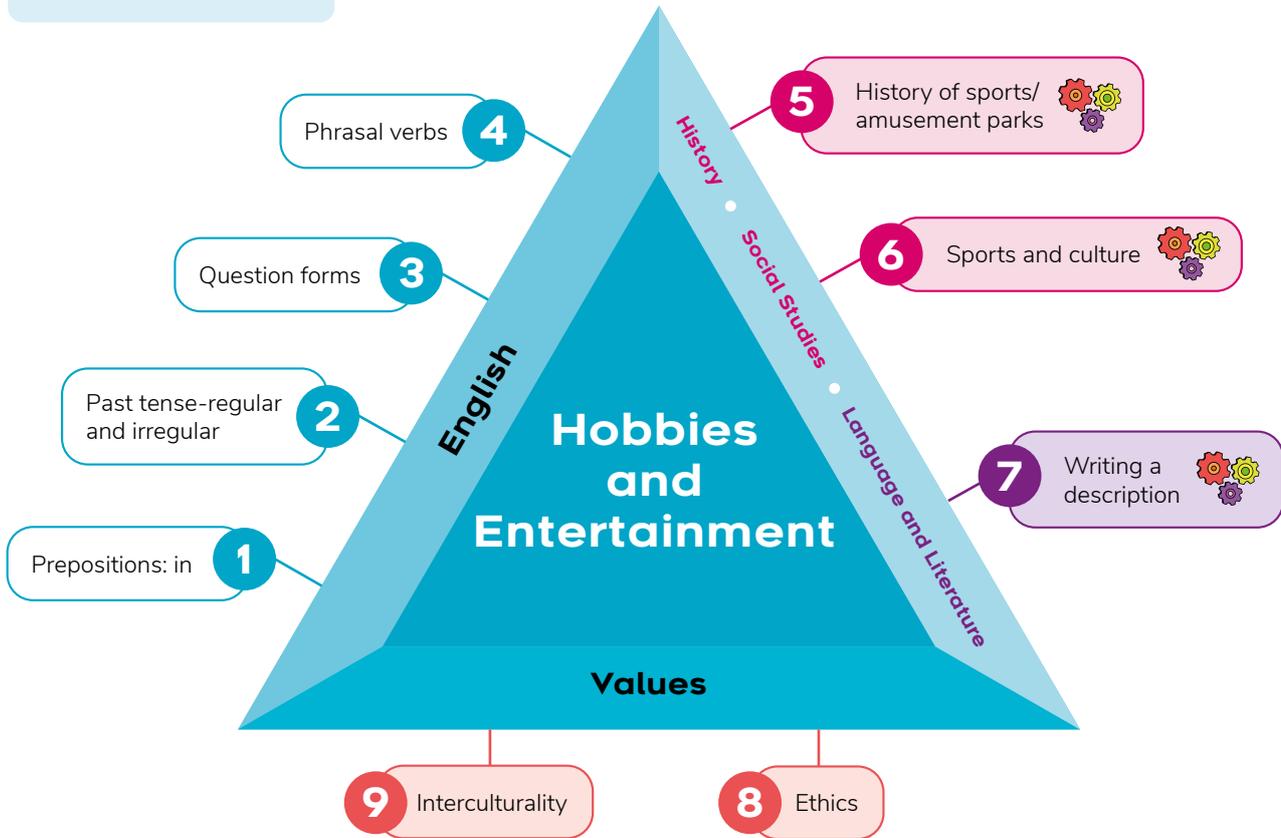


Curricular Threads: Communication and Cultural Awareness, Oral Communication, Reading, Writing, Language Through the Arts

Tenth Grade EGB



According to the European Union

Sport is something found in all cultures. Statistics indicate that more than 60% of young people in the EU between 15- and 24-years old practice some sport at least once a week. In addition, sports offer the possibility of interacting with other people. As a result, young people acquire knowledge, attitudes, and skills necessary to develop in civil society.

Retrieved from: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/compass/culture-and-sport>



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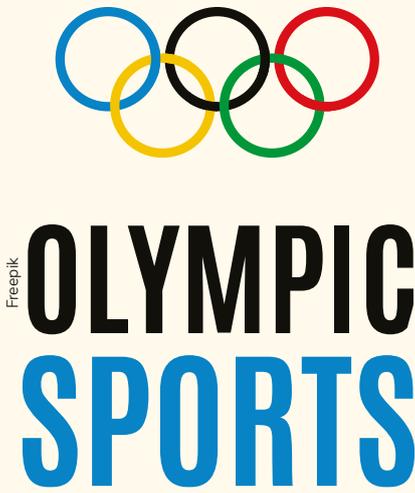


Are you surprised with the European Union's statistics? Why? What percentage of young people practice sports in your city?

Communication and Cultural Awareness



Does Ecuador have any Olympic champions? In what events?



History of the Olympics

The Olympic Games were started in ancient Greece 3,000 years ago and they were brought back to life in the 19th century. At the beginning, the Olympic Games were a celebration. People participated to honor the god Zeus, every four years from the 8th century **B.C.** to the 4th century **A.D.** The first modern Olympic Games took place in Athens, in 1896 with only 280 athletes from 13 nations. The participants competed in 43 competitions. In 1994, the Summer Olympic Games and the Winter Olympic Games were **split**. Today, the Olympics are the most important sports competition in the world with more than 300 events. In 1896, track and field, gymnastics, swimming, shooting, fencing, cycling, tennis, weightlifting, and others like figure skating and ice hockey were added.

Retrieved from: <https://www.penn.museum/sites/olympics/olympicorigins.shtml> and <https://www.history.com/topics/sports/olympic-games>

1. What other sports championship or tournament can you name?

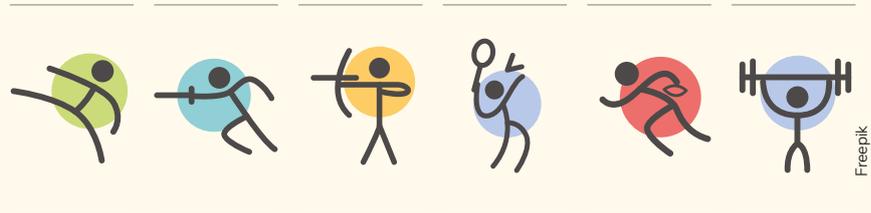
2. What is your favorite sport? Why do you like it?

3. Are there any sports you dislike? Explain.

4. Which sport is the easiest to practice in your city?

5. Write the name of each sport under the picture it corresponds to.

Archery - Fencing - Badminton - Volleyball - Lacrosse -
Weightlifting - Synchronized Swimming - Gymnastics - Basketball
- Taekwondo - Speed skating - Rugby



Vocabulary

B.C. abbreviation for *Before Christ*: used in the Christian calendar when referring to a year before Jesus Christ was born

A.D. abbreviation for *Anno Domini*: a Latin phrase meaning "in the year of the Lord", which is used when referring to a year after Jesus Christ was born

split. divided into two or more parts

Oral Communication

What are some of the differences between American football and rugby?

American Football and Rugby

1. Listen to two sport experts talking about football and rugby. Take notes on what they say about the characteristics of each sport. Write down the important points that you hear. Listen two or three times.

Football

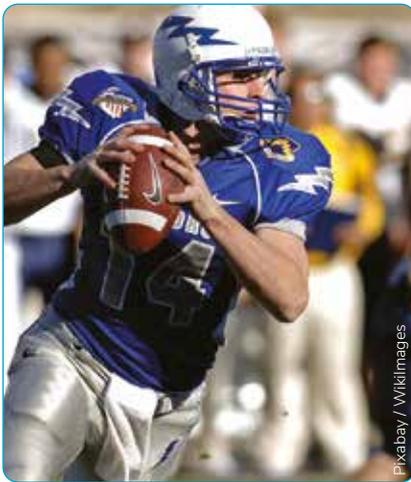
Rugby



Audio
Listen to the dialogue.



Pixabay / Vectorpocket



Pixabay / Wikimedia

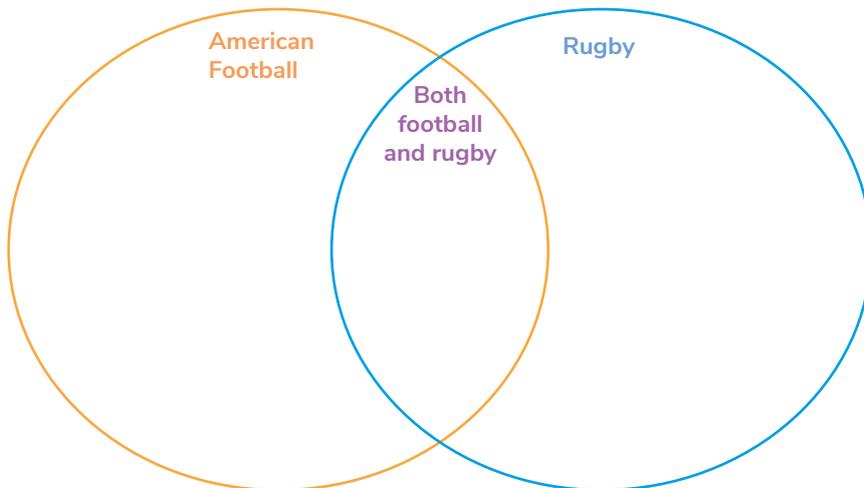


Pixabay / David Mark

Tip

Venn diagrams are a good way to organize information visually. It allows us to see the relationship between items and their elements or characteristics. Venn diagrams are very useful to show the similarities and differences and to compare and contrast items.

2. Now listen again and organize your notes in the Venn Diagram below. Write the things that the two sports have in common in the middle.



Vocabulary



pads. pieces of foam and plastic in the uniforms to protect the players... shoulder pads, knee pads, etc

field. the flat area of grass where the games are played. soccer field, football field, etc

helmet. a strong, hard hat that covers and protects the head

mouth guard. a device that protects the teeth from getting damaged



Pair work. Ask a partner. Do you know anything about rugby and American football? Have you seen a game of any of these sports? Based on the description of these sports, which one do you like the most? Why?

Reading

What is important when you play on a team? Do you think that uniforms are important? Why?



Now, draw your own uniform and describe it. Be prepared to share it with your class.

The History of Soccer Uniforms

Pay attention to how uniforms have changed over time. How have uniforms changed and improved?

The uniforms that soccer players wear are not just **jerseys**. Soccer uniforms did not always look like they do now. Over time, the rules for uniforms changed. The players could wear whatever clothes they wanted. They usually used white shirts, long pants, and colorful hats or **scarves** to distinguish themselves from the opponents.

Around 1870, the public asked for uniforms for the players. Since then, soccer players have worn uniforms with the colors that represent the team. Samuel Widdowson invented **shin guards** in 1874. His idea was not accepted at first, but then other players used them too.

Since the 1990s, soccer shirts have been designed with light synthetic fabric for athletic activity.

By the 1960s, the soccer uniforms started resembling the athletic apparel we see today.

Soccer uniforms are basic. They include a short-sleeved top, shorts, high socks over shin guards, and soccer **cleats**.

Retrieved from: <http://theathleticshop.com/evolution-soccer-uniform/>



Freepik

After Reading

1. How have soccer uniforms changed throughout history?

2. Do you think that soccer uniforms can be still improved? Why? Would you change anything?

3. Compare and contrast the uniforms of 2 teams. Is one better than the other? Why?



Vocabulary

shin guards. a piece of rubber or plastic material worn inside a sock to protect the lower part of your leg

jersey. a colorful shirt worn by players on a team

scarf. a strip, square, or triangle of cloth, worn around the neck

cleats. a special type of shoe used to play soccer

Writing

What was the best moment in the history of sports?

My Favorite Sports Moment

Every time someone tells a series of events, this is called narration.

Telling a story is not as simple as it seems. There are three types of narration: first person, second person, and third person, and each has a purpose.

First person

In this type of narration, a character tells the story from his/her perspective. You can recognize it by the use of "I", "me", or "we".

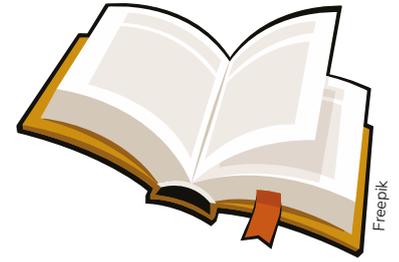
Second person

In this type of narration, the author uses a narrator to communicate directly to the reader. You can notice a lot of "you", "your", and "yours."

Third person

Here, a narrator who is external tells the story. You can notice many cases of "he", "she", "it", or "they" in this type of narration.

Retrieved from: <https://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-narration.html>



Tip

Remember that when you talk or write about events that took place in the past, you can use the simple past (verb + ed for regular verbs). It is used with actions that started in the past and ended in the past.

Think of a sports moment that you really like. It can be from any time or place. Write down all the information you know about this moment. Include what the moment was, when it was, who was involved, why you liked it, etc.

What? _____

When? _____

Where? _____

Before... _____

then... _____

After... _____

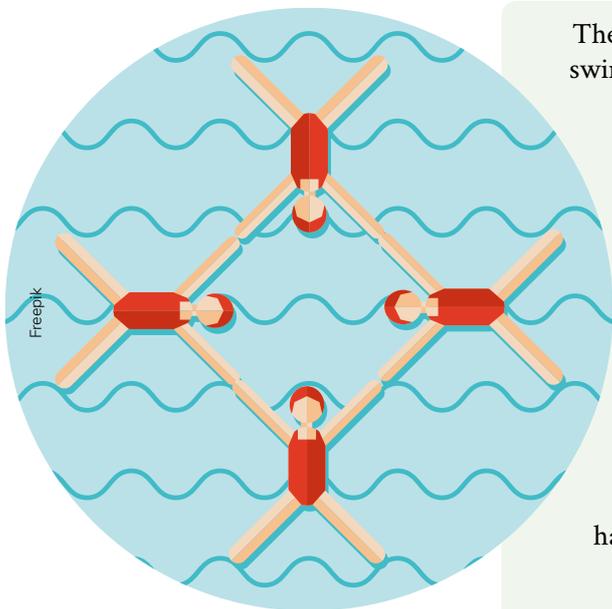


In Your Notebook, with all the ideas and information that you collected, write a short 80-90 words narration. Be sure to write all the events in chronological order. Use at least five time expressions, for example: before, after, during, as soon as, while, then, later, at the same time, etc.

Language Through the Arts

What does synchronized swimming look like? Do you think it is an easy sport?

Synchronized Swimming



There are many beautiful sports. One of them is **synchronized** swimming. Here are some interesting facts about this sport:

Did you know that synchronized swimmers don't touch the bottom of the pool during a presentation? They compete and **train** in pools almost 3 meters deep. They wear nose clips or **plugs** to avoid water getting into their nose when they are underwater. Did you ever ask yourself how they are so synchronized with the music even when they are underwater? Well, that's because they have a portable underwater speaker.

These athletes swim and dance through the water so smoothly. Synchronized swimming demands a lot of physical strength and muscle control. So next time you watch a performance, you will be even more impressed knowing how hard it is making each move!

Retrieved from: <http://laaquanympths.org/what-is-synchronized-swimming/interesting-facts/>

Answer these questions based on what you read.

1. Describe synchronized swimming in your own words.

2. Have you ever seen a synchronized swimming performance? Did you like it? Why or why not?

3. Do you think that it should be considered a sport? Explain

4. What other sports look like an artistic performance? Which one(s)?

5. How can sports be considered a form of art?

Vocabulary

synchronized. many people moving in the same way. For example, a group of dancers

train. to prepare and practice for competitions

plug. a small piece of rubber, plastic, wood, etc. that fits into a hole in order to close it

Oral Communication

What are some traditional sports in other countries? Where have you seen them played?

Sports Around the World

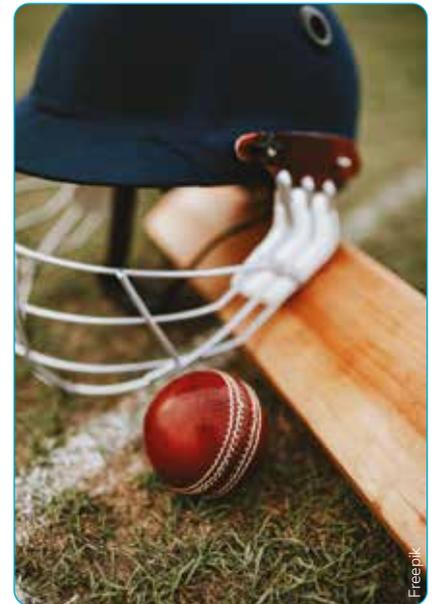
Listen to the speaker tell you about the national sports of different nations around the world. The first time you listen, write the countries and the sport that they play in each one. Then listen again. Would you like to play one of these sports? Mark yes, no, or maybe.

Retrieved from: <https://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-narration.html>

Country	Sport	Yes	No	Maybe



Audio
Listen to the dialogue.



Now let's play a game with sports words!



1. Make groups of 6 people each.
2. Make 8 cards per group. Write the following words on the cards. (1 item per card)

Pato / Buzkashi / Cricket / Kabaddi / Rugby
Yacht Racing / Sloop Sailing / Soccer

3. Divide the group, so 3 students compete against three others.
4. One person of the 3 will put a card on his/her forehead. This person is not allowed to see the card.
5. The other members of the team have to explain the word without saying it until the person with the card guesses the word. The other group has to check that they don't cheat and keep time.
6. The group that guesses all the words correctly fastest wins.
7. Once one group finishes, they can compete against the winner of another game until there is a champion.
8. You can add more cards with other sports.

Tip

Remember that we use the preposition **in** for cities and countries in English. For example: *A lot of people play Ecuavolley **in** Ecuador.*



Vocabulary

goat. an animal related to sheep that usually has horns

duck. a bird that lives by water

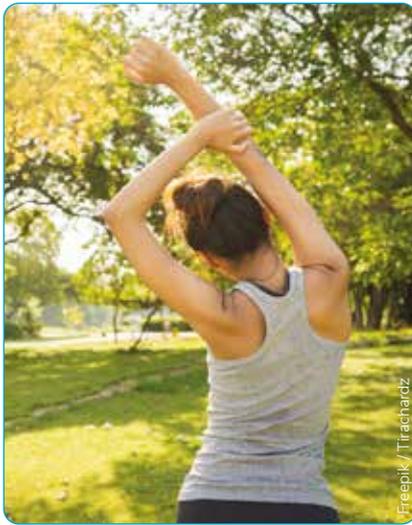
bat. a long, round piece of wood used for hitting the ball in some games

Communication and Cultural Awareness

Do you think that all the words of a language can be translated literally to another language?

World Fact

Not all languages have phrasal verbs. English does, but Spanish does not. Phrasal verbs are two or three words that always go together, usually not able to be literally translated word-for-word from one language to another.



Pair work. With a partner practice saying sentences that include phrasal verbs.



Vocabulary

phrase. a group of words commonly used together

sprain. an injury to a joint or muscle

Phrasal Verbs

A phrasal verb is a phrase that results from the combination of a verb and a preposition, an adverb, or both. The function of a phrasal verb is to convey a meaning different from the literal meaning of the individual words that form it.

1. Below are some phrasal verbs related to sports. Try to guess what they mean using the context.

- I enjoy **working out** at the gym every night after work.
- Oh no! I ate too much pizza. I must **work off** every slice of it if I want to wear that dress!
- Don't start yet! You need to **warm up** first, or you can get a **sprain**.
- Michael loves baseball and he is good at it. He should **try out for** the team.
- Near the end of a triathlon, many athletes **pass out** due to exhaustion and dehydration.
- Did you see that Andy Ruiz Jr. won the fight when he **knocked out** his opponent?
- Daniel Cormier never **gives up** during a fight, that is why he is the UFC heavyweight champion.

2. Write the number of the phrasal verb next to its definition.

- 1 Try out for
- 2 Work out
- 3 Knock out
- 4 Warm up
- 5 Work off
- 6 Give up
- 7 Pass out

- to become unconscious.
- to exercise in order to improve the strength or appearance of your body.
- to prepare yourself for a physical activity.
- to exercise in order to lose the weight or be in good physical condition.
- to demonstrate your abilities so a coach can decide if you should be on the team.
- to stop doing something, to quit.
- to hit somebody and make them unconscious.

Oral Communication

Give examples of extreme sports. Which extreme sports can you do in your country?

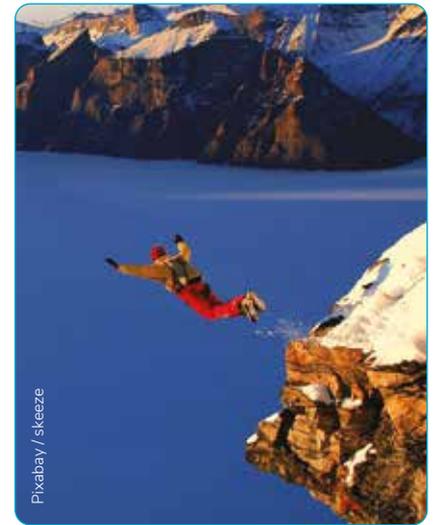
Extreme Sports

Listen to the following recording about places to travel to practice extreme sports. As you listen the first time, fill in the chart with the important information you hear. Then, the second time, check if the sport is interesting or boring to you.

Place	Sport	Dimensions/ Height/Depth	Interesting	Boring



Audio
Listen to the dialogue.



BASE jumping



Pair work. Ask your classmates if they have done the sports listed below. When and where have then done them?

For example:

Have you played tennis? Where?

Sport	Name	Where
Tennis		
Soccer		
Basketball		
Baseball		
Swimming		
Gymnastics		
Extreme Sports		



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Vocabulary

BASE jump. parachuting or wingsuit flying. Jumping off a cliff or tall structure

coral reef. an area of colored rock-like animals in the ocean

peak. The top of a mountain

Language Through the Arts

What is in an amusement park? What kinds of things can you do in an amusement park?



Amusement Parks Around the World

There are many places where you can have fun, but nothing is like amusement parks. Here is a list of the most amazing places to visit if you are a fan of **roller coasters**.

Denmark's Tivoli Gardens is full of flowers. It was an inspiration for Walt Disney. It has existed since 1843. It is full of different games like **bumper cars** and roller coasters.

Disney World's Magic Kingdom is in Orlando, Florida. It is the biggest park in the world, with more than 20 million visitors yearly. There are castles, mountains, and many new things every time you visit.

Efteling Park in the Netherlands is an amusement park with inspiration in ancient legends. There is a magic tree called Marerijk and a scary roller coaster called Baron 1898. This roller coaster falls very quickly before circling the park.

These are just some of the amazing amusement parks in the world. There are also other beautiful places like Beto Carrero World in Brazil with big roller coasters or like Epcot in Germany's Europa Park with indoor and outdoor roller coasters.

Retrieved from: <https://www.insider.com/amusement-parks-around-world-2018-10#europa-park-has-13-roller-coasters-and-globally-themed-park-districts-6>



1. Which of the parks written about would you like to visit?

2. Is there any big amusement park in your country? What is it called? What can you do there?

3. What would you add to the amusement parks in your country?

Vocabulary

bumper cars. cars that are driven for fun at an amusement park

roller coasters. a ride at an amusement park that take you up, down, and in circles very fast

Oral Communication

How many different roller coasters have you ridden? Where are the roller coasters near where you live?

Roller Coasters

Listen to the following audio about roller coasters around the world. Complete the chart with the information you hear.



Audio
Listen to the dialogue.



	Position on the list	Name of the roller coaster	Location	Height
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				



- Discuss the following questions with a partner. Use “me too” and “me neither”.
- Do you like roller coasters? Why or why not?
- After listening to this information, which of these roller coasters would you like to ride?
- Why do you think that none of the roller coasters on the list are in Latin America?

Grammar Tip

Use “**me too**” to agree with a positive statement.

- *I like roller coasters.*
- *Me too!*

Use “**me neither**” to agree with a negative statement.

- *I don't like sports.*
- *Me neither!*



Vocabulary

height. the distance from the top to the bottom of something

Reading



History

What amusement parks have you visited?



The History of Bakken Amusement Park

When we think of amusement parks, usually very modern places with new technology come to mind. We think of countries like the United States or Japan, that have many modern attractions. However, in the northern part of the city of Copenhagen, Denmark, there is the oldest amusement park in the world, Bakken. This park opened in 1583 and still operates today. There are 150 games in its facilities, some that are very interesting like the **wooden** roller coaster built in 1932. This park is the second most important tourist attraction in Denmark. Originally, this park offered fireworks, amusement rides and dancing games. But throughout history, most parks have closed and new ones have appeared. Bakken, unlike many others, has survived, and is still operating today.

Retrieved from: <https://www.guinnessworldrecords.com/world-records/oldest-amusement-park-in-operation>

After Reading

1. What other type of attractions do you think Bakken has? Why do you think that it has survived for so many years?

2. Do you know of other amusement parks with an interesting history?

3. What do you think are some of the most important tourist attractions in your country?



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Vocabulary

wooden. made of wood

Writing

What phrasal verbs do you use without even thinking about them?

More Phrasal Verbs

People use phrasal verbs in everyday conversations. You learned some phrasal verbs related to sports in lesson B. What other phrasal verbs do you know? Write three of them here with their meaning and use them in an original sentence.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Tip

Phrasal verbs are verbs combined with other words, to give a new meaning. They are very common in English. Phrasal verbs are useful because they provide variations in meaning from the base verb. Dictionaries don't always have an entry for phrasal verbs separately.

Now, in pairs, choose four of the phrasal verbs you learned in this unit and create a dialogue that could take place in an amusement park. Make a dialogue that you can relate to. Write a short dialogue of 60-80 words. Be prepared to act it out in front of your class. You can use the past and present tenses.

A. _____

B. _____

A. _____

B. _____

A. _____

B. _____



Assessment

Speaking

1 Interview a classmate about good places to do sports in your country. Ask them the following questions and create two of your own. Take notes.

a. Tell me 4 places where people can go to practice sports in Ecuador.

b. What kinds of sports can people practice there?

c. What do you need to go to these places?

d. Are these places popular? Why or why not?

Create 2 questions of your own

1. _____

2. _____

Listening

2 Listen to a woman talk about her hometown of Chicago. Decide if each of the statements are **True**, **False**, or **Not mentioned**.

a. There are not many festivals in Chicago.

True

False

Not Mentioned

b. There is food from all over the world.

True

False

Not Mentioned

c. There are indoor concerts.

True

False

Not Mentioned

d. There is a beach for dogs.

True

False

Not Mentioned

e. A lot of tourists go to Navy Pier.

True

False

Not Mentioned

f. On the 108th floor of the Willis Tower, there is a beautiful view of the city.

True

False

Not Mentioned

Reading

- 1—Read this text about the history of Disneyland. What do you notice about the way it is written? Pay attention to aspects like register of language (formal/informal), verb tenses, time expressions, and words you don't recognize. Write your observations.

The history of Disneyland and the reason why theme parks happened

When someone says “amusement park”, the first thing that comes to many people’s minds is the Disneyland theme park. However, have you ever wondered who had the idea to create it in the first place? What were the first games that people enjoyed?

The creation of Disneyland set a standard for all the amusement and theme parks around the world. It established an entertainment industry. Walt Disney created the amusement park that changed the way families enjoy fun in the US.

Before Disneyland, amusement parks were trolley parks, built at the ends of train lines to get people to visit them. At the beginning of the 20th century, the Great Depression and Second World War affected the amusement industry. They had no money for good maintenance and bad people went there.

Thanks to the letters that the children sent to Walt Disney and the fact that there was nowhere for his daughter and the rest of his family to have fun, in the early 1950’s he decided to build a park. There, families could meet his cartoon characters and ride his trains. It seems like a common idea today, but at the time it was completely original. Disney put together the best of the best from his studio,

with engineers, carpenters, and scientists who helped him make his dream come true. So, it was with the help of these people that Walt Disney created the family-friendly amusement park that still receives millions of visitors each year.

Retrieved from: <https://disneydose.com/disneyland-history/>

Writing

- 2—Write a brief paragraph (40-50 words) about what it is like to go to the amusement parks in your country. Include the price, what attractions you can visit, and who you can go with. If you have not been to an amusement park, write about what type of amusement park you want in your city or town and which attractions you would include.

Vocabulary

- 3—Choose three of the most interesting attractions at amusement parks and describe them in your own words.

1

2

3

I'm completing this self-evaluation based on what I learned in the module.

Self-evaluation

Topics	I check ✓ the box that most applies to me			
	I do it very well	I do it somewhat well	I can improve	I can't do it without help
I can write sentences related to sports and entertainment using phrasal verbs.				
I can express myself using the present and past simple.				
I can describe fictional and nonfictional characters.				
I can ask questions to better understand sports.				

Let's review

Vocabulary

- 1—Below are some of the words used in this module. Choose 5 words and include them in original, complete sentences

Olympic sports, rugby, football, soccer, team, match, fit, handball, away game, home game, corner, goal, locker room, draw, defender, goalkeeper, header, midfielder, spectator, assistant referee, attacker, striker, penalty kick, penalty shootout, extended/extra time, full-time, half-time, field, stands, shoot pass, red card, yellow card, score, suffer defeat, win.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Grammar

- 2—Write sentences that include the following: a regular past tense verb, an irregular past tense verb, three sentences with phrasal verbs about entertainment and/or sports.

For example:

Spain won the soccer world cup in 2010.

Germany was the world champion in Brazil 2014.

- 3—Define 3 of the following expressions in your own words:

Throw in, belt out, blow away, look forward, a false start, to jump the gun, the front runner, 'hit the ground running.

Reading

- 4—History of soccer uniforms – Summarize what you read on page 4 in your own words.



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Communication and Cultural Awareness



Social Studies

What are some of the differences between football, soccer, and rugby?



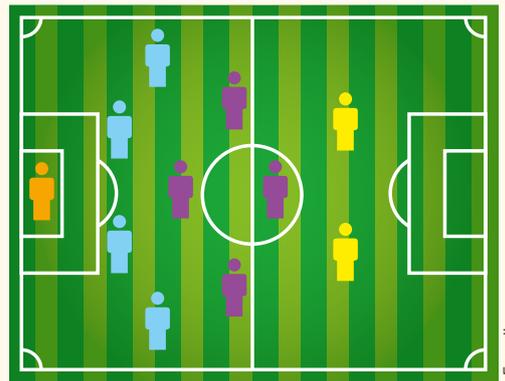
Soccer

Also known as football in Europe, soccer is a sport played with two teams of 11 players each. It has become the most popular sport in the world. It is a sport that only needs a ball and is played on a rectangular grass field, sand, or artificial turf that has a goal at each end. The opposing goal using their feet only. Each person on the team has a role. There are the **defenders**, the **attackers**, the **midfielders**, the **forwards** and the **goalkeeper**. The goalkeeper is the only player who can use their hands or arms to throw the ball. The team with the highest number of goals by the end of the game wins. If the **score** is tied at the end of the game, the referee declares a **tie** or the game goes on for 30 more minutes. If the game is still tied, penalty kicks decide the winner.

Retrieved from: [https://www.sciencedaily.com/terms/football_\(soccer\).htm](https://www.sciencedaily.com/terms/football_(soccer).htm)

World Fact

American football, rugby, and soccer are all football. The word *football* comes from a family of sports. Rugby Football and Association Football were invented in England. Rugby football is known as rugby. The word “association” became “assoc”, and this then became “soccer.” In the US people use soccer to differentiate the sport from American football. So, soccer is not an American invention, it was first played in England.



-  Goalkeeper
-  Defenders
-  Midfielders
-  Forwards

Answer each of the questions after the reading.

1. What are the important rules of soccer?

2. What are the responsibilities of the different soccer players during a game? (Explain)

3. When the score is tied at the end of a game, how is a winner decided?

Vocabulary



score. the number of points, goals, etc. achieved by each team in a game or competition

tied. to end a game with both teams having the same number of points

Oral Communication

Where and when was soccer invented? Why do you think it is so popular?

History of soccer

Listen to the following audio about the history of soccer. Write if the statements are **True(T)** or **False(F)**.

1. Soccer was played by Romans and Greeks in the 2nd and 3rd century.
2. **Biting** was one of the practices allowed in soccer during medieval times.
3. The goal of the sport was to move the ball to the target.
4. King Edward III didn't permit people to play soccer.
5. Soccer was prohibited due to violence.
6. People have played soccer for around three thousand years.



Audio
Listen to the dialogue.



Freeepik



- Pair work. Ask and answer these questions with your classmates.
- Do you like to play soccer? What position do you like to play? Why?
- Are you a soccer fan? Do you support a team? Which team do you support and why?
- Why do you think that soccer and other sports were played by various civilizations throughout history? Explain.
- When do you think it is a good idea to prohibit people from playing a sport?

Tip

Remember that you use ordinal numbers to say the centuries. For example you say: *the twenty-first century* or *the fourteenth century*, not simply 21 or 14.



Wikipedia Commons / H.Pot

Vocabulary



biting. closing something between your teeth

punching. hitting something with a closed fist

Reading

How important are sports in your country? In what sports are Ecuadorians successful?

Before Reading

- Do you know who Richard Carapaz is?
- Do you know any sport in which an Ecuadorian has been very successful?



Richard Carapaz

While you read, pay attention to any words you don't know and underline them.



Ecuador doesn't have a great cycling culture, but a look at the front page of many newspapers left no doubt that Richard Carapaz, the "Locomotive of Carchi", became an Ecuadorian legend. The athlete from Carchi achieved great status when he won the 2019 Giro d'Italia, a tremendous **accomplishment achieved** through hard work and dedication. He gave the Ecuadorian people **goosebumps** and made his nation proud.

The Ecuadorian government negotiated with ESPN and agreed to broadcast the final race live on television. Parks and squares were full by 6 a.m., principally in Carchi, Carapaz's home province. In Quito, around 5,000 fans got together to cheer on Carapaz. His accomplishments clearly caught the attention of the entire nation, where cycling had never been in the **spotlight**.

Retrieved from: <http://www.cyclingnews.com/news/giro-ditalia-victory-gives-carapaz-sporting-immortality-in-ecuador/>

After Reading

1. What is Carapaz's nickname? What do you think it means?

2. How did Ecuadorians feel when Carapaz won the race?

3. In the past, was cycling popular in Ecuador? Explain.

4. How has Carapaz's victory changed the way Ecuadorians see cycling?



Vocabulary

accomplishment. something done through hard work and effort

achieve. to succeed in finishing something or reaching a goal, especially after a lot of work or effort

goosebumps. a temporary condition in which small bumps appear on the skin because of cold, fear, or excitement

spotlight. the focus or center of attention

Writing



Language and Literature

What was one of the greatest moments in the history of sports?

Describe a Great Moment in Sports



Think of a great moment in the history of sports. Describe it in three sentences using the simple past. Where and when did it happen? Who did it involve? What was the result?

When?

Where?

Who?

Result?



Become a sports narrator and give more details about the event you mentioned above. What happened at that competition? Write two paragraphs, between 60-80 words in total, narrating the events. Use the past tense. Use time expressions to guide your reader, including: *first, next, then, after that, at the same time, etc.*

Grammar Tip

When we talk about a historic event, we can use the past tense. In this tense, speakers need to recognize regular and irregular verbs. For regular verbs, you need to add “**ed**” at the end of the verb and “**d**” when the verb ends in -e. Irregular verbs don’t follow a pattern, so it is important to **learn them by heart** as you see them.

Vocabulary



learn by heart. to learn something very thoroughly. Memorize

Language Through the Arts

How many different events are there within gymnastics?

World Fact

Greeks believed that a balance between the mind and body was only possible when physical exercise went along with mental activity. Philosophers like Aristotle, Homer, and Plato recommended the strengthening properties of gymnastics.



Gymnastics in the Olympics

Changing and beautiful, Olympic gymnastics is a **brehtaking** show.

Gymnastics was one of the original sports in the Olympic Games. This sport demands athletes to perform on a variety of equipment trying to be perfect. These are some of the women's gymnastics events:

Beam

In this event, gymnasts must be very precise in keeping their balance while they do flips, turns, and jumps on a beam that is 1.2 meters above the ground, and measures 5 meters long, and just 10 centimeters wide.

Floor

Here, gymnasts have to perform a 90-second routine with music. The act must involve a combination of gymnastics, dance, and interpretation.

Uneven Bars

For this, gymnasts must have a lot of upper body **strength**. They make a variety of movements going from the low to the high bars. They need to finish with their feet together to get a good score.

Springboard

Here, gymnasts run, then jump. They are judged on how they move in the air.

Retrieved from: <https://www.olympicchannel.com/en/stories/news/detail/rhythmic-and-artistic-gymnastics-explained/>

1. What are some of the events in women's gymnastics?

2. What skills do gymnasts need to have?

3. Which event do you think would be the most difficult? Why?

Vocabulary

brehtaking. dramatically exciting and beautiful

strength. the ability to do things that need a lot of physical or mental effort



Arts and sports aren't always seen as two compatible things. However, some say that these two activities go hand-in-hand. Do you think that sports are a form of art or not? Why? In your notebook, write a short paragraph of 40-50 words about an artistic sport you like. Why do you like it? Why do you consider it a form of art? Is this sport practiced in Ecuador? Explain. Be prepared to share your work with the class.

Oral Communication

Which gymnastics event do you enjoy watching the most?

Gymnastics Events

Listen to the following conversation between an athlete and an interviewer. Then answer the questions in the next two activities.

1. According to the dialogue, what do each of the following words mean? Choose the best option for each one.

Performance

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| A A type of sport | C A show |
| B A type of gymnastic event | D A place where gymnasts practice |

Introduce

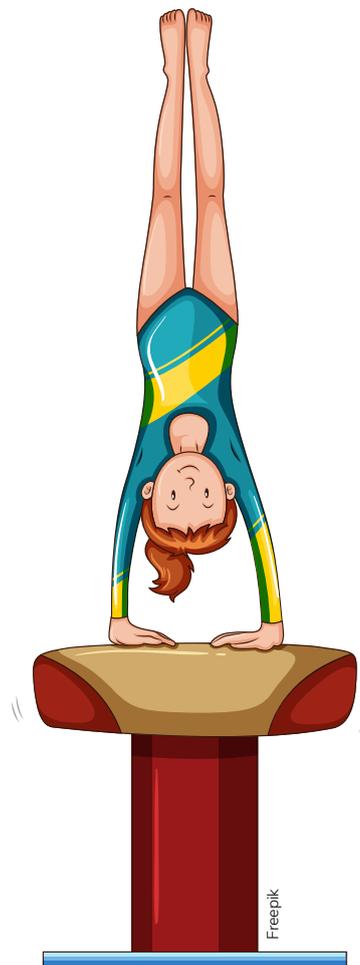
- | | |
|--|---|
| A To put something into use, operation, or a place for the first time | C To start using a new system, rule, or method |
| B To tell someone another person's name the first time that they meet | D To formally suggest a new law to be discussed and voted on |

Looking forward to

- | | |
|--|--|
| A To feel sad about something that happened in the past | C To feel scared about something that is going to happen |
| B To feel anxious about something someone else is doing | D To feel excited about something that is going to happen |

2. Now listen again and decide who would say the following things. Write "Tim", "Lauren", "neither" or "both" in the space.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| a. I practiced a lot for this competition. | _____ |
| b. I was excited about the competition. | _____ |
| c. This was my first time at the competition. | _____ |
| d. I like the vault event the most. | _____ |
| e. The music choice was important to get a good score. | _____ |



Tip

Notice how Lauren and Tim form questions in the past. The auxiliary "do" and "does" used in present turn into "did" for every person and the verb that follows is always in the base form. With questions with the verb **to be** are in the past form: **was** and **were**.



Pair work. In your notebook, create a dialogue of 50-70 words between an interviewer and an athlete, about a sport from this unit. One student is going to be the interviewer and the other the athlete. Remember to use the auxiliary **do** or **does** to ask questions in the simple present. Be prepared to present your dialogue in front of the class.

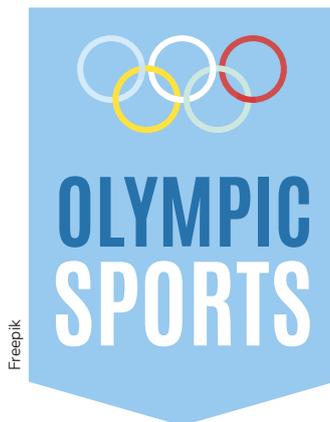


Vocabulary

take part in. to be involved in something

Communication and Cultural Awareness

How are languages important for athletes? What is the relation between languages and sports?



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Value: Interculturality

Participating in the Olympics is not only about the competition and trying to win a medal. It's also about sharing your own culture and learning about other cultures from around the world. Many athletes practice speaking words and phrases in different languages. The athletes are learning about other cultures, and having fun at the same time.

World Fact

A Frenchman named Pierre de Coubertin organized the Olympic Games of Athens in 1896. That is why French is an official language of the International Olympic Committee, along with English. At official Olympic events it is normal to do announcements in French, English, and the language of the host country.

Vocabulary

resourceful. able to find and use different ways to help achieve your goals

Good reasons for athletes to learn a new language

The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education lists the following benefits of learning another language from an athlete's point of view:

1. Understanding different cultures: A language tells us a lot about the way people who speak it think. When an athlete competes against people from different cultures, knowing their language is an important psychological advantage.

2. Being autonomous and resourceful: Big competitions don't usually happen in one's home city. Athletes must travel, and knowing the language may help them get around in different places.

3. Improving location intelligence and increasing receptiveness: In sports, it is important to be able to predict and comprehend the game, the opponent, and respond fast. When athletes learn another language, they can become more aware of expressing things.

These are just some of the multiple benefits of learning a language for athletes.

Retrieved from: <https://www.oise.com/blog/4-reasons-olympic-athletes-learn-foreign-language>



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1. Who benefits from learning a language according to the article?

2. What are some of the benefits an athlete can get from learning a foreign language?

3. How can knowing a foreign language help athletes when they are competing in a different country?

4. According to the reading, what is receptiveness?

5. Can you think of another benefit of learning foreign languages? Do you agree or disagree with the benefits listed in the article? Explain.

Oral Communication

How important are colors in soccer?

Colors in Soccer

1. Listen to the audio about **color blindness** in soccer. You will hear some numbers. Complete the questions below with the correct information.

We have 3...

8%...

1 in 200...

up to 1 in 10...

2. Listen again. Correct and rewrite the following statements about color blindness.

- a. Color blindness in soccer is not important.

- b. Color blindness is the inability to perceive figures normally.

- c. We see color through specialized brain cells in our eyes called cones.

- d. We have three types of cone cells which absorb red, blue, or yellow light.

- e. People with color blindness see many shapes as the same.

- f. Color blindness is very uncommon in men because it's carried on the X-chromosome.

- g. The main problems with color blindness in soccer are not being able to distinguish different teammate's colors.



Audio
Listen to the dialogue.

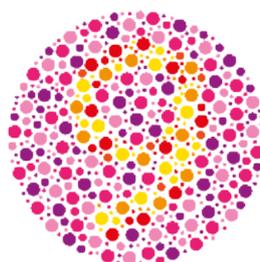
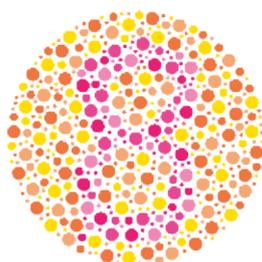
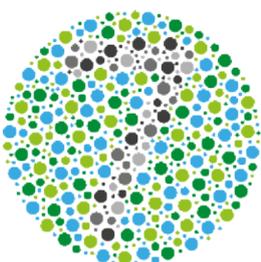


Freepik / Katemangostar

Tip

Notice that when talking about numbers and statistics, percentages in English are expressed without the use of any article (not **a(n)**, not **the**). He won 90% of his races.

Anyone taking part in a soccer event may have color blindness. Have you ever taken a test to check if you have a visual problem? Can you see the numbers in the colored spots below?



Vecteezy.com



Vocabulary

caucasian. a white person; a person of European origin

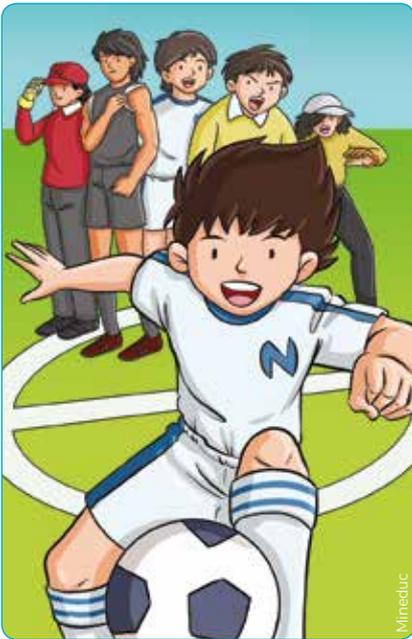
color blindness. a condition of not being able to tell the difference between various colors

Reading

Can fictional characters like cartoons really influence sports?

Before Reading

Think of a TV series or a movie about sports or athletes. What kinds of sport do the characters practice? Do you enjoy watching it? Why or why not?



Cartoons and Sports

Captain Tsubasa: the animated star who changed the face of Japanese soccer and inspired Messi and Iniesta

The Japanese soccer team, Samurai Blue, went from an unknown team to regulars in the World Cup. Their revolution is due to the formation of the country's first professional soccer league in the 1990s, but also to one player that inspired a generation of soccer players to **take up** the now favorite sport. That player is Tsubasa Oozora, the fictional 11-year-old soccer-obsessed student.

Writer Yōichi Takahashi thought of Tsubasa during his high school years. In the 1970s and 80s, sumo wrestling was the national sport of Japan. In 1978, the World Cup in Argentina was televised live in Japan, and it captivated Takahashi.

The more he researched soccer, the more he learned about it. He quickly fell under its **spell**. It was not Japan's favorite sport, but it was the world's favorite sport. Takahashi created Tsubasa, the young **wannabe** soccer star, who survived a bus hitting him because of the soccer ball he held.

Tsubasa is in more than, 6 animated series, 4 films, 14 multi-console video games, toys, clothes, and much more. It is very popular and captured the imagination of thousands of children, including soccer players Messi, Fernando Torres, Alessandro Del Piero, Andrés Iniesta, Lukas Podolski, Zidane, and many more.

Retrieved from: <https://thesefootballtimes.co/2018/06/11/captain-tsubasa-the-anime-star-who-changed-the-face-of-japanese-football-and-inspired-messi-iniesta-and-nakata/>



Think of another cartoon or fictional character that has a sport as its main topic. What is it about? Who are the main characters? What do they do? Does or did it have any influence in real life? In your notebook, write a paragraph of 50-60 words explaining what this character does.

Vocabulary



spell. spoken words that are thought to have magical powers

wannabe. a person who wants to be something or someone else

After Reading

1. In your own words, explain why Tsubasa is important in the history of soccer.

2. What does "take up" mean in the phrase "one player that inspired a generation of soccer players to take up the now favorite sport"?

3. What type of merchandise of this anime can people get?

4. Have you ever watched this animated series? Why or why not?

5. Is there any series, comic, or cartoon that inspires you? How?

6. What is the relationship between Captain Tsubasa and Messi?

Writing

What sport are you strongest at? How long have you been practicing?

The Sport I am Best at



Grammar Tip

Remember that we use “in” when we talk about months, **seasons**, years, decades, and centuries. For example: *because in the 1970s and 80s, sumo was the national sport of Japan.*

1. Imagine that you have to choose a sport to represent your country at an international championship. Which one would you choose out of all the sports we have seen in this module? Write it here.



Value: Ethics

Everyone wants to win more than lose, but doing your personal best is even more important. Being an ethical athlete means following the rules in competitions, and in your life outside of sports. Always behave in a way that you can be proud of.

2. What kind of qualities do you think that a person needs to have to represent the country in this sport? List them here.

1

2

3

4

Vocabulary

season. one of the four periods of the year; spring, summer, fall, or winter

Language Through the Arts

What are the most common sports around the world?

World Fact

The Olympic Games and World Cup Soccer may be the most famous sports competitions, but there are many other sports that have their own tournaments. For example, there is the 24 Hours of Le Mans, the Super Bowl, The National Basketball Association Finals, The Masters, Polo at Palermo, Wimbledon, and others. Do you know which sport each of these tournaments is about?

Common Sports Around the World

Each country has its own preferences in everything. These are the most common sports in some countries.

In Australia, cricket, football, and rugby are very popular. In Canada, people like practicing ice hockey, but also lacrosse, Canadian football, basketball, and baseball. Chinese people enjoy various sports like martial arts, basketball, football, table tennis and volleyball. In France, many people watch and practice sports like soccer, rugby, motorsports, and cycling. For Germans, watching and playing soccer is very common. In India it is not difficult to find people who love cricket. In Japan, people enjoy watching or practicing sumo, judo, karate, and kendo. The Japanese are also interested in western sports such as baseball and football. Some say sports in the United States are going through a revolution now. People believe that in this country American football, basketball, and baseball are the only popular sports, but more and more Americans are interested in other sports like hockey and soccer.

The truth is that it is typical for a country to generally prefer a sport or two, but most like watching all sorts of sports.

Retrieved from: <https://viva-mundo.com/en/noticia/post/what-motivates-students-study-abroad>

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1. What does the article refer to with the phrase, "Each country has its own preferences"?

2. What is common for people in all these countries?

3. What are some wrong ideas people have about sports in other countries?

4. Do you think that people in other countries are interested in the same sports as the ones on the list? Explain your answer.

5. Why are some sports more popular in specific countries? Explain and give examples.

6. What sports do people in your country enjoy playing or watching?

Design your own sports atlas. Make a list of 5 sports. Print a map of the world. Do research to find which of those 5 sports are common in which countries. Draw arrows or signs to show in which countries people like or don't like each sport. Explain in complete sentences why you chose each sport and place.

Oral Communication

Give examples of entertaining plans for a weekend.

More Phrasal Verbs

Let's find out the meaning of these phrasal verbs.

1. Listen to a conversation between two friends about plans. What does each of the phrasal verbs mentioned in the dialogue mean? Match the phrasal verb and its meaning by writing the number of the phrasal verb next to its meaning.

<input type="radio"/> 1 Go back	<input type="radio"/> leave home to go to a social event
<input type="radio"/> 2 Check in	<input type="radio"/> return to a place
<input type="radio"/> 3 Drop by	<input type="radio"/> arrive and register at a place
<input type="radio"/> 4 Ask around	<input type="radio"/> ask many people the same question
<input type="radio"/> 5 Give out	<input type="radio"/> arrive without an appointment
<input type="radio"/> 6 Go out	<input type="radio"/> give to many people (usually at no cost)

2. Choose 4 of the phrasal verbs you heard in the dialogue. Write your own dialogue of 50-60 words where the characters use the phrasal verbs with each other.



Audio
Listen to the dialogue.

Tip

Remember that phrasal verbs are verbs with a main verb and a couple of other words. Their meaning is not obvious from the meanings of the individual words in them. So, you can't translate them literally to your language.



Good ways to organize ideas

Group work. Form groups of four. Select one phrasal verb (each group must have a different phrasal verb). Make a mind map with the phrasal verb at the center. Write all the words related to the phrasal verb. You can include sentences, examples, and drawings. Be prepared to show your work to the class and explain the relationships among the elements in your mind map.



Vocabulary

not mind. give no importance, not making a big deal

grill. to cook food over fire or hot coals, usually on a metal frame

Assessment

Writing

- 1—Choose one of the sports you saw during this unit and write an article of 70-80 words about any aspect of the sport or the athletes that practice it. Your article can be in present and past tense and needs to include at least one phrasal verb.

Introduction

Detail 1

Detail 2

Detail 3

Conclusion

Reading

- 2—Read the following excerpt. What does it tell you about success? Governments? Athletes? Write down your ideas in your notebook.

Why are certain countries better at specific sports?

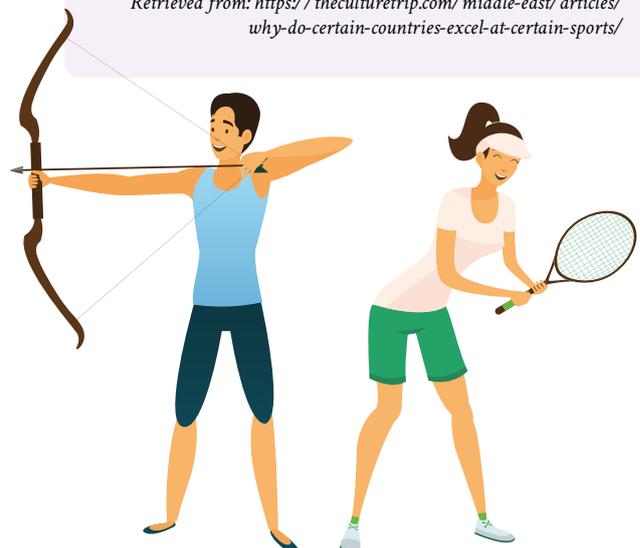
There is no other country as good at squash as Egypt, Iran is the best at wrestling, and no one beats South Korea at archery. What makes one country better than all the other countries at one sport? Is it possible to find the reason for a country to choose a sport and then dominate it?

More than the half of the world's top 10 men's squash players are from Egypt. Hosni Mubarak, Egypt's President, increased the money for the sport. It is common that schools in Egypt give talented learners time to practice squash. They have strict coaches and training sessions up to 6 hours most days.

Weightlifting and wrestling are the dominant sports in Iran. Persian athletes have combined spirituality and strength training for centuries, and that still continues.

South Korea has won more medals in archery than every other country combined since 1972. Their domination of archery started in 1979 when a student won the gold medal in this sport. The government invests much more money in it than any other government in the world. Therefore, parents encourage their children to practice the sport. When those children grow up and become winners, they inspire the next generation.

Retrieved from: <https://theculturetrip.com/middle-east/articles/why-do-certain-countries-excel-at-certain-sports/>



Listening

1 Listen to the following audio about the best soccer player of all time and determine if each of the following statements are **True**, **False**, or **Not Mentioned** in the audio.

- a. It is easy to say who the best soccer player of all time is.
- b. People don't usually agree on who the best player is.
- c. Pelé received the Jules Rimet in the 1950s.
- d. Pelé got of legal age when he played for the first time in the World Cup.
- e. Pelé scored 12,181 goals by the end of his career.

2 Listen again and answer the following questions.

- a. Why is it hard to determine who the best player of all time is?

- b. What advantages does a soccer player now have that a player in the past didn't?

- c. How old was Pelé when he won the world cup?

Speaking

3 Group work. Discuss the sports we have seen in this chapter with two classmates. What are some of the characteristics of each one? Which ones are most interesting to you and your classmates? Are there any that you think you could practice in your city? Take notes and be prepared to discuss your answers.

Grammar/Vocabulary

4 Think about a historic moment of a match or competition of a sport you like. Write 5 sentences using the simple past.

Example: During Mexico's World Cup in 1986, Maradona touched the ball with his hand and scored a goal against England. This goal is known as "the hand of God".

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

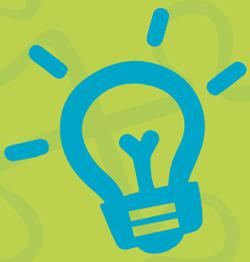
4 _____

5 _____

I'm completing this self-evaluation based on what I learned in the module.

Self-evaluation

Topics	I check ✓ the box that most applies to me			
	I do it very well	I do it somewhat well	I can improve	I can't do it without help
I can narrate a historic event related to sports using sentences in the past simple.				
I can explain an entertaining plan using phrasal verbs related to entertainment.				
I can identify and express the benefits of sports using vocabulary related to sports.				



Project 2

Sports Interview

Now that you are a sports expert, prepare an interview for the Ecuadorian sub-20 team. Half of your class are the interviewers and the other half are members of the soccer team.

Tip

- Remember to use the appropriate vocabulary and verb tense. If you are talking about something that is true now or happening now, use the present. If you are telling a story that already happened, use the past.
- Good interview questions are NOT yes/no questions. Write Wh-questions to get more information during your interview. For example, *Where was your best game?*



Step 1

Work with a partner and write four questions that you can ask the players.

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

Step 2

For each group of two, one person is the interviewer and the other one is a member of the team. All interviewers go to one side of the classroom and all players go to the other side.

Step 3

The interviewers take turns asking questions to different players. You can ask follow-up questions (like Why? When? How?) if you want more information.

Step 4

Summarize the information as a class. How "real" was your interview?



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