

UNIT 8.

SPORTS AND GAMES

PART 1. THEORY

I. VOCABULARY

No.	English	Type	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
1	athletics	n	/æθ'letiks/	điền kinh
2	badminton racquet	n	/'bædmɪntən 'rækɪt/	vợt cầu lông
3	baseball bat	n	/'beɪsbɔ:d bæɪt/	gậy bóng chày
4	boxing	n	/'bɒksɪŋ/	đấm bốc
5	boxing gloves	n	/'bɒksɪŋ glʌvz/	găng tay đấm bốc
6	canoeing	n	/kə'nu:ɪŋ/	chèo thuyền ca-nô
7	cycling	n	/'saɪklɪŋ/	đạp xe
8	fishing	n	/'fɪʃɪŋ/	câu cá
9	fishing rod	n	/'fɪʃɪŋ rɒd/	cần câu cá
10	football boots	n	/'fʊtbɔ:l bu:ts/	giày đá bóng
11	golf	n	/gɒlf/	môn đánh gôn
12	golf club	n	/gɒlf klʌb/	gậy đánh gôn
13	hockey	n	/'hɒki/	khúc côn cầu
14	hockey stick	n	/'hɒki stɪk/	gậy chơi khúc côn cầu
15	horse racing	n	/hɔ:s 'reɪsɪŋ/	đua ngựa
16	ice hockey	n	/aɪs 'hɒki/	khúc côn cầu trên sân băng
17	ice skating	n	/aɪs 'skeɪtɪŋ/	trượt băng
18	jogging	n	/'dʒɒɡɪŋ/	chạy bộ
19	judo	n	/'dʒu:dʒu/	võ judo
20	karate	n	/kə'ra:ti/	vô karate
21	loser	n	/'lu:zər/	người thua cuộc
22	match	n	/mætʃ/	trận đấu
23	motor racing	n	/'məʊtər 'reɪsɪŋ/	đua ô tô
24	mountain climbing	n	/'maʊntən 'klaɪmɪŋ/	leo núi

25	opponent	n	/ə'pəʊnənt/	đối thủ
26	rugby	n	/rʌɡbi/	bóng bầu dục
27	sailing	n	/'seɪlɪŋ/	chèo thuyền
28	score	n	/skɔːr/	tỉ số'
29	scuba diving	n	/'skuːbə daɪvɪŋ/	lặn có bình khí
30	skateboarding	n	/'skeɪtbɔːdɪŋ/	trượt ván
31	spectator	n	/spek'tetər/	khán giả
32	umpire	n	/'ʌmpaɪər/	trọng tài
33	victory	n	/'vɪktəri/	chiến thắng
34	weightlifting	n	/'weɪtlɪftɪŋ/	môn cử tạ
35	windsurfing	n	/'wɪndsɜːfɪŋ/	môn lướt ván buồm
36	winner	n	/'wɪnər/	người thắng cuộc
37	wrestling	n	/'reslɪŋ/	môn đấu vật

Một số từ khác

No.	English	Type	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
1	draw	V	/drɔː/	hòa
2	lose	V	/luːz/	thua
3	win	V	/wɪn/	thắng

II. GRAMMAR

1. PAST SIMLE (THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN)

a. Form (Cấu trúc)

Normal Verb	To be
(+) S + V-ed	You, We, They + were I, He, She, It + was
(-) S + didn't + V-inf	You, We, They + weren't I, He, She, It + wasn't
(?) Did + S + V-inf	Were + you, we, they ? Was + I, he, she, it ?

Ex 1: She walked to school yesterday. (Hôm qua cô ấy đi bộ tới trường.)

Ex 2: She didn't walk to school yesterday. (Hôm qua cô ấy không đi bộ tới trường.)

Ex 3: Did she walk to school yesterday? (Hôm qua cô ấy có đi bộ tới trường hay không?)

- Yes, she did./ No, she didn't. (Có, cô ấy có./ Không, cô ấy không.)

b. Usage (Cách sử dụng)

- **Thì quá khứ đơn diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc hoàn toàn trong quá khứ.**

Ex 1: Tony **visited** his parents last weekend. (Tony đã đến thăm ba mẹ anh ấy vào cuối tuần trước.)

Ex 2: Linda **went** to the zoo last Friday. (Linda đã đi sở thú vào thứ Sáu tuần trước.)

- **Thì quá khứ đơn diễn tả các hành động xảy ra nối tiếp nhau trong quá khứ.**

Ex 1: She **came** home, **ate** a cake and **drank** a glass of water. (Cô ấy đã về nhà, ăn một cái bánh và uống một ly nước.)

- **Thì quá khứ đơn diễn tả một hành động xen vào một hành động đang diễn ra trong quá khứ**

Ex 1: When I was having dinner, the light **went** out. (Khi tôi đang ăn tối thì mất điện.)

Ex 2: When I was cooking, Linda **came**. (Khi tôi đang nấu ăn, Linda đến.)

c. Signals

- yesterday (hôm qua), at that moment (lúc đó), last night (tối hôm qua)

- last + week/ month/ year: tuần/ tháng/ năm vừa rồi - Khoảng thời gian + ago (cách đây ...): two days ago (cách đây 2 ngày), three

- years ago (cách đây 3 năm)

- In + năm: in 2000 (năm 2000)

d. How to turn infinitive verbs into past form

Động từ được chia làm 2 loại: có quy tắc và bất quy tắc.

• Đối với động từ có quy tắc, khi chuyển sang dạng quá khứ, ta thêm đuôi "ed".

walk → walked

want → wanted

• Nếu động từ kết thúc bằng nguyên âm + y, ta thêm đuôi "ed" như bình thường.

play → played

stay → stayed

• Nếu động từ kết thúc bằng phụ âm + y: ta đổi y → ied.

cry → cried

study → studied

• Đối với động từ bất quy tắc: tra dạng quá khứ trong Bảng động từ bất quy tắc.

go → went

put → put

2. IMPERATIVES (CÂU MỆNH LỆNH)

a. Form (Cấu trúc)

(+) V(+prep)!

(-) Don't + V!

b. Usage (Cách sử dụng)

Câu mệnh lệnh thường được sử dụng để yêu cầu ai làm gì đó, đưa ra lời gợi ý, lời khuyên hoặc lời chỉ dẫn.

Example

- Stand up! (Hãy đứng lên!)
- Listen to the teacher! (Hãy lắng nghe cô giáo!)
- Don't play with the dog! (Đừng đùa với con chó!)

iii. PHONETICS

✳ Cách phát âm âm /e/ và /æ/.

1. Âm /e/

a. Cách phát âm âm /e/

Âm /e/ là 1 nguyên âm ngắn. Để phát âm âm này, ta mở rộng miệng và để lưỡi thấp xuống, đầu lưỡi chạm phần răng phía dưới. Nó tương tự âm /e/ trong tiếng Việt.

Các em tập thực hành phát âm các từ sau:

check /tʃek/	member /'membər/
head /hed/	jealous /'dʒeləs/
scent/sent/	ready /'redɪ/
met /met/	many /'meni/
bell /bel/	breakfast /'brekfəst/

b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

* “a” được phát âm là /e/:

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
many	/ˈmeni/	nhiều

anyone	/ˈeniwʌn/	bất cứ người nào
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- “e” được phát âm là /e/ đối với những từ có một âm tiết mà có tận cùng bằng một hay nhiều phụ âm (ngoại trừ “r”) hoặc trong âm tiết được nhấn mạnh của một từ.

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
send	/send/	gửi đi
debt	/det/	nợ nần, công nợ
them	/ðem/	chúng nó
get	/get/	có, trở nên
bed	/bed/	cái giường

- “ea” thường được phát âm là /e/ trong một số trường hợp như sau:

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
dead	/ded/	chết
head	/hed/	cái đầu
bread	bred/	bánh mì
ready	/ˈredi/	sẵn sàng
heavy	/ˈhevi/	nặng

2. Âm /æ/

a. Cách phát âm âm /æ/

Âm /æ/ là một nguyên âm ngắn. Để phát âm âm này, ta mở rộng miệng. Lưỡi được đưa xuống thấp. Đầu lưỡi chạm vào phần lợi của hàm dưới. Sau đó phần thân lưỡi được đẩy cong lên. Và ta phát âm /æ/.

Các em hãy tập thực hành phát âm các từ sau:

cat /kæt/	hand /hænd/	narrow /ˈnærəʊ/
bag /bæg/	map /mæp/	captain /ˈkæptɪn/
black /blæk/	candle /ˈkændl/	manner /ˈmænər/

b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- “a” được phát âm là /æ/ trong các từ có một âm tiết mà tận cùng bằng một hay nhiều phụ âm.

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
hat	/hæt/	cái mũ
sad	/sæd/	buồn
fat	/fæt/	béo

bank	/bæŋk/	ngân hàng

- Khi ở trong một âm tiết được nhấn mạnh của một từ có nhiều âm tiết và đứng trước hai phụ âm.





Examples	Transcription	Meaning
candle	/'kændl/	cây nến
captain	/'kæptm/	đại úy, thuyền trưởng
narrow	/'nærəʊ/	chật, hẹp
manner	/'mænər/	cách thức, thể cách

PART 2. LANGUAGE

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1. Look at the picture and complete with the name of sport.

			
1.	2.	3.	4.
			
5.	6.	7.	8.

			
9.	10.	11.	12.

Exercise 2. Look at the things and write the name of sports.

			
1.	2.	3.	4.
			
5.	6.	7.	8.

Exercise 3. What sports are often played by an individual or by a team? Complete the table with the suitable name of sport.

judo	football	badminton	rugby	hockey	tennis
basketball	athletics	skiing	cycling	swimming	volleyball

Individual sports	Team sports
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Exercise 4. Put the words or phrases into the correct column.

aerobics	badminton	shopping	soccer	volleyball
swimming	homework	camping	table tennis	fishing
cycling	tennis	jogging	video games	housework

do	go	play

Exercise 5. Give the correct form of the word in brackets.

- I love playing football. I want to become a _____ in the future. **(FOOTBALL)**
- I am _____ in practising yoga every day to help me relax. **(INTEREST)**
- Many people do exercise regularly to keep fit and _____. **(HEALTH)**
- Peter can play a lot of sports such as football, volleyball, basketball and tennis, etc. He looks quite _____. **(SPORT)**
- I won the car in a _____. **(COMPETE)**
- This helps explain the _____ of underwater photography. **(POPULAR)**

Exercise 6. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

- My friend Mark is very good _____ volleyball. He plays volleyball very well.
A. in B. on C. at D. with
- We often go swimming _____ Sunday morning.
A. in B. on C. at D. for
- Football is an example of a _____ sport where you play with several other people.
A. team B. individual C. indoor D. dangerous
- We were very upset when our favourite team didn't _____ even one goal.

A. play B. kick C. point D. score

5. Badminton requires only a net, a racket, and a birdie or _____.

A. ball B. ski C. shuttlecock D. goggles

6. The person who makes sure that a game is played according to the rules is called a _____.

A. coach B. referrer C. judge D. player

7. _____ up the tree! You'll fall down.

A. Climb B. Climbing C. Not to climb D. Don't climb

8. _____ spectator sports in Britain are cricket and football.

A. More popular B. The more popular

C. Most popular D. The most popular

9. _____ are the Olympic Games held? - Every four years.

A. When B. Where C. How long D. How often

10. Which sport happens in a ring?

A. Boxing B. Basketball C. Aerobics D. Swimming

II. GRAMMAR

Exercise 1. Put the verbs into the past simple form.

V infinitive	V2 (past simple)	V infinitive	V2 (past simple)
1. become		14. dream	
2. begin		15. drink	
3. break		16. eat	
4. bring		17. sing	
5. build		18. sit	
6. buy		19. sleep	
7. choose		20. stand	
8. come		21. swim	
9. cost		22. take	
10. cut		23. teach	
11. do		24. tell	

12. win		25. think	
13. write		26. wear	

Exercise 2. Put the sentence into the negative and interrogative form.

1. Nam wrote an essay in Literature class this morning.

(-) _____

(?) _____

2. I watched TV yesterday morning.

(-) _____

(?) _____

3. Nam and you were in the English club last Tuesday.

(-) _____

(?) _____

4. They ate noodles two hours ago.

(-) _____

(?) _____

5. We always had a nice time on Christmas holiday in the past.

(-) _____

(?) _____

6. My father decorated the Christmas tree.

(-) _____

(?) _____

7. She bought a new dress yesterday.

(-) _____

(?) _____

8. They were late for school.

(-) _____

(?) _____

9. Mr. Tam took his children to the museum last Sunday.

(-) _____

(?) _____

10. They painted their house yellow.

(-) _____
(?) _____

Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple form.

1. I _____ at my mom's home yesterday. **(stay)**
2. Hanh _____ to the theatre last Sunday. **(go)**
3. I and my classmates _____ a great time in Da Nang last year. **(have)**
4. My holiday in California last summer _____ wonderful. **(be)**
5. Last January I _____ Sword Lake in Ha Noi. **(visit)**
6. My grandparents _____ very tired after the trip. **(be)**
7. I _____ a lot of gifts for my older brother. **(buy)**
8. James and Belle _____ sharks, dolphins and turtles at Vinpearl Aquarium. **(see)**
9. Gary _____ chicken and rice for lunch, **(eat)**
10. We _____ about their holiday in Ca Mau. **(talk)**

Exercise 4. Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple form.

On Friday, the children (1. talk) _____ about a day out together in the country. The next morning, they (2. go) _____ to the country with their two dogs and (3. play) _____ together. Ben and Dave (4. have) _____ some kites. Some time later the dogs (5. be) _____ not there. So they (6. call) _____ them and (7. look) _____ for them in the forest. After half an hour, the children (8. find) _____ them and (9. take) _____ them back. Charlie (10. be) _____ very happy to see them again. At lunch time, Nick (11. go) _____ to the bikes and (12. fetch) _____ the basket with some meat sandwiches. Then they (13. play) _____ football. Nick and Dave (14. win) _____. In the evening they (15. ride) _____ home.

Exercise 5. Write in complete sentences using the past simple form.

1. It/be/cloudy/yesterday.

2. We/ move/ to another city/ in 1990/.

3. When/ you/ get/ the first gift.

4. She/ not/ go/ to the church/ five days ago.

5. How/ be/ he/ yesterday?

6. Mrs. James/ come back home/ and/ have/ lunch/ late/ last night.

7. They/ happy/ last holiday?

8. How/ you/ get there?

9. I/ play/ football/ stadium/ last/ Sunday.

10. My/ mother/ make/ two/ cake/ four/ days/ ago.

11. Tuyen / visit/ his/ grandmother/ last/ month.

12. John / go/ zoo/ five/ day/ ago.

13. We/ have/ lot/ fun/ yesterday.

14. My/ father/ not/ at the office/ the day/ before yesterday.

Exercise 6. Complete the imperatives with the verbs in the box.

Wash	Don't fight	Don't make	Don't forget	Switch off
Underline	Install	Put	Water	Don't lose

- _____ to feed the hamster!
- _____ the nouns in these sentences!
- _____ your books into the bags!
- _____ your keys! They are on the table.
- _____ these dirty plates, please.
- _____ these programmes on the computer!
- _____ with the boys at school!

8. _____ off the light, please.
9. _____ the flowers, please.
10. _____ noise! Your little brother is sleeping.

III. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Put the words in the correct column according to the pronunciation.

measure	pleasure	cat	cheque	bag	pen	perhaps	dead
bell	sad	had	hell	hand	tent	November	pat
shall	axe	paddle	gel	eleven	peg	jam	heavy
stretch	member	bang	black	man	jealous	bad	extend

/e/	/æ/

Exercise 2. Underline the word containing sound /e/ and double underline the word containing sound /æ/ then read aloud these sentences.

1. Have a snack, Jack?

2. Ben never gets upset.

3. Fred said it again and again.

4. Peg slept from six until ten and then left.

5. Sad is the opposite of happy.

6. There is a man with black pants.

PART 3. COMMUNICATION SKILLS

I. LISTENING

□ Listen and do the tasks followed.

Exercise 1. Listen and answer the question. ✻ Track 03

1. When did the Olympics start for the first time?

2. How often is the Olympics Games held?

3. Where is the Olympics Games held?

4. Where will the 2016 Olympics Games be held?

5. When will the Olympics Torch relay begin?

6. When will the Olympics Torch relay finish?

7. When will the 2016 Olympics Games finish?

Exercise 2. Listen again and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F) or Not Given (NG). ✻ Track

04

1. In the 2016 Olympics Games, there will be about 10.000 athletes take part in. _____

2. The official list of athletes will be kept secret. _____

3. There will be about 100 medals in total. _____

II. SPEAKING

Exercise 1. Complete the passage with a suitable word from the box then practise speaking it.

game	twice	favourite	tennis	often	sport
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Jenny: What's your (1) _____ sport, Matthew?

Dave: Hmm, probably basket. But I also like (2) _____.

Jenny: Are you a good tennis player?

Dave: I'm OK, I think.

Jenny: How (3) _____ do you play a week?

Dave: What? Tennis or basketball?

Jenny: Both.

Dave: Well, I play tennis (4) _____ a week, and basketball four times a week. I'm in a team.

Jenny: Oh really? You do a lot of sport.

Dave: True. What about you? What's your favourite (5) _____?

Jenny: Watching basketball on TV.

Dave: Oh, would you like to watch tomorrow's (6) _____ with me?

Jenny: Sure, why not?

Exercise 2. Write questions for the underlined parts.

Huyen: (1) _____, Phong?

Tuan: I watched a football match on TV last night.

Huyen: (2) _____.

Tuan: It was on The Thao HD Channel.

Huyen: Well...I don't like sports, so I don't know this channel. (3) _____.

Tuan: I like football best. I really love playing and watching it.

Huyen: (4) _____

Tuan: I play football every weekend.

Huyen: You are really fit! (5) _____.

Tuan: I often play it in a stadium near my house.

Huyen: (6) _____

Tuan: My favourite football player is Cristiano Ronaldo.

Huyen: (7) _____

Tuan: Yes, I did. Last Sunday, our school's team played against another school and we won.

Huyen: Congratulations!

Tuan: Thanks a lot.

III. READING

Exercise 1. Read the following text and choose the option A, B, C or D.

The story of Diego Maradona, the Argentina footballer, is the story of the rise and fall of a poor man who became a world star, but paid the price of fame. At 33 years of age, he is now at the end of a career which saw him in the 1980s, as the bright star of World Cup football.

Maradona was born in the poor area of Furito in Buenos Aires. Early in his life, he was able to realize a dream of most poor boys, the dream that way out of poverty trap is through success in sport. Sport in the world around is an activity open to all people, no matter what their background is.

Diego Maradona is one of eight children. His father is an Indian and his mother is an Italian. The games of football played in the dirty street outside his small white, one-storied home in Furito were to provide him with a passport out of the small town. Today, poorly-dressed boys still run and kick balls around the street from which their hero traveled to become one of the world's great football artists.

1. Who is Diego Maradona?

- A. a story B. a footballer C. a world star D. both B and C

2. How old was he when he wasn't a footballer anymore?

- A. 23 B. 33 C. 43 D. 53

3. Where was he born?

- A. Furito B. India C. Asia D. Brazil

4. What was his dream?

- A. A movie star is the way to get out of poverty.
B. A football coach to teach football for poor children.
C. A music star performs in the final football match.
D. Success in sport is the way out of poverty-trap.

5. How many children are there in his family?

- A. 8 B. 9 C. 10 D. 11

6. What is his parents' nationality?

- A. Argentinean B. Indian C. Italian and Indian D. Italian

Exercise 2. Read the following text and do the tasks below.

Water rugby became the most popular of water sports, but somehow the water polo name became a popular name for it.

As played in England, the object of the game was for a player to touch the ball, with both hands, at the goal of the pool. The goaltender stood on the poll deck, ready to dive on any opponent who was about to score.

Water polo quickly became a very rough sport, filled with underwater fights away from the ball, and it wasn't unusual for players to pass out for the lack of air.

In 1877, the sport was tamed in Scotland by the addition of goalposts. The Scots also replaced the original small, hard rubber ball with a soccer ball and adopted rules that prohibited taking the ball under the surface or, tackling a player unless he had the ball.

a. Answer the questions:

1. What is the different name of water rugby?
2. What was the purpose of the game in England?
3. What did the goaltender do when an opponent was about to score?
4. When was the sport tamed by the addition of goalposts?
5. What kind of ball did the Scots replace the original small, hard rubber ball with?

b. Read the text again. Then decide whether the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

Sentence	True (T)	False (F)
1. Water rugby was less popular than water polo.		
2. As played in Scotland, the purpose of the game was for a player to touch the ball, with both hands.		
3. The goaltender is not allowed to dive on any opponent who was about to score.		
4. Scots put goalposts to the sport in 1877.		
5. Water polo is a very rough sport.		

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1a. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning of the original ones.

1. My sister can run very fast.

→ My sister is

2. Hoang is a good footballer.

→ Hoang plays football

3. Linh is a careful driver.

→ Linh

4. Peter likes playing badminton most.

→ Peter's favourite

5. Mike runs faster than his brother does.

→ Mike's brother doesn't run so

6. Hugo finds it interesting to play sports in his free time.

→ Hugo is interested

Exercise 1b. Rearrange the given words or phrases to make meaningful sentences.

1. they/ to/ movies/ do/ How/ go/ the/ often/ ?/

2. your eyes/ swimming/ should/ when/ goggles/ You/ you/ go/ wear/ to protect.

3. usually/ his/ swimming/ with/ friends/ He/ goes.

4. go/ do/ weekend/ at/ always/ fishing/ parents/ their/ ?/

5. their/ friends/ camping/ they/ go/ Do/ sometimes/ with/ ?/

6. What/ TV/ you/ do/ on/ sports/ watching/ like?

Exercise 2. Use the given words to write complete sentences.

1. Play/ sport / be/ good/ health.

2. My sister/ enjoy/ play/ volleyball/ free time.

3. I can't/ soccer/ classmates/ this afternoon/ because/I/ busy.

4. That/ channel/ tell/ people/ life/ animals/ world.

5. I/ take part/ swimming competition/ school/ last week/ and/ win/ third prize.

6. How many/ kinds/ sports/ there/ world?

7. We/ be/ tired/ so/ we/ stop/ walk/ last night.

8. My father/ play/ tennis / good/ but/ he/ football/ bad.

Exercise 3. Write a paragraph about 80 - 100 words to describe a sport that you like doing in your free time using the following prompts.

- Which sports or games do you like doing in your free time?
- What do you need to play it?
- Where do you play it?
- With whom do you play it?
- Is it a team sport or an individual sport?
- Why do you like it?