

**c)** Add more kinds of sport to these columns.

**d)** What countries do the other columns represent?  
Label the chart.

- 3.** Look through the unit and answer the questions below in pairs.

What article is used with kinds of sport? What article do we use when we name the sport events?

- 4. a)** Work in groups. Read the card the teacher has given you and complete your column of the chart.

**b)** Prepare to talk about popular sports in the country you've got on the card. Remember to talk about the following:

popular kinds of sport, why they are popular, some interesting facts about sports in the country you've got on the card.

- 5.** Work in new groups. Tell your group about popular sports in the country you've got on the card. Complete the chart about the other countries while listening to the others.
- 6.** Work in pairs. Imagine you are from one of the English-speaking countries. Telephone your friend and discuss popular sports in your countries.

## **LESSON 9.** How the game is played

**Communicative area:** reading for the gist and for detail;  
asking for and giving information

**Active vocabulary:** equipment, opponent, to score

**Grammar revision:** the Present Simple Passive

1. a) What's wrong with these names of sports? Put the parts of the words right to make names of three famous sports: cricking, baset, curlball.

b) What do you know about these sports?

c) Which way of speaking about sports is better? Why?

1. People play this sport in winter. They play it with a special stick. 2. This sport is played in winter. It is played with a special stick.

2. a) Read about the three famous sports. Match the names with the descriptions and the pictures.



A. It is a game. It is played with a bat and a ball on a grassy field. It is played with two teams of 11 players each. A coin is tossed by the team captains (who are also players) just before the match starts: the winner decides who bats first. The teams take their turns to bat and **to score** runs. Each team tries to score more runs than its **opponent**. A match is divided into periods which are known as innings. It is decided before the match whether the teams will have one innings or two innings each. The clothes are known as whites. Helmets and gloves are also used.

Legend has it that this game was played by children in Northern England in the Saxon and Norman

times for several centuries. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century it was taken up by grown-ups. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century it was already the national sport of England. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the first international match was played.

The game is most popular in Australia, England, India, Pakistan, Southern Africa, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, Jamaica, Dominica, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Bangladesh. The game is also played in Ireland, Kenya, Canada, Fiji, the Netherlands and the USA.

**B.** This game is played with a bat and a ball. It is played with two teams of nine players each. The players take turns to bat (and baserun) and to field (and pitch).

Each team tries to score more runs than the opponents. The ball is thrown by a pitcher with a bat and a player of this team tries to run around four bases: first, second, third and home plate. A run is scored when the player runs around the bases safely and returns 'home'. The team of the opponents tries not to let the other team score a run. There are nine innings and the team with the greater number of runs at the end of the game wins.

The following **equipment** is used in this game: the ball, the bat and the glove or mitt. The bat is usually made from one piece of wood. The glove is made of leather. Special helmets are used by batters. The ball is made of natural materials and it is white in colour.

An early form of the game was played in England in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The game was brought by immigrants to North America. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the game was already the national sport of the United States. The game is mostly played in the US and Canada, but it is also popular in Latin America, Europe and other countries like Japan, for example.

C. This game is played in two teams, each of four players. The teams take turns to slide heavy granite stones across the ice to the house which is marked on the ice. The ice may be natural or frozen. Each team has eight stones of 17–20 kilos. The stones are made in Scotland or in Wales. Each stone has got a handle in the colours of the team. The broom or brush is used for sweeping ice and balancing the stone. Two sweepers with brooms help the curler to move the stone. The shoes for the game are different for each foot. Gloves and mittens are worn to keep the hands warm and make it easier to hold the broom. Points are scored for the stones coming closest to the centre of the house. A game is made of eight or ten ends. Each end is completed when both teams have thrown all of their stones. The game is not easy to play: a lot of teamwork is needed; that is why it is called ‘chess on ice’.

This sport was first played in Scotland in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The first stones for the game were flat river stones. Today the game is played in Canada, where it was brought by the Scottish emigrants, all over Europe, in Japan, Australia, New Zealand, China and Korea. The game has been an official sport in the Winter Olympic Games since 1998. It is played both by men and women.

**b) Match the words in bold with their meaning.**

1. The things and clothes you need for the game.
2. A person you compete against in sports.
3. To win (a point, a goal) in a competitive activity such as a sport or game or in an exam.

**c) Fill in the new words. They can be used more than once.**

1. In the semi-finals Azarenko had to play against a very strong ... . 2. It is the end of the match but neither of the teams has ... yet. 3. The ... for snowboarding is rather expensive. 4. Ann ... well in the test. 5. When you go camping, you have to carry all your ... on your back. 6. In tomorrow's game he will take on his most dangerous ... .

**3. a) Find the Present Simple Passive forms in the descriptions (see ex. 2a).**

What sport is played by some noisy insects? – Cricket!



**b) Complete the rule for the Present Simple Passive.**

**The Present Simple Passive is made with** a Present Simple form of the verb ... + the ... form of the main verb: *This game is played with a bat and a ball.*

**c) How do we ask questions with the Present Simple Passive?**

**d) The verb form in the example below is not the Present Simple Passive. What is its name?**

*In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the first international match was played.*

**Find more examples of the same grammar form in the texts.**

**4. a) Work in pairs. Find answers to the following questions in the descriptions.**

1. Where is the game played? 2. How many players is it played with? 3. What equipment is used to play the game? 4. How are points scored? 5. What do you have to do to beat your opponent? 6. In which countries is the game played? 7. Is it an Olympic sport? 8. Is it played by professionals or amateurs?

**b) Compare the games. Which of them is**

- the youngest?
- the oldest?
- the most difficult to play?
- the most interesting to play?
- needs the most players?
- needs the most equipment?
- is the most popular?

**5. a) Which of the games would you like to learn to play? Why?**

**b) Have a class vote on the most popular sports game.**