



18

TEACHER'S GUIDE

How we spend our free time

How we spend our free time: Warm up

Before reading the chapter, ask the students to discuss in small groups:

- How they would define leisure
- How they spend their leisure time
- How important leisure is

18.1 What role does leisure play in our lives?

Read the text together and then discuss vocabulary, expressions and the content.

Ask the students to complete the general comprehension questions individually, then discuss their answers as a group.

18.2 Reflections on leisure

Text 18.2.1 A poem – Leisure

Explain to the students that this is a very well-known poem. Discuss their general comprehension answers as a class.

Text 18.2.2 Men have more leisure time than women, says new report

Before reading the text, ask students whether they agree or disagree with the title, and why. Read the text; the answers to general comprehension questions will reflect the students' own opinions; allow time for discussion in small groups.

18.3 The cost of leisure

After reading and discussing Text 18.3.1, challenge the students to list other free leisure pursuits.

For Texts 18.3.2 to 18.3.5, initiate a discussion about the advantages and disadvantages of such pursuits.

As the students will possibly know the book referred to in Text 18.3.5, this should lead to some good discussion.

Encourage them to recommend other favourite books to the class as a short oral exercise.

18.4 Active leisure

Before reading Texts 18.4.1 to 18.4.3, activate any previous knowledge about England and the River Thames. Encourage the students to research the literary sources mentioned in Text 18.4.1.

18.5 Leisure activities around the world

Text 18.5.1 Surfing in Scotland

What do the students know about Scotland? Which words spring to mind when they hear the word? Have the students ever been surfing? What is the attraction? Would they consider surfing in Scotland?

Text 18.5.2 New Zealand: Sports and leisure

Before reading Text 18.5.2, ask students what they know about New Zealand, and then encourage the students to share their ideas about which sports and leisure activities could be popular in New Zealand in small groups.

Exam practice

This chapter provides questions in the style of the Paper 2 essay assignments for both SL and HL. Have the students prepare an outline individually for one of the essays. Then working with a partner, discuss the outlines and how they can be developed, before each student completes their chosen essay task.

Answers**Text 18.1.1****General comprehension**

answers will vary

Text 18.2.1**General comprehension**

- 1 Suggested answers: thoughtful, contemplative, reflective
- 2 *answers will vary*
- 3 *answers will vary*
- 4 *answers will vary*

Text 18.2.2**General comprehension**

- 1 *answers will vary*
- 2 Suggested answers: Women also complete tasks such as child care, housework, shopping, cooking, etc.
- 3 *answers will vary*
- 4 *answers will vary*

Text handling

- 1 True or false:
 - a True – ‘men spent longer watching television, meeting friends, playing sport or pursuing hobbies than the fairer sex’
 - b True – ‘France and America... where women work harder than men’
 - c True – ‘taking a long lunch [counts] as work rather than leisure’
 - d False – ‘Gender differences in leisure time are wide across OECD countries’
 - e True – ‘Italian men spend nearly 80 minutes a day more than women on leisure time’
- 2 Explain the terms:
 - a females
 - b to combat
 - c the difference in equality between men and women
 - d taking care of your appearance
 - e staying in bed longer and getting up late

Grammar in context*answers will vary***Text 18.3.1****General comprehension**

- 1 Paragraph headings:
 - a Fishing without a rod licence
 - b Not renewing library books
 - c Walking in a stranger's field
 - d River boating
 - e Being a litterbug
 - f Viewing TV without a TV licence
 - g Jogging or doing yoga with a personal trainer in a royal park
- 2 Fishing without a licence is the most expensive mistake people can make.
- 3 Fishing is cheaper for over 65s and for 12–16 year olds, but it is free for children under 12.
- 4 The usual lending period is 21 days.
- 5 You should renew a book or take it back before it is overdue.
- 6 A farmer can take trespassers to a civil court.
- 7 Trespassing is a criminal act on railways and sometimes on military training land.
- 8 Trespassing can be dangerous if there are farm animals or dogs around.
- 9 If you do not pay and display a valid navigation fee you could be fined and prosecuted.
- 10 Fines are not always imposed for dropping litter.
- 11 Jogging or doing yoga with a trainer who does not have a licence could be expensive.

Text handling

- | | |
|-----|------|
| 1 C | 6 B |
| 2 F | 7 G |
| 3 E | 8 J |
| 4 H | 9 D |
| 5 I | 10 A |

Grammar in context ('s or s')

Examples of the possessive form:

- 'children's books' – plural possessive ('children' is a plural noun that does not end in 's', so in this case 's' is added to the end of the word)
- 'the landowner's legal costs' – singular possessive: only one landowner is referred to
- 'client's figures' – singular possessive: only one client is referred to

Grammar in context (zero conditional)*answers will vary*

Text 18.3.2**General comprehension**

- 1 The first crossword was published in New York on 21 December 1913.
- 2 No, it was not immediately a success.
- 3 Crossword puzzles today are similar but square shaped; the first crossword puzzle was diamond shaped.
- 4 The different kinds of clues have changed.

Text handling

Across:

- 3 pursuit
- 6 enthusiast
- 7 mental
- 8 anagram

Down:

- 1 cryptic
- 2 straightforward
- 4 diamond
- 5 distract

Text 18.3.3**General comprehension**

- 1 The goal is to make words and collect as many points as possible.
- 2 The letters are written on tiles and have different point values according to their frequency.
- 3 The game is over when all the tiles have been used or no other words are possible.
- 4 One special issue is whether or not some words are really valid.

Text 18.3.4**General comprehension***answers will vary***Text 18.3.5****General comprehension**

- 1 Atticus claimed you can never understand a person until you climb in his skin and walk around it.
- 2 Researchers found biological changes in the brains of people who read books.
- 3 Powerful stories may permanently change the way a brain works.
- 4 These results can last for several days.
- 5 The students were tested at the end of the book.
- 6 They discovered changes in brain function that remained over five days of tests.
- 7 It is still unknown how long these changes may last.
- 8 Favourite novels may have a bigger and longer lasting effect on the brain.

Text handling

- 1 to be so engrossed everything around you is forgotten
- 2 the people in the books
- 3 a bodily feeling
- 4 an important character
- 5 a writer who sells a lot of books
- 6 to change something for ever
- 7 days which follow each other, e.g. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
- 8 open and aware of language
- 9 a question with no fixed answer
- 10 handed out without any kind of system

Grammar in context (noun clauses)

Examples of sentences with noun clauses as objects:

- ‘They found that a powerful story has the ability to create ‘muscle memory’ in the brain in the same way as if the events had actually happened to the reader.’
- ‘We already knew that good stories can put you in someone else’s shoes in a figurative sense.’
- ‘Now we’re seeing that something may also be happening biologically.’

Text 18.4.1**General comprehension**

- 1 You can walk or cycle beside the river, observe wildlife, go fishing, and visit famous places or festivals along the river banks.
- 2 You can relax and watch the boats going by or chat to the lock keeper.
- 3 Along the banks of the River Thames you can visit key places which are part of Britain’s history.

Text 18.4.2**General comprehension**

- 1 The poem structure is based on the course of the river, from its source to the city area of London.
- 2 The second stanza describes the famous Boat Race where Oxford and Cambridge rowing teams traditionally compete against each other once a year.
- 3 The old name of the River Thames was Tamasa.
- 4 The final stanza describes the change in the dock area which was the home of trading sailing ships and is now the home of finance and the media.

Text handling

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 meander – move slowly and aimlessly | 6 listless – lacking energy |
| 2 triumphant – very happy | 7 sludge – thick mud |
| 3 sodden – very wet | 8 glitter – sparkle |
| 4 megaphone – loudhailer | 9 displace – force out |
| 5 slump – fall or sink down | 10 wharf/wharves – jetty |

Grammar in context*answers will vary***Text 18.4.3****General comprehension**

- 1 The aim is to protect London from flooding caused by tidal surges.
- 2 The 125 square kilometres of central London would be worst affected.
- 3 No, the Thames Barrier only protects against tidal surges.
- 4 No, only when flooding is likely.
- 5 The information centre is unavailable to the public from Monday to Wednesday.

Text handling

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1 flood | 4 in 1982 |
| 2 maintains | 5 weighs |
| 3 across | |

Text 18.5.1**General comprehension**

- 1 Answers will vary – Hawaii, California, etc.
- 2 *answers will vary*
- 3 Answers will vary – e.g. it is cold.
- 4 A neoprene suit is necessary and a board.
- 5 The best time is in the winter because then the waves are at their best.

Text handling

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1 H | 5 C |
| 2 E | 6 B |
| 3 G | 7 F |
| 4 D | 8 A |

Grammar in context

Superlatives used in the text:

- 'best surf conditions in Europe'
- 'greatest invention ever created'
- 'Some of the best spots for surfing'
- 'near the best surf shops'

Text 18.5.2**General comprehension****1** Paragraph headings:

- [1] Home and city
- [2] Gambling
- [3] Informal Sports
- [4] Organised Sports

2 True or false:

- a** False – ‘making their own fun – pottering in the garden’
- b** False – ‘happy to pay for pleasures such as dining out’
- c** True – ‘for many New Zealanders, home is still where they like to spend their leisure hours’
- d** False – ‘Kiwis are finding fun in the city by... cruising the shops’
- e** False – ‘Since 1989 new forms of gambling have emerged: Lotto, gaming machines, casinos and betting on sports results’
- f** False – ‘They swim, surf, snorkel, dive, sail and windsurf’
- g** True – ‘probably a higher percentage of people who actually play sport’
- h** False – ‘More people are involved in informal recreation than in organised sport’
- i** False – ‘more golf courses per head’
- j** True – ‘Rugby (rugby union) is the most popular sport to watch’

Text handling

- 1**
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a in | e for |
| b in | f out |
| c on | g at |
| d for | h at |

2 Explain the expressions:

- a** they can find ways to entertain themselves
- b** enjoying working in the garden in a relaxed way
- c** placing a small bet
- d** whatever happens
- e** spending time window shopping and wandering around the shops
- f** very enthusiastic walkers
- g** enthusiastic spectators of a particular team or club