding and skateboarding seem to hold some (fascinate) for young people.
- 5 Being (motivate) to take up some activity, however gentle, is not always easy.
- 6 The thrill of modern computer games is as (excite) as some real sports.
- 7 People often feel (refresh) after doing strenuous physical exercise.
- 8 Other people may find as much (excite) in reading a book as in climbing a mountain.




Speaking

IELTS Part 1

What to expect in the exam

- In IELTS Speaking Part 1 you will be asked about familiar topics, for example, common pastimes in your country now compared with the past.
- In Part 1 the discussion is more personal and less abstract than in Parts 2 and 3.

- 1 Make examiner's questions from the following lists of words.
 - 1 what/kinds/sports/popular/your country?
 - 2 they/as popular/used be/in past?
 - 3 are/same games/popular/as in past?
 - 4 do/young people/more physical activities/extreme sports/now past?
 - 5 what/makes/these games/interesting/people?
 - 6 sports/challenging/now than/they in the past
 - 7 young people/challenged more/nowadays in the past?
- 2  Work in pairs. Take turns playing the role of the examiner and the candidate. Ask and answer the questions. Try to use some of the adjectives from the Word building section on page 33.

Reading

IELTS Reading Passage

Don't forget!

- If there is no title, look at the last question to get an idea of the content of the passage.

What to expect in the exam

- IELTS reading passages may be unique but they follow certain patterns like cause and effect, problem and solution, historical development and argument and explanation. The patterns that you will come across in IELTS are limited, but the content is unlimited.
- To achieve a high score you need to learn to be familiar with and recognize how writers organize information as this helps you see the patterns of organization of reading passages, for example, cause and effect. See Ready for Reading on page 91.

Work in pairs. Look at the photograph. Describe what kinds of rides you would expect to find in an amusement park or fairground.

READING PASSAGE

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1–13**, which are based on the reading passage below.

Readers can join a unique experiment to discover what goes on in our brains and bodies at the fairground.

Roger Highfield reports.

- A** For decades, thrill-seekers have happily queued to experience a few seconds of the adrenaline-spiking, intestine-twisting thrills of roller coaster and other funfair joy rides. Nowadays, people also spend hours living out the virtual excitement of computer games.
- B** An experiment will soon lay bare the science of thrills and help to build the foundation of the next generation of funfair rides and sensational computer games.

Brendan Walker, a self-proclaimed 'thrill engineer', is curating this extraordinary venture where people can become a guinea pig. Fairground: Thrill Laboratory, at the Science Museum's Dana Centre, will include three different rides over three weeks – the Booster, to measure the physiology of excitement and thrill; a ghost train, to measure fear and the tingle of anticipation; and Miami Trip, a gentler ride designed to explore pleasure.



- C One of the collaborators in the thrill lab is Prof Tom Rodden. Its impetus is the blurring of the boundary between the real and the digital worlds, he explained: today, trainers count footsteps, wrist watches can measure heart rate, satellites can detect where we are and, all the while, computer games are being played in the streets not just the living room, and computer accessories such as joysticks are being replaced with real-world objects such as tennis racquets.
- D Doctors already understand the broad effects of joy rides. As a roller coaster puts the body through weightlessness, high gravitational forces and acceleration, the brain struggles to make sense of conflicting and changing signals from the senses. There are effects on the vestibular system, located in the inner ear, that detects position and motion, and on the somatic nervous system, which controls voluntary systems in the body, such as heartbeat.
- E Added to the confusion of these signals are the messages from the eye, which may be different from those of the other systems. This can lead to peculiar effects such as the vection illusion (think of when you are stopped at a traffic light and the car next to you edges forward – you feel as though you are moving).
- F Overall the brain responds to an exhilarating ride by triggering the release of a potent cocktail of biochemicals to deal with the body's stress, including more adrenaline (epinephrine) and norepinephrine which can suppress pain and boost the glow of euphoria that follows. The result can be pleasure but can also be nausea. Military and Nasa researchers have studied the problem for half a century, calling it 'simulator sickness'.
- G But engineers and scientists have not figured out how to fool the senses at the same rate at the same time. They still don't know for sure who might get sick. Meanwhile, the latest rides are pushing the boundaries of endurance. The human body cannot take much more of a G-force than the latest rollercoasters, so we need to understand more about what distinguishes a spine-tingling thrill from a gut-emptying fright to ensure the experience is memorable for the right reasons.
- H At the thrill lab volunteers will be asked to try the fairground rides while hooked up to special equipment. This includes an accelerometer that measures the G-force their body is subjected to; a measure of blood oxygen levels; measures of skin conductance (sweating) and an ECG monitor that keeps track of their heart rate. In addition, a helmet-mounted video camera will film their expressions, from the first gasp to the last scream. As with astronauts and test pilots, information will be beamed in real time to a computer. And measurements will be displayed publicly. Aside from providing amusement for onlookers, participants can relive their terrifying experiences.
- I This study will help designers of amusement parks to squeeze more shrieks out of people by creating the illusion of imminent death, said Prof Rodden. Equally, the next generation of rides will sense when too many people feel nauseous and wind down accordingly. In short, they will be able to distinguish terror from titillation. This work will also help computer games to escape the boundaries of the Xbox and PlayStation. Steve Benford, of the mixed-reality lab at the University of Nottingham, believes that the thrill lab will help to design more immersive rides and games, 'real-time adaptive spaces.'

How to go about it

For questions 1–6:

- Read the instructions carefully. In this instance, you can use any letter more than once.
- Check if any of the information in the phrases looks as if it might fit together in the same paragraph.
- Check if any pieces of information will follow other information in the list.

Questions 1–6

The reading passage has nine paragraphs, **A–I**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- the impact on the human auditory system **D**
- what the lab experiments will show onlookers **F**
- the purpose of having different test rides **B–A**
- the various types of medical apparatus employed to monitor the research **F–H**
- the substances produced in reaction to thrilling rides **F**
- specific assistance to those designing amusement parks in the future **I**

Questions 7–12

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

Write:

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

- 7 More people now get thrills from computer games than fairground rides. *W G*
- 8 The brain has difficulty understanding the messages sent from the senses during rollercoaster rides. *W*
- 9 Simulator sickness has been under investigation by a large number of researchers. *W B*
- 10 The most recent rollercoasters take the human body further than their G-force limits. *F*
- 11 The lab volunteers will consist of equal numbers of men and women. *W G*
- 12 Future rides will be able to adapt to people's reactions. *T*

Question 13

Choose the correct letter **A, B, C, or D.**

- 13 Which of the following is the most suitable title for the reading passage?
- A** Roller coasters and their effects on the brain
- B** What makes fairground rides so thrilling?
- C** The equipment used to test the efficacy of funfair rides
- D** How the brain copes with fear in response to funfair rides



Reacting to the text

Do you find roller coasters 'thrilling'? Why/Why not?

Why do you think people enjoy extreme rides?

Language focus 2: Adjectives with prepositions

1 For 1–10 below, underline the correct preposition in *italics*.

- 1 I am very keen *about/on/for* swimming, especially first thing in the morning.
- 2 Some people are addicted *by/with/to* sports, they spend all their time glued to the TV.
- 3 He's mad *for/to/about* parachuting. It's something I personally can't understand.
- 4 I'm not interested *in/by/with* going to the gym.
- 5 I easily get bored *in/about/with* doing nothing.
- 6 I can't say I'm indifferent *in/to/about* sport, but I don't like spending my time watching it.
- 7 I used to be very enthusiastic *on/about/with* team sports, but not any more.
- 8 I'm not sure I'm capable *to/for/of* running for long distances.
- 9 I'm really passionate *for/about/on* travelling around the world and meeting fellow hockey enthusiasts.

10 I am fond *about/to/of* travelling but my brother is fanatical *for/about/with* visiting new places.



Read more about adjectives with prepositions in the Grammar reference on page 221.

- 2 Work in pairs. Match the sentence beginnings 1–7 with the endings a–g. It is possible to match two of the sentence beginnings with more than one ending.
- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1 I am mad | a to any kind of physical activity. |
| 2 I am not keen | b about playing computer games. |
| 3 I am bored | c on team sports. |
| 4 I am interested | d in walking in the countryside. |
| 5 I am passionate | e with watching sport on TV. |
| 6 I am fond | f about doing all kinds of exercise. |
| 7 I am indifferent | g of reading the sports pages in the newspaper. |

3 Look at questions 1–6 in the table below and underline the answer which is most suitable for you. If none are suitable, write your own answer in the 'other' box.

1 Which sport do you like the most?	football	horse-riding	swimming	other:
2 Who do you prefer doing it with?	a colleague	a friend	nobody	other:
3 How often do you like doing it?	once a week	twice a week	three times a week	other:
4 When do you normally like to do it?	mornings	afternoons	evenings	other:
5 How would you describe your attitude to the sport?	interested	enthusiastic	addicted	other:
6 Why do you enjoy doing it?	challenging	exciting	exhilarating	other:

4 Explain your answers to a partner using the adjectives and prepositions in exercise 1.

Speaking

IELTS Part 2

1 Look at the following Part 2 task card. Make notes to prepare your answer using the adjectives and questions and answers in the Language focus 2 exercises on page 36 to help you.

Describe a sporting activity you like.

You should say:

when you first played it

who you do it with

where you do it

and explain why you enjoy doing it.

2 Work in pairs. Take turns talking about the topic, using your notes to guide you. You should speak for up to two minutes; time each other using a stopwatch. When your partner has finished speaking, give him/her the feedback using the checklist on page 210.

Speaking

IELTS Part 3

What to expect in the exam

- In IELTS Speaking Part 3 you will have a discussion with the examiner, which is linked to the topic of Part 2. However, the questions will be more abstract and you need to talk about general ideas, not about yourself and your own experiences as in Parts 1 and 2.

1 Decide which three of the following phrases describe the main reasons for people doing sport. Then discuss your answers with a partner, giving reasons and examples.


- 1 to keep fit
- 2 so they can lose weight
- 3 so that they can make friends
- 4 in order to help them relax
- 5 so as to get an adrenaline rush
- 6 in order to escape from the real world

2 Underline the words in 1–6 above that indicate purpose. Then use these phrases to write your own sentences explaining why you do sporting activities.

3 It is important to give variety to what you say. Rephrase items 1–6 using the following structure: *because they + want/would like/would rather/would rather not/like to ...*. Make any necessary changes.

How to go about it

- You need to develop your ideas by using simple signposts such as 'purpose' words.
- Give reasons and examples.

4  Work in pairs. Look at the Part 3 questions below and choose one or two questions from each. Briefly discuss them using the expressions of purpose in exercise 1. Then take turns asking each other the questions. When your partner has finished speaking, give him/her feedback using the checklist on page 210.

Physical activity

Do you think that doing physical activity is important nowadays?
 What are the advantages and disadvantages of doing any kind of physical activity?
 Are people less active than they were in the past? Why/Why not?
 In what ways can people be encouraged to adopt a less sedentary and more active lifestyle?

Benefits of sport

What are the social benefits of doing sporting activities?
 Are we more risk averse than we were in the past, that is, do we seek to avoid risks nowadays?
 How can the lives of young people be made more challenging?
 What are the benefits to the individual and society of people being involved in extreme sports? Why?

Writing:
IELTS Task 1

1 Look at the following Task 1 question. Then write the answers to questions 1–9 below in full sentences.

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below shows the percentage of adults aged 16 and over who participated in various activities in the four weeks prior to interview in the United Kingdom in 2002. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Participation in various sporting activities

	Males (%)	Females (%)	Total (%) (average)
Walking	49	41	45
Cue sports (eg. billards)	19	4	11
Cycling	15	8	11
Swimming	13	16	15
Football	10	0	5
Weight training	9	3	6
Keep fit/Yoga	7	17	12
At least one activity ¹	71	57	64

¹ Includes other items not separately listed.

- 1 Did fewer women than men go swimming?
- 2 Was there a far greater proportion of men than women involved in walking?
- 3 Were males less likely to take part in sporting activities?
- 4 Did nearly twice as many women as men go cycling?

- 5 Does the table compare data about male and female involvement in a selection of activities in the United Kingdom in 2002?
 - 6 Did ten per cent of men play football, while no women played?
 - 7 Compared with males, did more than twice as many females go to keep fit/yoga classes?
 - 8 Was football the least popular activity overall?
 - 9 Overall, were males more involved in physical activity than females?
- 2 Work in pairs. Match each of your answers to the questions in exercise 1 to section **a**, **b** or **c** below.
- a** the introduction **b** the overview **c** specific data
- 3 Underline the words and phrases used to make comparisons in questions 1–9 in exercise 1.
- 4 Rewrite sentences 1–6 using the words and phrases in the box below. Make any necessary changes.

a smaller proportion of three-quarters	half	a third of the number of five times the number of	40% of over 50%
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Example:

Twice as many cars were sold in June compared to March.

Half as many cars were sold in March compared to June.

- 1 The football match was attended by three times as many spectators as the rugby match.
- 2 The sports department was visited by only 20 per cent of the shoppers in February 2009 when compared to February 2008.
- 3 More than four out of every ten competitors were from the main city.
- 4 The bulk of players were from overseas rather than home-grown.
- 5 A quarter of the members of the sports club paid by cash rather than credit card.
- 6 The team lost just under half of the games they played last season.

- 5 Write an answer for the Task 1 question below using the comparative structures in Language focus 1 on page 32 and the words and phrases in exercise 4. When you have finished, check your answer using the checklist on page 209.

Don't forget!

- Make sure your introduction does not just copy the instructions.
- Write a clear overview.
- Select data and compare specific data, but do not just write a list.

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below gives information about the participation of 11–14 year-olds by gender in extreme sports in the UK in 2003.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Extreme sports that 11–14 year-olds participated in, by gender, 2003

	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%) (average)
Mountain biking	22.7	13.3	18.1
Snowboarding	8.1	4.0	6.1
Mountain Climbing	10.6	9.3	10.0
Skateboarding	27.5	13.8	20.8
Rollerblading	21.7	31.7	26.6

3 Review

Vocabulary

- 1 Decide if the sports in the box below are indoor sports, outdoor sports or both. Then put them in the correct column in the table.

golf	snowboarding	boxing	squash
football	baseball	rugby	running

Indoor	Outdoor	Both

- 2 Decide which of the sports in exercise 1 require each piece of equipment 1–10 below?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 a ball | 6 a board |
| 2 a wall | 7 gloves |
| 3 clubs | 8 a racquet |
| 4 a net | 9 a bat |
| 5 goal posts | 10 spikes |

Comparison

- 1 Rewrite sentences 1–6 below using an adjective made from the noun underlined.

Example:

People's lives have less excitement nowadays than in previous generations.

People's lives are less exciting nowadays than in previous generations.

- Does windsurfing involve greater expense than ordinary surfing?
 - I find that watching sport has greater appeal for me than taking part.
 - Which sport presents a greater challenge than any other?
 - Which sport has the best safety on record?
 - As they are old, the facilities have less value than those at other clubs.
 - The club has more success than similar organizations.
- 2 Write a full sentence for each list of words in 1–8 below.
- India/not/be/big/Africa
 - Pacific Ocean/be/wide/Atlantic Ocean
 - mountaineers/not/earn/much/footballers
 - football matches/attract/far great/numbers/squash tournaments
 - parkour/seem/much/risky/skateboarding
 - many sports/demand/stamina/intellect
 - active/life/be/considerable/harmful/sedentary lifestyle
 - private cars/make/much/noise/lorries

Adjectives with prepositions

Complete sentences 1–7 with a suitable adjective. There may be more than one possible answer.

- 1 Are you _____ on listening to sports commentaries on the radio?
- 2 Are you _____ in meeting famous sports people?
- 3 He has enormous stamina. He is _____ of running for hours.
- 4 Sport is like a drug to some people. They are completely _____ to doing it or watching it.
- 5 Some people do not find sport interesting. They are completely _____ to it.
- 6 I like adventure films, but I wouldn't say I was wildly _____ about them!
- 7 I get easily _____ with watching sport on TV.

Word building

- 1 For 1–8 below, underline the adjectives and decide if they are correct. Correct any mistakes.

- 1 I found that I was fascinated by the skill required in the game of baseball.
- 2 It was clear that he was very motivating and wanted to go back to the gym.
- 3 We were all thrilled by the pace of the football game.
- 4 Is the noise of the motorbikes in motorsports irritated for you?
- 5 I was very interesting in trying out snowboarding for the first time.
- 6 She was excited to watch in the horse race, especially when she overtook everyone.
- 7 I wasn't annoyed at all by the fact that the rugby team lost; it was a good game.
- 8 I was not really challenging by the game of tennis, but I enjoyed it nonetheless.

- 2 Match 1–5 below with a–e to complete the IELTS Speaking Part 1 answers.

- 1 I really find skiing thrilling.
- 2 I love playing football and rugby,
- 3 I'm mad about baseball, especially live matches.
- 4 I am very keen on indoor sports,
- 5 I'm really enthusiastic about extreme sports like hang-gliding.
- a Some people are frightened of heights, but I find flying fascinating.
- b I find being in the stadium electrifying.
- c as they are very fast moving team sports and they're challenging mentally and physically.
- d because where I grew up the weather was too cold to play outside. So I became interested in badminton and squash.
- e It's so exciting racing down a mountain slope at high speed.



- 3 The IELTS Speaking Part 1 statements in exercise 2 are personal, but in Part 3 you need to talk about abstract ideas. Choose a statement in exercise 3 and write three or four sentences about the sport in an abstract way.

Example:

I'm mad about baseball, especially live matches. I find being in the stadium electrifying.

People generally like baseball because they find the atmosphere in the stadium electrifying.

The atmosphere in the stadium at baseball games is often electrifying.

It is thrilling to watch baseball in a packed stadium.