**Lesson 6. The role of sport in life and society. Adjective.**

**Warming up**: Usually as we talk about sport we use these verbs: PLAY, GO, DO. But do you know with which sport words we can use them? For example: Do we play baseball, go baseball or do baseball? This example may be easy. You can say: Of course we PLAY baseball! OK. What about swimming or aerobics or yoga and so on. So the question is:

**Which Sport we**

PLAY GO DO ?

**PLAY** – I can play baseball

 I can play football

 I can play hockey

(if we use a ball in sport automatically we say PLAY)

**GO** – I go skiing

 I go swimming

 I go snowboarding

(if we have ending –ing in sport word we use GO)

**DO** – I do karate, I do yoga, I do kung fu,

 I do aerobics, I do gymnastics

(if we have individual sport, smth we do in the gym or exercise, we use DO)

**Main part.**

1. **Vocabulary practice.**

**Exercise 1. (Vocabulary practice):** identify which verb (DO, PLAY, GO) goes with the sports.

Нап. Cycling – go

 Karate – do

 Volleyball – play

Cycling climbing sailing tennis

Athletes bowling bobsled diving

Horse-riding skating figure-skating golf

Karate wrestling weightlifting badminton

Volleyball windsurfing biathlon boxing

Ping-pong snowboarding gymnastics track and field athletics

1. **Vocabulary in grammar structures:**

**Present Simple**

**Auxiliary verbs: DO, DOES**

I, You, We, They play, read, buy

He, She, It plays, reads, buys

DO (I, You, We, They) play, read, buy?
DOES (He, She, It) play, read, buy?

I, You, We, They DO NOT play, read, buy

He, She, It DOES NOT play, read, buy

**Exercise 2. Insert the right verb do, play, go (use the correct tense)**

Mary and John \_\_**go**\_\_\_\_\_ sailing every year. They also love to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ golf. Sometimes their friends ask them to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cycling, but they don’t like that. They prefer to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ horse-riding. John also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ice-hockey and Mary loves to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dancing. In the summer they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ swimming a lot. John and his friends all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ basketball, but Mary prefers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yoga. When she was young Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gymnastics and John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ athletics. When it is raining Mary and John like to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chess. But in winter they always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ skiing. In spring John likes to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fencing and Mary likes to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ karate. Mary especially likes to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aerobics to keep fit.

1. **Reading.**

**Exercise 3. Read the text “The Importance of Sport” and translate it.**

“The Importance of Sport”

Sport is an important part of today’s society and plays a large role in many people’s lives. Nowadays athletes have become national heroes. From a social point of view sport plays a positive role in uniting people from different social levels in support of their favorite team. It helps people understand each other and be tolerant. However, it can divide people as well, as we can see crowd violence at football matches.

Schools pay much attention to sport education in Ukraine, because it develops physical and mental abilities of schoolchildren. It teaches children how to work as part of a team and corporate with others. At the same time it makes students physically strong. From the economic point of view, sport can be very profitable and advertising. Large sums of money are often paid to sport event organizers to promote products such as drinks, sportswear and others.

All clever and wise people are sure that sport should be used only to encourage people to lead a more healthy and peaceful life instead of promoting unhealthy products.

**Exercise 4. Read the text “The Importance of Sport” and answer the questions.**

1. What is a positive role of sport?
2. Where can we come across crowd violence?
3. Why do Ukrainians schools pay much attention to sport education?
4. How can sport event organizers earn money?
5. What do wise people think of using sport?
6. Is sport expensive?

**Exercise 5.**  **Vocabulary game**: match the words to make word combinations.

A national violence

A positive products

A social abilities

A favorite organizers

Crowd role

Physical team

Sport event hero

A peaceful level

Unhealthy life

1. **Grammar explanation.**

**Adjectives**

Adjectives are words that describe or modify other words. They can identify or quantify another person or thing in the sentence. Adjectives are usually positioned before the noun or the pronoun that they modify.
In the following examples, the highlighted words are adjectives:

1. They live in a **beautiful** house.
2. Lisa is wearing a **sleeveless** shirt today.

### Fact Adjective Order

Sometimes we use two or more fact adjectives to modify one noun. Very often (but not always) we put fact adjectives in this order.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Size** | **Age** | **Color** | **Origin** | **Material** | **Noun** |
| aaaana | tallbigsmalllarge |  youngoldnew |  brownbluewhite | Norwegian |  plasticwoodencotton | maneyesbagtablesongshirt |

### Adjectives of Size, Length, Shape, And Width

Adjectives of size and length (big / small / slim / tall / short / long etc.) usually go before adjectives of shape and width (round / fat / thin / wide etc.). Let's see the following example.

* a large round table
* a short fat girl
* a long winding road
* a small new house

## Exercise 6. In this exercise you have to put the adjectives in the bracket into the correct position. Example: a beautiful chair (wooden round)

You write: a beautiful round wooden chair

1. a good-looking man (young ) .........
2. a sunny day (lovely ) .........
3. a beautiful ring ( gold ) .........
4. an old man ( ugly ) .......
5. a modern house ( expensive ) ......
6. a red car (old/little ) .....
7. long hair (dark/beautiful )....
8. a metal box (red / big ) .....
9. an English film (old ) .......
10. a beautiful wife (young/Ukrainian ) .....
11. **Listening comprehension.**

**Exercise 7. Video watching**. Watch and listen to the song and fill in the gaps.

Take me out to the 1) \_\_\_\_\_ game
Take me out to the crowd
Buy me 2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ peanuts and Cracker Jack
I don't care if I never get back

Let me root, root, 3)\_\_\_\_\_
For the 4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ team
If they don't win It's a shame
For it's one, two, three strikes you're out
At the old ball 5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

**Homework**: learn sport vocabulary and grammar rules, write down in your copybooks ex.5.