

# Correção apostila 6 inglês

In this unit, you will learn about common and unusual sports around the world. In doing this, you will come to understand that different countries may appreciate different sports for various reasons, ranging from climatic to cultural aspects. The content of the unit is illustrated by a whole host of cartoons, ads, pictures, and articles on sports from all over the world. If you are a sports fan, you are definitely in for a treat!

## Connections

2 Encaminhamento metodológico

1. Match the sports with their corresponding pictures.

- |           |                   |                   |               |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| a) judo   | d) figure skating | g) surfing        | i) karate     |
| b) soccer | e) skydiving      | h) mountaineering | j) volleyball |
| c) diving | f) ice hockey     |                   |               |



( h )



( d )



( a )



( b )



( j )



( c )



( g )



( e )



( i )




( f )

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2. Now, put the sports from exercise 1 into the following categories. There are two sports for each category.

Water sports	Team sports	Winter sports	Extreme sports	Martial arts
diving surfing	soccer volleyball	figure skating ice hockey	skydiving mountaineering	judo karate

3. Read the paragraph and complete the following table with the sports studied in this section. Then listen and check your answers.  Track 7

When we talk about sports, there are three verbs that we usually use: play, go, and do. *Play* is used with ball sports or competitive games (play baseball, tennis, cricket, etc.). *Go* is used with sports that end in *-ing* (go hiking, running, bungee jumping, etc.). *Do* is used with recreational activities or individual sports (do gymnastics, ballet, yoga, etc.).

Play	Go	Do
soccer volleyball ice hockey	mountaineering diving surfing skydiving figure skating	judo karate

### Pay attention!

Most sports that end in *-ing* are used with *go*, but there are exceptions. *Fencing*, *boxing*, and *weight training* are examples of sports that are not used with *go*. When referring to *fencing* or *boxing*, you can use their verb forms (Helen got a wooden sword and *fenced* with the boys. / Patrick *boxed* Ivan for the title.). When mentioning *weight training*, you can use the verb *do* (I *do* *weight training* in the mornings.). Also, it is important to note that people do not usually use *practice* to talk about sports. Professional athletes may practice their skills before a game or an event, not the average person.

Source: ENGLISH TEACHER. Vocabulary: verbs used to talk about sports. Available at: <<http://www.englishteacheronline.com/vocabulary-verbs-used-to-talk-about-sports-play-do-gos/>>. Accessed on: 8 Aug. 2014.

4. What other sports or recreational activities can you add to each category?

Suggested answer:

Play – table tennis, American football, handball, badminton, rugby, chess, etc.

Go – windsurfing, sailing, fishing, cycling, swimming, dancing, etc.

Do – aerobics, kung fu, a crossword puzzle, athletics, archery, etc.

Sugestão de atividades: questões 1 a 4 da seção *Challenge yourself*.

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ease: absence of difficulty.

4. Read the article again and check (✓) the correct information.

a) Which criterion was used to establish the ten most popular sports in the world?

- I. ( ) the most watched sports
- II. ( ) the most played sports
- III. (✓) the most viewed sports

b) What's the approximate number of tennis fans?

- I. (✓) 1 billion
- II. ( ) 1.5 billion
- III. ( ) 2 billion

c) Which sport is hugely popular in China?

- I. ( ) cricket
- II. (✓) table tennis
- III. ( ) tennis

d) Which of these sports has become very popular in Japan?

- I. (✓) baseball
- II. ( ) basketball
- III. ( ) cricket

e) Which verb is used with all of the sports in the article?

- I. (✓) play
- II. ( ) go
- III. ( ) do

5. Get together with a classmate and tell each other which of the sports in the article you play and which of them you watch on TV/online.

Useful language

I play ...

I watch ... on TV/online.

What about you?





## Simple present: affirmative form

1. The following sentences are about sports. Read them and check (✓) the option that best completes each statement.

Cassie and Joe **play** volleyball on weekends.

I **play** soccer every day.

Joe **plays** table tennis on Mondays.

Cassie never **plays** table tennis.

- a) The sentences show
- habitual actions in the present.
  - ongoing activities.
  - completed actions in the past.
- b) The sentences are in
- the negative form.
  - the affirmative form.
  - the interrogative form.
- c) The verb takes an -s
- in the third person plural – *they*.
  - in the first person singular – *I*.
  - in the third person singular – *he, she, it*.

2. Complete the following paragraph with the words in the boxes.

they

third person singular

-s

affirmative

simple present

habitual actions

We use the simple present to talk about facts or things that are generally true, and habitual actions in the present. In affirmative statements, we use the bare infinitive (an infinitive without *to*) with *I, you, we* and they; with the third person singular, the verb usually takes an -s.

### Pay attention!

#### Third person singular spelling rules

- Most verbs take an -s.  
play – plays    dance – dances    read – reads
- If the verb ends in -y preceded by a consonant, the -y is changed to -ies.  
cry – cries    try – tries    study – studies
- If the verb ends in -ss, -x, -ch, -sh, -z, or -o, -es is added.  
box – boxes    watch – watches    go – goes

3. Based on the third person singular spelling rules, complete the following table. Then listen and check your answers.



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6. According to the article, soccer is the most popular sport in the world. Use the soccer words in the box to complete the following sentences.



whistle score a goal soccer match foul  
referee linesman own goal  
howler goalkeeper stoppage time

- a) A soccer match is an event in which two teams of eleven players each play soccer for at least 90 minutes.
- b) The referee is the person in charge of making sure that all players follow the rules.
- c) A goalkeeper is a player who is allowed to touch the ball with his arms and hands. He/she defends the goal.
- d) The linesman helps the referee by watching for violations from the sidelines of the soccer field.
- e) The referee uses a whistle to signal the start and end of a match, and also uses it to signal violations and timeouts.
- f) A foul is when a player violates a soccer rule. It's punishable by a free kick.
- g) Stoppage time is the adding of time to the first or second half of a soccer match in order to compensate for time lost to injury or setting a ball up for a free kick. It may be different in every match.
- h) To score a goal is to send the ball into the goal.
- i) An own goal is when a player accidentally scores a goal against his/her own team.
- j) A howler happens when, during a match, a player makes an embarrassing mistake.

7. Now, choose two of the words you have just learned and write two sentences with them.

Answers will vary. Brazil committed over 30 fouls when they played Corinthians in 2014. It was a violent match on Brazil's part. The referee favored the other team. I am not a good goalkeeper. I always commit howlers.

Sugestão de atividades: questões 7, 8 e 9 da seção Challenge yourself

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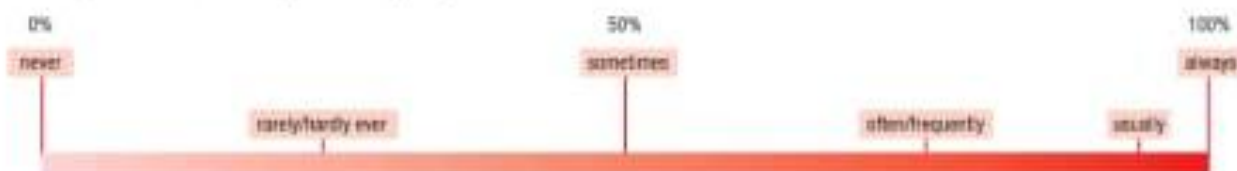
3. Based on the third person singular spelling rules, complete the following table. Then listen and check your answers.

Track 9

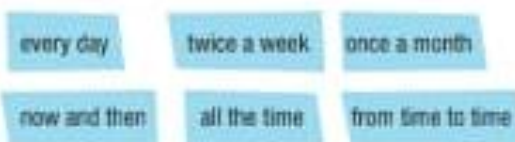
whistle: whistles	wire: wires
do: does	thresh: threshes
fix: fixes	miss: misses
kick: kicks	commit: commits
hit: hits	apply: applies

## Frequency adverbs

Frequency adverbs describe when or how often something happens. They are usually used with the simple present. Some examples of frequency adverbs are:



Adverbial phrases of frequency are made up of more than one word and they also describe the frequency with which something happens. Some examples of adverbial phrases of frequency are:



Regarding the position of adverbs in a sentence, one-word adverbs are commonly placed after the verb *be* and before other verbs. The adverbs *sometimes*, *occasionally*, *often*, *frequently*, and *usually* may appear at the beginning or even at the end of a sentence. Adverbial phrases are placed either at the beginning or end of the sentence. Study the following examples:



### Pay attention!

When using *hardly ever*, consider it as a one-word adverb.  
 Examples: I *hardly ever* see him at school.  
 I know it sounds strange, but he's *hardly ever* wrong.