2021 - 2022

UNIT 6: SPORTS

VOCABULARY - SPORTS

I. Vocabulary:

Sports:

- football (n): bóng đá 1.
- basketball (n): bóng rổ 2.
- 3. tennis (n): quần vợt
- 4. wrestling (n): đô vật
- athletics (n): điền kinh 5.
- rugby (n): bóng bầu dục 6.
- volleyball (n): bóng chuyền 8. 7.

gymnastics (n): thể dục nhịp điệu New words:

- 1. player (n) / ple1.æ/: cầu thủ
- 2. ball (n) /ba:l/: trái banh
- 3. stadium (n) / ster.di.əm/: sân vận động
- 4. race (n) /reis/: cuôc đua
- 5. competition (n) / ka:m.pə'tɪʃ.ən/: cuộc thi
- **II. Sports quiz:** How much do you know about sports?
- 1. Can you name an American basketball player?
- 2. Which country are these hockey fans from?
- 3. What is the longest event in an athletics competition?

10. How many players are there in a beach volleyball team?

Suggested answers:

1. LeBron James, Kobe Bryant, etc.	6. Japan
2. Canada	7. b
3. 50-kilometre race walk	8. Four
4. The Tour de France	9. 50 metres
5. Barcelona (the Camp Nou stadium)	10. Two

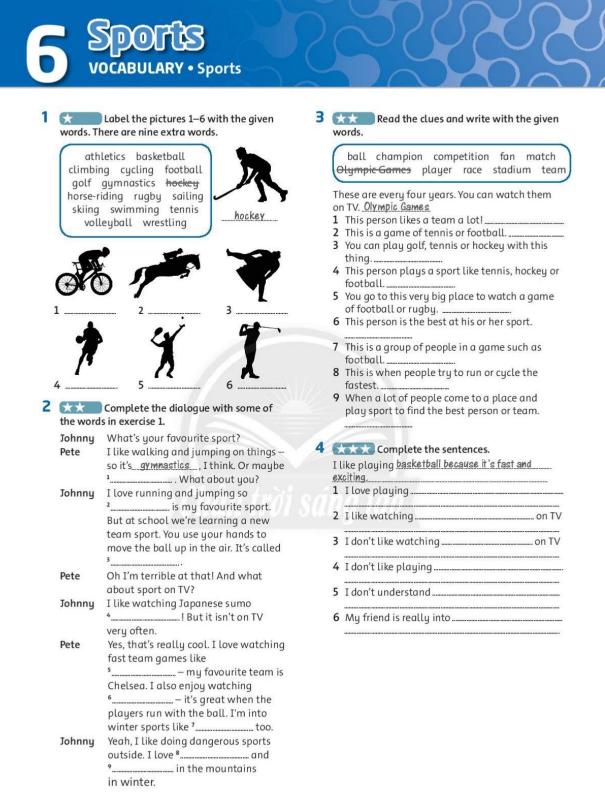
III. Key phrases: Talking about sports

- 1. I'm in a (name of the sport) club.
- 2. I (don't) enjoy (name of the sport).
- 3. I'm in a (name of the sport) team.

- 9. hockey (n): khúc côn cầu
- 10. climbing (n): leo núi
- 11. golf (n): đánh gôn
- 12. sailing (n): đua thuyển
- 13. swimming (n): boi lội
- 14. skiing (n): trượt tuyết
- 15. cycling (n): đạp xe
- 16. horse-riding (n): cưỡi ngựa
- 6. champion (n) /'tʃæm.pi.ən/: nhà vô đich
- 7. Olympic (n) /oʊˈlɪm.pɪk/: Thế vận hội
- 8. team (n) /tiːm/: đội
- 9. match (n) /mætſ/: trân đấu
- 10. fan (n) /fæn/: người hâm mộ

- 4. What's the most famous cycling race in the world?
- 5. In which city is the biggest football stadium in Europe?
- 6. Here's a judo champion. Which country is this sport from?
- 7. Which of these is the correct size for a golf ball? a. 19mm, b. 41.1 mm, c. 57.5 mm
- 8. How many players are there in a doubles tennis match?
- 9. How long is an Olympic swimming pool?

- S
- 4. I'm a (name of the sport/team/player) fan.
- 5. I want to try (name of the sport).



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READING – THE OLYMPICS THEN AND NOW

I. Vocabulary:

- 1. cricket (n): bóng gậy
- 2. winner (n): người thắng cuộc
- 3. swimmer (n): vận đông viên bơi
- 4. medal (n): huy chương
- Ø gold medal (n): huy chương vàng
- Silver medal (n): huy chương bạc
- bronze medal (n): huy chương đồng
- medallist (n): người đạt huy chương
- 5. flag (n): lá cờ
- 6. war (n): chiến tranh
- 7. event (n): sự kiện/môn thi đấu
- 8. global problem (n): vấn đề toàn cầu
- 9. marathon runner (n): vận động viên chạy việt dã

II. Reading: Read the text Olympic timelines in Student's book page 74 Read the text and write True or False

- 1. There were gold medals in the first Olympic Games.
- 2. There weren't any games in 1916.
- 3. Inge Sorensen was a swimmer from Ethiopia.
- 4. Abebe Bikila was a marathon runner.
- 5. Golf and rugby were Olympic sports for the first time in 2012.
- Answers:
- 1. False
- 2. True
- 3. False
- 4. True
- 5. False

UNIT 6: SPORTS

LANGUAGE FOCUS – THERE WAS(N'T) – THERE WERE(N'T) WAS - WERE

I. Past simple tense: There was(n't) – There were(n't)

Present simple tense	Past simple tense
There is a football match in my school every 2	There was a football match in my school last
weeks.	week.
There are some volleyball players on the beach	There were some volleyball players on the
at weekend.	beach 2 days ago.
Signal: every, at weekend, on Monday, in	Signal: yesterday, last, ago, in 1916,
March, adverb of frequency	

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(+) There is $+ a/an + N_{singular}$		(+) There was + a/an + N _{singular}	
(+) There are $+$ some $+$ N _{plural}		(+) There were $+$ some $+$ N _{plural}
Ex: There is a hockey team in my class. There are some races near my town.		Ex: 7 2010	There was a fire in the town center in There were some gold medals for winners.
(-) There isn't + $a/an + N_{singular}$		(-)	There wasn't + $a/an + N_{singular}$
(-) There aren't + any + N_{plural}		(-) There weren't + any + N_{plural}	
Ex: There isn't a stadium here.		Ex: There wasn't a good film on TV last night.	
There aren't any balls in my room.		There weren't any books there.	
Exercise 2/ page 75			
* Suggested answers:			
1. there was		4. there wasn't	
2. there were		5. there weren't	
3. There was		6. There weren't	
Exercise 3/ page 75			
* Suggested answers:			
1 there weren't any rich footballers.		4 there	wasn't a sport called skateboarding.
2 there were many chariot races.		5 there were many messengers.	
3 there was a country called Persia.		6 there weren't any iPads.	
I. Past simple tense: BE: was(n't	t) – wer	·e(n't)	
Usage: Use to talk about <i>past events</i>			
(+)) S _{singular} ·	+ was $+$ O	
(+) S _{plural} +	were + O	
Ex: Manchester was a small team 20 year	ars ago.		
They were students in that old school	ol.		
(-) 2	S _{singular} +	wasn't + O	
(-) S_{plural} + weren't + O			

They weren't at school two days ago.

Note: You / We / They + were/weren't

I / He / She / It + was/wasn't

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LANGUAGE FOCUS • there was(n't), there were(n't) • was(n't), were(n't)

x

....

V

V

there was(n't), there were(n't)

1 5 Complete the table with the given words. a an any some There was There wasn't There were There weren't Singular Plural There was 1_____ exciting player in ³..... noisy fans the volleyball team. at the big stadium. Singular Plural

6 ⁵..... football match good on Friday. teams in the competition.

2 🔀 You were at an important football match at a stadium last week. Write affirmative and negative sentences using There was, There wasn't, There were, and There weren't.

a lot of spectators at the match There were a lot of spectators at the match. **1** a lot of buses with fans 1 x 2 a train station near the stadium x 3 any famous players in our team 4 a very good player on the other team V

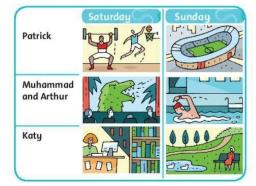
6 a great sports shop next to the stadium

7 a lot of goals in the match

5 a nice café in the stadium

was(n't), were(n't)

3 Look at the table. Complete the sentences with was, wasn't, were or weren't.



Patrick wasn't at the library on Saturday. He was at the sports centre. 1 Muhammad and Arthur at the sports centre on Saturday. They at the cinema. 2 Katy at the library on Saturday. She at the park. 3 Patrick at the cinema on Sunday. He at the football stadium. 4 Muhammad and Arthur at the park on Sunday. They at the swimming pool. 5 Katy..... at the library on Sunday. She...... at the park. 4 ******* What were you interested in when you were younger? Use the given words to help you.

at the age of last summer holidays when I was / we were nine / ten be a fan of be really into be interested in

I was really into table tennis at the age of ten.

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UNIT 6: SPORTS

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING – X GAMES

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

I. Vocabulary:

Verbs:

- 1. learn (v): học hỏi
- 2. start (v): bắt đầu
- 3. go (v): đi đến
- 4. win (v): chiến thắng
- 5. travel (v): du hành New words:
- 1. skateboarding (n): trượt ván

- 2. motocross (n): mô-tô địa hình
- 3. programme (n): chương trình
- 6. become (v): trở thành
- 7. watch (v): xem/theo dõi
- 8. do (v): làm
- 9. compete (v): thi đấu
- 10. decide (v): quyết định

II. Regular and irregular verbs: Past form

- Regular verb: learn, start, travel, watch, compete, decide,...

Past form: regular verb + -ed

Ex: learned, started, travelled, watched, competed, decided,...

Note: learn – learned/learnt travel – traveled/travelled

- Irregular verb: go, win, become, do,...

Present form	Past form
go	went
win	won
become	became
do	did

III. Want to - prefer

I want to become a basketball star.

♥ want to + V-bare

I prefer playing sports to dancing.

♥ prefer + V-ing

Usage: to talk about what happened in the past. **Past time expression:** last, ago, yesterday, in 2001,... first, last, when I was....

 $S + V_{ed/past} + O$

Ex: I went to bed early yesterday.

Tim watched TV last night.

Rules: Regular verbs have got past simple form ending in –ed.

Irregular verbs haven't got past simple form ending in -ed.

Verbs in the past simple have got the same form for *I*, you, he, she, it, we and they.

UNIT 6: SPORTS

LANGUAGE FOCUS – PAST SIMPLE TENSE: AFFIRMATIVE PAST TIME EXPRESSION

I. Past simple tense: Affirmative Regular verbs:

- With most regular verbs, we add -*ed* to the base form of the verb.

Ex: play • play<u>ed</u>, start • start<u>ed</u>, call • call<u>ed</u> -

With verbs ending in *-e*, we just add *-d*.

Ex: like 🛛 lik<u>ed</u>

compete **7** compet<u>ed</u>

- With verbs in consonant – vowel – consonant order, double second consonant of the verb then add –ed

Ex: travel • travel<u>led</u>, beg • beg<u>ged</u>

Pronunciation: -ed: /t/ /id/ /d/

- /id/: decided, wanted
- /t/: watched, washed, passed, liked, hoped, relaxed, laughed
- /d/: other sounds: learned, played,...

II. Past time expression

KEY PHRASES

Past time expressions

last Tuesday / weekend / week / year / August in August / 2014 on Friday / Sunday when I was ten ten minutes / two weeks / a month ago

