

Second Semester

Basic Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body

I) Sports

I) Football (*English grammar and vocabulary and writing*)

1 **Tennis: Rules** (*English grammar and vocabulary and writing*)

2 **Golf: Equipment** (*English grammar and vocabulary and writing*)

Basketball: Equipment

The basketball court

Basketball: Players

Basketball: Rules

The golf course

Golf: Equipment

The rugby field

Rugby: Players

Rugby: Rules

Volleyball

Coronavirus COVID-19 Vocabulary

Reference List:

www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/coronavirus-covid19.php

Books 1-3 of *Career Paths: Sports* are rated for the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages at A1, A2 and B1 respectively.

BASIC ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE HUMAN BODY



Muscles work like engines by burning fuel to produce movement. They are **energy converters** changing the chemical energy in the food we eat into the energy of movement. This energy of movement can be produced in three ways:

aerobic system: this is the muscle energy system which requires oxygen

anaerobic alactic system: this is the stored, start up system which does not require oxygen and does not produce lactic acid

anaerobic lactic system: this is the system which does not require oxygen but produces lactic acid.

GRAMMARWISE

WORD BUILDING

Prefixed (they change the meaning of the original words – the opposite or negative meaning)
Un, im, mis, dis, in, anti, inter etc..

e.g.

possible	impossible
approve	disapprove
imagine	unimagine
formal	informal
satisfy	dissatisfy
usual	unusual
used	misused
willing	unwilling

Find the pair of the following words

clockwise
.....	dislike
continental
.....	outnumber
legal
.....	agree
train

Each muscle can perform three **types of contractions**: **isotonic**, divided into **concentric** and **eccentric**; **isometric**; and **isokinetic**.

Isotonic concentric contraction: This is also called a positive contraction. It occurs when the **force** produced by the muscle **overcomes the resistance** and the **muscle shortens**.

Isotonic eccentric contraction: This is also called a negative contraction (antigravity contraction) in which the muscle is contracting but gradually lengthening. It can lower more weight

slowly than it can lift concentrically. Its advantage is that it provides a greater **overload**. (But it can contribute to **muscle soreness**.)

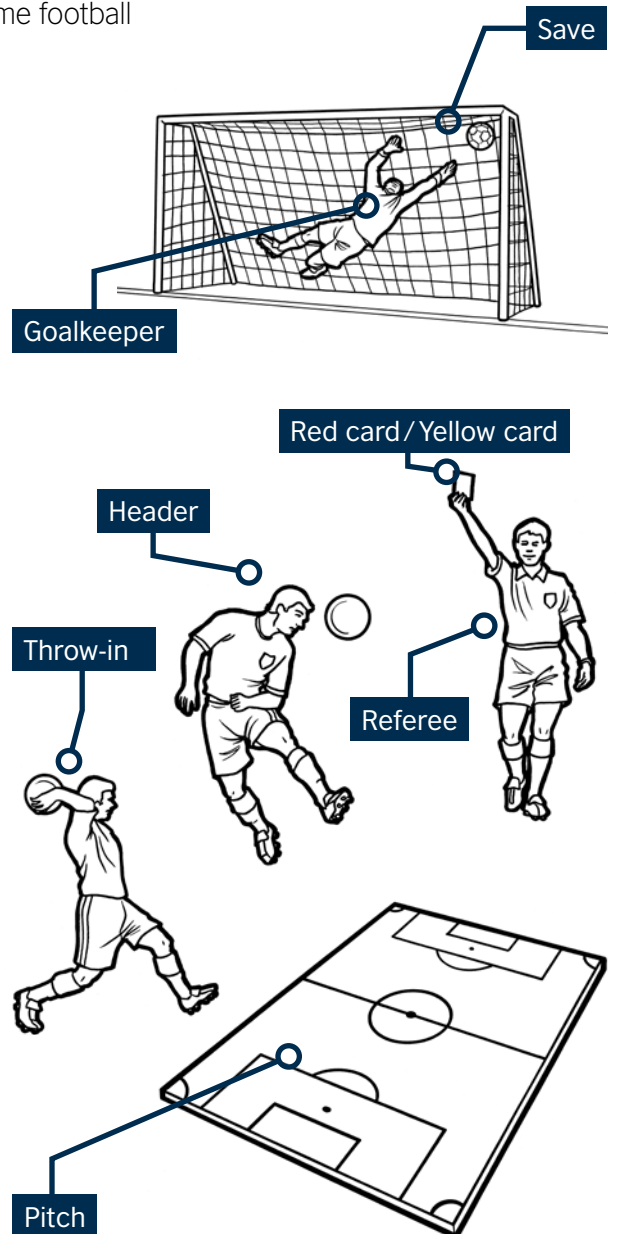
Isometric contraction (static contraction): This occurs when a muscle **exerts a force** but does not shorten or lengthen. This contraction strengthens the muscles at only one point in the **range of motion**.

Isokinetic contraction: The speed of contraction is the same throughout the range of motion. This exercise places a maximum work **load on** the muscle throughout the entire range of motion.

Football

When athletes come together from around the world to compete in the Olympic and Paralympic Games, they are fulfilling their dreams and competing at the highest level. Billions of people across the globe join in; watching, listening to and reading about the greatest global celebration of sport. To celebrate the London 2012 Games, the British Council is making a wide range of classroom resources available for learners of English worldwide.

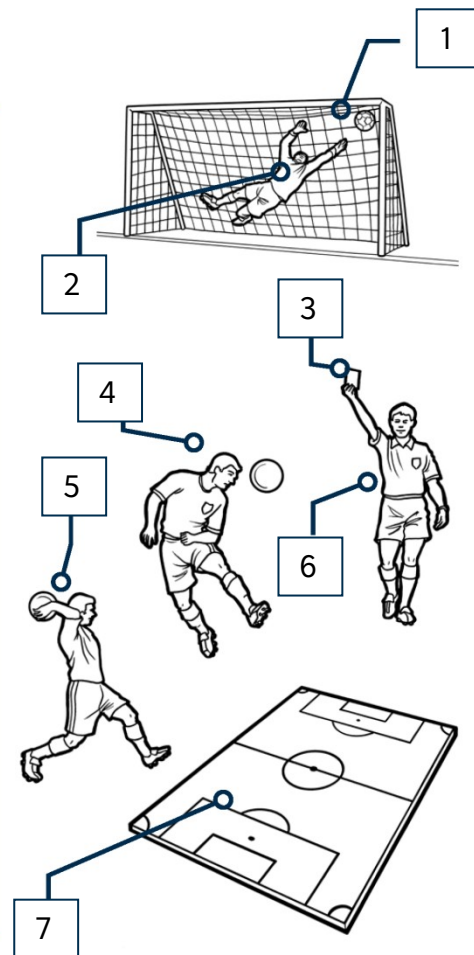
Everyone knows football, don't they? It is a very popular sport but not many know that football has a long Olympic history too. The rules of Olympic football are almost exactly the same but there are some differences. What are they? Find out more about the history of the sport and learn or revise some football vocabulary and useful language.



1. Vocabulary

a. Write the correct words in the spaces provided.

a. Header	b. Red card / yellow card	c. Throw-in	d. Pitch
e. Goalkeeper	f. Save	g. Referee	



2. The rules of football

- Two teams of 11 players play on a pitch. Each team tries to score more goals than the other.
- A game lasts 90 minutes, divided into two 45-minute halves.
- Players can use any part of their body except their arms and hands to move the ball. The exception is when a player takes a throw-in.
- Goalkeepers can use their hands, especially when making a save.
- If a player commits a foul, then a free kick is awarded to the other team.
- If there is a foul inside the penalty area, a penalty kick is awarded to the other team.
- If there is a more serious foul such as a bad tackle or handball, the referee can show a yellow or red card. Two yellow cards or one red card mean a player is expelled from the game.
- If teams have the same score (a draw) then extra time and penalty shootouts are used to decide the winner.
- In Olympic football male players must be under 23 years old, though they can have three older players in each team. There are no age restrictions for female players.

a. Match the words in the table with their definitions below.

a. foul	b. free kick	c. goalkeeper	d. handball	e. pitch
f. referee	g. save	h. score	i. tackle	j. throw-in

1. An attempt to take the ball from a player in the other team
2. An opportunity to kick the ball without opposition from the other team
3. Get a goal
4. Something against the rules
5. Stop the ball from going into the goal
6. The act of throwing the ball from the sideline after the ball has gone out of play
7. The area of grass where the game is played
8. The person who is in charge of the game and who makes sure that the rules are followed
9. The player who stands in the team's goal to try to stop the other team from scoring
10. When a player intentionally touches the ball with their hand or arm

3. Questions & Answers

There's football at the Olympics? You don't hear much about it. I mean, it's not like the World Cup, is it?

You're right – the World Cup is definitely the biggest prize in football, but the sport has a long Olympic history, too.

You're not going to tell me the ancient Greeks played, are you?

No, but football has been on the Olympic programme since 1900. And women's football since 1996. In comparison, the first World Cup only took place in 1930.

Ok, but I suppose the same teams always win: Brazil, Italy, Germany ...

Actually no. Italy's won once and Germany (the old German Democratic Republic) once also, but Brazil has never won.

Really? So who's won all the medals?

Hungary, the former Yugoslavia and the former Soviet Union have each won five medals in the men's competition and the USA women three golds.

Who's playing in London in 2012?

Some of the best players in the world.

Only some? They aren't all coming?

Since 1992 male footballers have to be under 23 years old, though they can have three older players in each team. But you still get to see some real stars – in Beijing 2008 Messi and Ronaldinho both played.

And I can see them all in London?

No. Football is the only sport where events will take place outside England. Games will be played in Glasgow and Cardiff, as well as Manchester, Newcastle, Coventry, and of course London..

So fans might have to go to Scotland or Wales? That's a lot of travelling.

Not compared to the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles. Then, some games were played in Boston, more than 3,000 kilometres away!

Wow! You seem to know a lot about it – can I ask you just one more question?

Sure, what is it?

Can you explain the off-side rule?

Um ... not unless you've got all day ...

Glossary

The World Cup: an international football competition held every four years and organised by the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA).

Off-side rule: a law in football which states that a player cannot be actively involved in the play if he is closer to the opponent's goal line than both the ball and the second-to-last defender when the ball is touched or played by a teammate.

a. Decide if the following statements about the text are true or false.

1. The World Cup is a more important football competition than the Olympics.
2. Football was played at the ancient Olympics.
3. European teams have won more medals than other countries in the men's competition.
4. Messi and Ronaldinho will both be playing at the London Olympics.
5. It is further from London to Glasgow or Cardiff than it is from Los Angeles to Boston.
6. The off-side rule is complicated.

True	False

b. Complete each question by following the instructions below.

Complete each sentence with a word/words from the table. In some cases more than one answer is correct.

and	as well	but
in comparison	then	though

Both Mary (.....1.....) Tina are coming to the party.

I really like football, (.....2.....) I hate basketball.

I've visited many countries in Europe, (.....3.....) I've never been to Asia.

Take the first street on the left, and (.....4.....) go straight ahead for 300 metres.

The weather has been terrible this summer. (.....5.....), last summer was beautiful.

They sell pizzas and pasta, and hamburgers and fish and chips (.....6.....).

4. Solution

Exercise 1a

1. f; 2. e; 3. b; 4. a; 5. c; 6.g; 7. d

Exercise 2a

1. i; 2. b; 3. h; 4. a; 5. g; 6. j; 7. e; 8. f; 9. c; 10. d

Exercise 3a

1. True; 2. False; 3. True; 4. False; 5. False; 6. True

Exercise 3b

1. and; 2. but/though; 3. but/though; 4. then; 5. In comparison; 6. as well

Passing is kicking the ball from one player to another.

- a **chip pass** is a highly-risen steep ball with a **backspin** on it (over a defender)
- a **lofted pass** is a high ball, covering longer distance
- a **back heel pass** is kicking the ball backward with the heel
- a **swerving pass** is a pass with a lot of **spin** to make it curve round an opponent
- a **volley pass** is a pass made by kicking the ball while it is still in the air
- a **wall (one-two) pass** is passing the ball quickly to a team-mate and running past the opponent to collect the return ball

Heading is used either for **controlling** or **directing the ball** in an attack

Kicks

- a **free kick** is awarded in case of infringing the rules
- a **corner kick** is when the ball is knocked over a team's own goal line and the other team is awarded a **direct free kick** from the **corner circle**
- a **goal kick** is if the ball is knocked over the other team's goal line out of the goal, and a goal kick is awarded
- a **penalty kick** is kicking the ball from the 11 m spot after a serious violation inside the penalty area

Shots

- a **half-volley** is kicking the ball just as it hits the ground and starts to rise
- a **volley shot**, that is also called **full volley**, is a shot made by kicking the ball while it is still in the air
- an **overhead (bicycle) shot** is when the player shoots with his back to the goal and both legs in the air

The team is **trained** by the **coaches (head coach and assistant coach)**. The **trainer** should always sit on the **substitute's bench**, to help players if they **get injured** during play.

Fair Play in Football

The following rules were accepted by the FIFA in 2001 to promote fair and entertaining conditions in the stadiums:

For the Good of the Game, Always

1. Play to win
2. Play fair
3. Observe the Laws of the Game
4. Respect opponents, team-mates, referees, officials and spectators
5. Accept defeat with dignity
6. Promote the interests of football
7. Reject corruption, drugs, racism, violence and other dangers to our sport
8. Help others to resist corrupting pressures
9. Denounce those who attempt to discredit our sport
10. Honour those who defend football's good reputation

"We like to put the emphasis on younger players and the educational value of fair play. The most effective thing is to impress upon children the values of the game, without being stodgy, so that they grow with the fair play ideal firmly planted in their mind".

TEXT

Online English Quiz

Instructions: Which is the usual verb for the sport?

Q1 - I ___ swimming twice a week.

- do
- go
- play

Q2 - You ___ football.

- do
- go
- play

Q3 - They ___ fishing.

- do
- go
- play

Q4 - People ___ aerobics.

- do
- go
- play

Q5 - You ___ golf.

- do
- go
- play

Q6 - They ___ gymnastics.

- do
- go
- play

Q7 - People ___ cricket.

- do
- go
- play

Q8 - You ___ athletics.

- do
- go
- play

Q9 - You ___ skiing.

- do
- go
- play

Q10 - You ___ rugby.

- do
- go
- play

Learn how to write a curriculum vitae, often called a CV in the UK or résumé in American English, to practise and improve your writing skills.

Before reading

Do the preparation task first. Then read the text and tips and do the exercises.

Preparation task

Put the phrases in the correct groups.

Photography	Business Development Manager	Certificate in Presentation Skills	Degree in Marketing
Taekwondo	Professional blogger	Research Assistant	Sales Executive
Class B driving licence	Proficient knowledge of analytics software	Masters in Public Relations and Digital Marketing	Diploma in Innovation Design

Work experience	Education	Skills and Interests

Reading text: A CV

Maria Jones

Digital Marketing Specialist

Profile

I have five years' experience in various digital marketing roles. I have a proven ability to create successful marketing campaigns in line with brand identity and values. I am a strong collaborator with outstanding communication skills, and have comprehensive experience of using my specialist knowledge and expertise in analytics for a wide variety of marketing initiatives.

Employment History

June 2017 – present

Digital Marketing Specialist for Zinco, a global insurance start-up

- My role involves working to tight deadlines to design, create and launch marketing campaigns via social media.
- I have developed advanced knowledge of a range of social media platforms and digital marketing tools.
- I specialise in driving successful campaigns and excel in analysing their impact.
- I have experience launching digital billboards in places such as train stations and shopping centres.

Sept 2016 – June 2017

Creative break from employment to travel and blog

- I travelled through 12 countries, met several professional bloggers and started my own travel blog.
- I built up a community of followers and started to monetise my blog through sponsored posts.

May 2014 – Aug 2016

Digital Marketing Assistant, Krunch Ltd

- Responsibility for overall social media strategy and regular posting on key channels.
- I played a key role in numerous campaigns to boost engagement with our brand.
- I also supported three product launches.

Education

2014 Diploma in Digital Marketing, Leeds Beckett University, UK

2012 A-levels (Psychology, English, Art & Design), Leeds City College, UK

Skills and Interests

Competent WordPress developer

Skilled in Adobe InDesign and Adobe Illustrator

Advanced Spanish (C1)

Intermediate German (B1)

Photography

Travel

References

Available on request

Tips

1. Start with a short profile to show who you are and what you offer.
2. List your employment history, starting with the present.
3. Explain any gaps, for example time spent travelling or having children.
4. Use bullet points for your main responsibilities and experience in each role. Choose the aspects of your previous jobs that are most relevant to the new job you are applying for.
5. Then give your educational background. List the relevant qualifications that you have, starting with the most recent. Include the title of your qualification, where you studied and the date you successfully completed it.
6. Consider putting Education above Employment if you don't have a lot of work experience yet.
7. List other experience or interests you may have if they are relevant to the job.
8. If you have someone who could support your application, add their contact details or say *References available on request* at the end.

Tasks

Task 1

Are the sentences true or false?

	Answer	
1. It is a good idea to start with a short summary about you.	True	False
2. You should write your work history in order, with your most recent job at the end.	True	False
3. You should list all your responsibilities in detail.	True	False
4. You should give the full title of your qualifications, with the date you passed each one and the organisations that awarded them to you.	True	False
5. It is a good idea to include hobbies if they are relevant to the job.	True	False
6. Include references to support your application if you can.	True	False

Task 2

Put the words and phrases in order to make sentences.

1. roles. I have in various experience five years'
2. My involves working deadlines. role tight to
3. a create ability to I have successful campaigns. proven
4. digital in specialise I marketing.
5. in excel I impact analysis.
6. I of knowledge advanced statistics. have

Task 3

Write the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. I have a proven to deliver successful marketing campaigns. (able)
2. I am a strong (collaborate)
3. I have specialist of marketing. (know)
4. I use my in analytics to assess the success of campaigns. (expert)
5. I was for the overall social media strategy. (responsibility)
6. I played a key role in campaigns. (number)
7. I started to my blog through sponsored posts. (money)
8. I worked on several initiatives to boost customer..... (engage)

Discussion

Have you got a CV? Do you have any tips to share?

Answers

Preparation task

Work experience	Education	Skills and Interests
Business Development Manager Sales Executive Professional blogger Research Assistant	Certificate in Presentation Skills Degree in Marketing Diploma in Innovation Design Masters in Public Relations and Digital Marketing	Proficient knowledge of analytics software Class B driving licence Photography Taekwondo

Task 1

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. True

Task 2

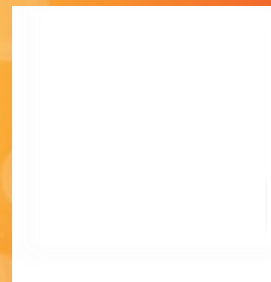
1. I have five years' experience in various roles.
2. My role involves working to tight deadlines.
3. I have a proven ability to create successful campaigns.
4. I specialise in digital marketing.
5. I excel in impact analysis.
6. I have advanced knowledge of statistics.

Task 3

1. ability
2. collaborator
3. knowledge
4. expertise
5. responsible
6. numerous
7. monetise / monetize
8. engagement

Diploma :

Photo ID



- Family name:
- First name :
- Date of birth :
- Place of birth :
- Address :
- Marital Status :
- Military service status:
- Mobile number : (+213)
- E-mail address:

EDUCATION AND AWARDS

- BAC in Year :
- BA in Year :
- MA in Year :
- PhD in Year :
- Award of Year :

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

- Month, Year : Preparing a graduation project entitled:
« »
Institution :
- Month, Year : Preparing a master degree dissertation entitled :
« »
Institution :
- Month, Year : Practical training of days as final study project.
Place :
- Month, Year : Worked as :
« »
Place :
- Month, Year : Worked as :
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Place :

SKILLS AND COMPETENCES

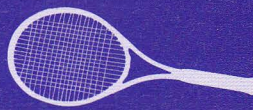
- Windows softwares (Word- Excel - PowerPoint)
- Driving license.
- Experience of organizing training and raising awareness regarding
- Experience in
- First Aid (theory + practice).
- Well-trained in
-
-

MASTERED LANGUAGES

- ✓ Arabic : Mother tongue proficiency
- ✓ French: Professional working level
- ✓ English: Technical competency
- ✓
- ✓

HOBBIES

- Practicing sports
- Extensive reading
- Surfing web
- Keen on softwares ...



Beginner's Guide to Tennis

Tennis is a popular game played around the world. However, it may be confusing to newcomers. Here are the basics of the game to help get you started.

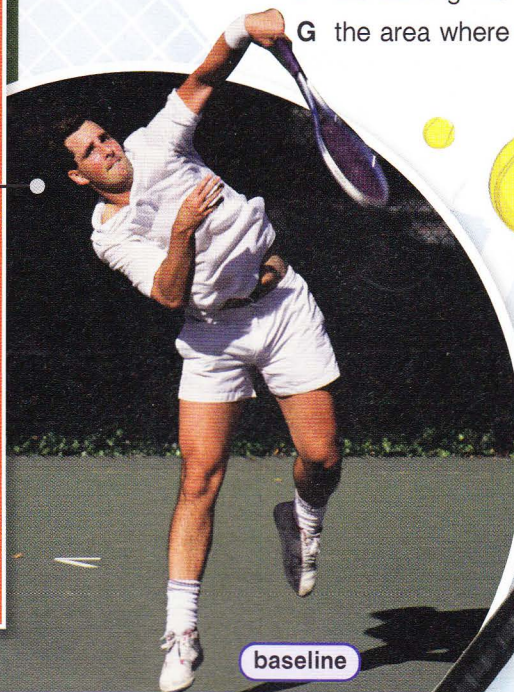
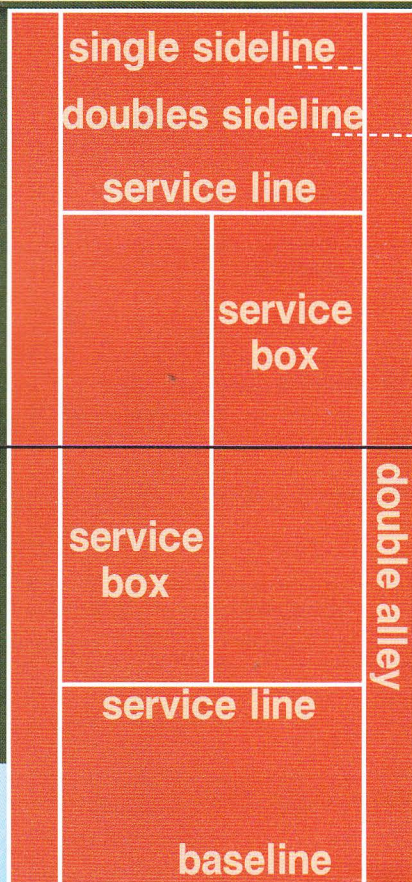
Tennis is played on a **tennis court**. It can be played on three kind of surfaces: clay, grass, and hard court. The court is divided by a net into two sections. Each section is further divided by the **service line**. Between this line and the net is the **service box**.

Tennis players require only a **tennis racket** and **tennis balls** to play. Players hit the ball back and forth across the court over the net. They score points when their opponents hit the ball out of bounds or against the net or when the ball bounces twice in the opponent's court.

Play begins with a **serve**. The serving player stands behind the **baseline**. The player must hit the ball diagonally to land it inside his opponent's service area. If the server makes two **faults** or a **net service**, their opponent scores a point.

Players begin at **love**, or zero points. The first point is counted as **fifteen**, the second **thirty**, and the third **forty**. At **deuce**, or tie, the server must score the last two points to win. A game ends when the server scores his final **game point** or their opponent the **break point**. A **set** is usually won by the first player to win six games.

tennis court



baseline

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are some areas of a tennis court?
- 2 What equipment is used when playing tennis?

Reading

2 Read the tennis guide. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

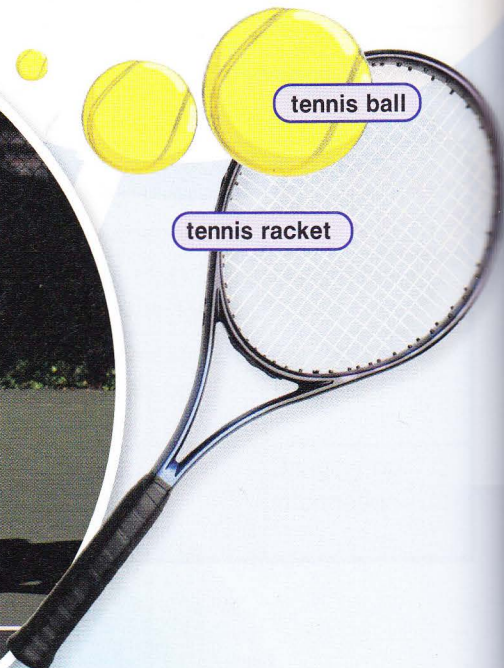
- 1 Players serve from behind the service line.
- 2 A serving player gets one chance to get the ball over the net.
- 3 "Love" indicates that a player has not scored any points.

Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (A-G).

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> tennis court | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> fault |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> baseline | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> tennis racket |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> service box | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> service line |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> net service | |

- A the line dividing a player's side of the court
- B a serve that hits the net
- C an invalid serve in tennis
- D the playing field in tennis
- E a piece of equipment used to hit a tennis ball
- F the serving line on a tennis court
- G the area where a player must land a serve



tennis ball

tennis racket

MEMO

To All Groundskeeping Staff:

We have a lot of work to do to get the **golf course** ready. A team placed the **cups** in the **holes** and set up the **teeing grounds** this morning. But we have plenty to do on the rest of the course.

First, we need to address the **hazards**. The **bunkers** need some sand added. Then they should be raked. The **water hazards** have trash and branches in them. Let's remove all that. The grass on the **front nine** looks good, but the **back nine** needs work. The grass on the **fairway** is almost as long as the grass in the **rough**. Cut several inches off it, but leave the rough as it is.

We'll also need to prepare the **greens**. Each should be trimmed very short. Report any bare spots, dead grass, or damage to me immediately.

Ron Bassler
Chief of Maintenance



Get ready!

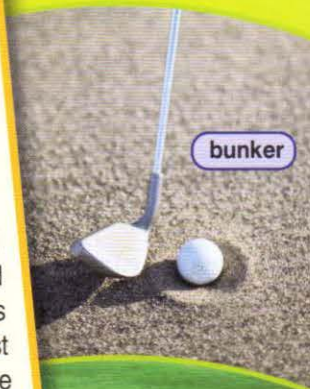
1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are some hazards on a golf course?
- 2 Where is the first shot on a hole taken from?

Reading

2 Read the memo. Then, choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the purpose of the passage?
 - A to report damage to a golf course
 - B to warn players of changes to a golf course
 - C to complain about the status of the golf course
 - D to describe golf course maintenance needed
- 2 Which of the following does NOT have to be done?
 - A raking the bunkers
 - B cutting the fairway grass
 - C setting up the teeing grounds
 - D removing trash from the water hazards
- 3 What problems does the Chief of Maintenance want to be notified of?
 - A uncut grass in the rough
 - B dead grass on greens
 - C tree branches on fairways
 - D trash in the bunkers



bunker



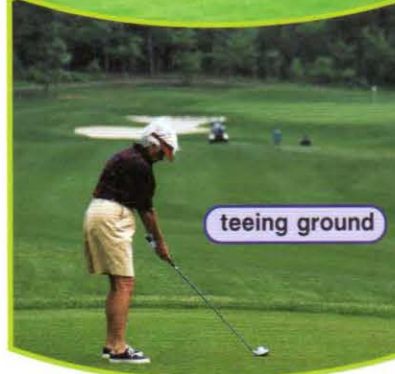
putting green



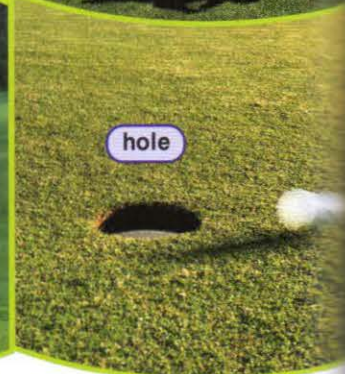
fairway



water hazard



teeing ground



hole

Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (A-G).

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 ___ water hazard | 5 ___ hole |
| 2 ___ teeing ground | 6 ___ front nine |
| 3 ___ bunker | 7 ___ fairway |
| 4 ___ cup | |

- A a shallow pit filled with sand
- B a body of water on a golf course
- C a plastic retainer inserted into the hole
- D the area of the golf course between the tee and the green
- E the first half of a golf course
- F the area from which the ball is first hit
- G a receptacle on a golf course into which the ball must be hit

HOME

ABOUT US

SERVICES

CONTACT

golf cart

golf ball

putter

tee

golf bag

golf shoes



Golf City Online Store

Golf Clubs

Drivers - Go for the green! You'll get more air and distance with these drivers.

Woods - Our woods will get you down the longest fairways.

Irons - For mid-range shots, we have the right irons.

Wedges - Get out of the bunker and onto the green with our wedges.

Putters - Get the ball rolling smoothly with our range of putters.

Supplies

Golf Balls - We carry golf balls of all brands and varieties. Available in packs of four.

Tees - Stock up on tees for the upcoming golf season! One hundred tees per bag.

Divot Tools - Take care of the green; carry a divot tool. Sold in pairs.

Golf Bags - Carry your clubs in style with our golf bags.

Apparel

Golf Shoes - We offer golf shoes for men and women from many brands. Browse our variety of styles. Stop by our store for a free shoe fitting!

Rentals

Golf Carts - Why walk around the course? Call ahead to rent a cart.

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 How are golf clubs carried?
- 2 What club is usually used to finish a hole?

Reading

2 Read the website. Then, choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the purpose of this website?
 - A to explain the functions of different clubs
 - B to list the types of golf products available
 - C to advertise special sales and promotions
 - D to compare golf equipment brands
- 2 Which of these is NOT intended to move the ball long distance through the air?

A wood	C putter
B driver	D iron
- 3 Which product is sold in the largest amounts?

A golf balls	C tees
B divot tools	D wedges

Vocabulary

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

WORD BANK

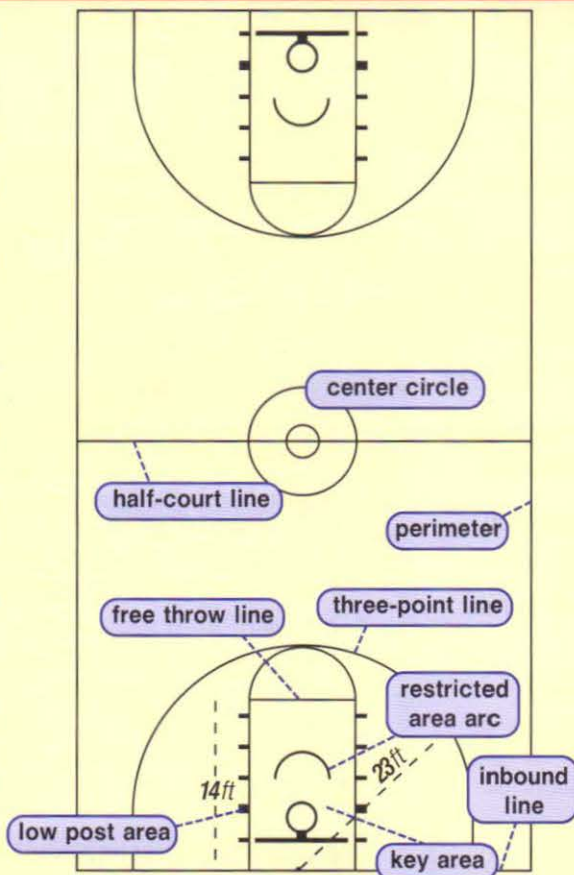
club divot tool golf bag
golf cart golf shoes wood

- 1 A _____ is used for long distance shots.
- 2 _____ prevent golfers from slipping.
- 3 Some golfers prefer to ride a _____ between shots or holes.
- 4 Golf clubs must be carried in a _____.
- 5 Use a _____ to remove marks left on the green by balls.
- 6 Consider how far you want to hit the ball before choosing which _____ to use.

Guidelines for Basketball Court Dimensions



basketball court



The **basketball court** guidelines below are for **International Basketball Federation (FIBA)** rules.

Standard **perimeter** is a length of 92 feet and a width of 49 feet. The **half-court line** is at a distance of 45 feet. At half-court, the **center circle** diameter is 12 feet.

The **restricted area arc** is at 4 feet. The **free throw line** is at 14 feet. The **three-point line** is at 23 feet 9 inches. All these distances are measured from directly below the backboard.

The **key area** has a width of 16 feet and includes the **low post area**. The **inbound line** is near the key.

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 Where is basketball played?
- 2 How far from the backboard is the 3-point line?

Reading

2 Read the court dimension guidelines. Then, choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the purpose of the passage?
 - A to suggest changes to basketball court dimensions
 - B to explain where different players should stand on a basketball court
 - C to compare the sizes of men's and women's basketball courts
 - D to describe the typical dimensions of a basketball court
- 2 Which is NOT measured from below the backboard?

A restricted area arc	C free throw line
B center circle	D three-point line
- 3 What line is at a distance of 45 feet?

A the free throw line	C the inbound line
B the three-point line	D the half-court line

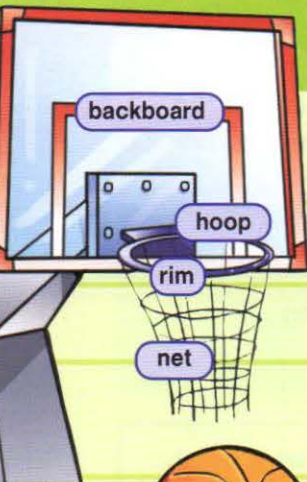
Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-8) with the definitions (A-H).

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 ___ perimeter | 5 ___ basketball court |
| 2 ___ key | 6 ___ restricted area arc |
| 3 ___ low post area | 7 ___ inbound line |
| 4 ___ center circle | 8 ___ half-court line |

- A a shaded area under the basket
- B a curved line four feet from the basket
- C a place where basketball is played
- D an area just under the basket
- E a line near the key
- F a line indicating the outside line of a court
- G a space in the middle of the court
- H a line in the middle of the court

BOSTON BASKETBALL BLOG

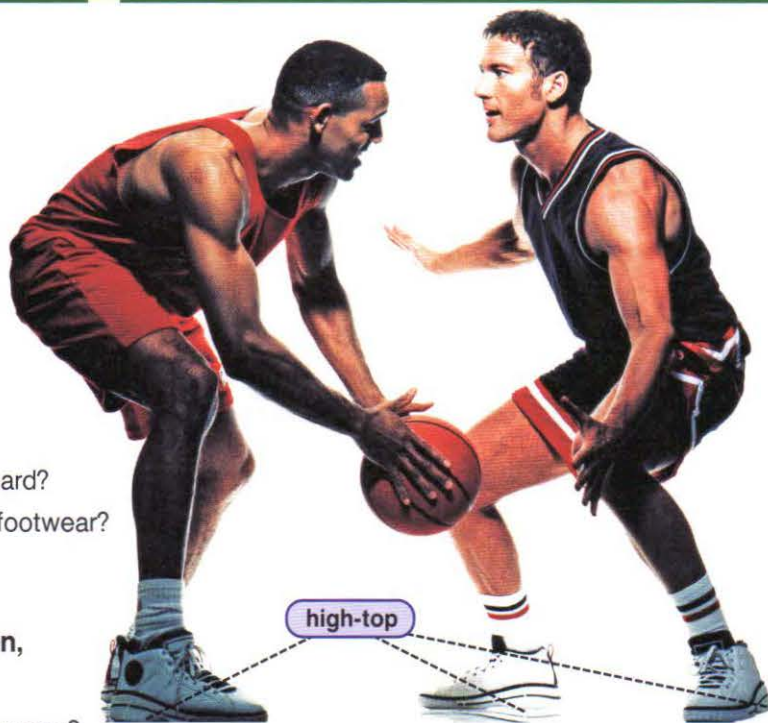


The game of **basketball** is very popular. Very little equipment is needed. This allows a lot of people to participate.

All you need is a **basketball**, **hoop**, and a **backboard**. A **net** hooked to the **rim** is helpful. Without one, it's hard to see if some shots go in. But it is not needed to play.

A good pair of **basketball shoes** will help. **High-tops** and **ankle braces** add support to ankles. These are not necessary, but are useful.

Other equipment includes a **whistle** and a **play board**. Whistles help start and stop play. Play boards help coaches direct players. Both are nice in organized games. But again, you can play without them.



Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What is connected to a backboard?
- 2 What is one type of basketball footwear?

Reading

2 Read the basketball blog. Then, choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A the best types of basketball equipment
 - B basketball needs little equipment
 - C how basketball equipment has changed the game
 - D basketball equipment is inexpensive
- 2 How can a net improve game play?
 - A It provides support.
 - B It allows the start and stop of play.
 - C It helps determine if shots go in.
 - D It lets coaches instruct players.
- 3 Which of the following is NOT necessary equipment?

A a basketball	C a play board
B a hoop	D a backboard

Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (A-G).

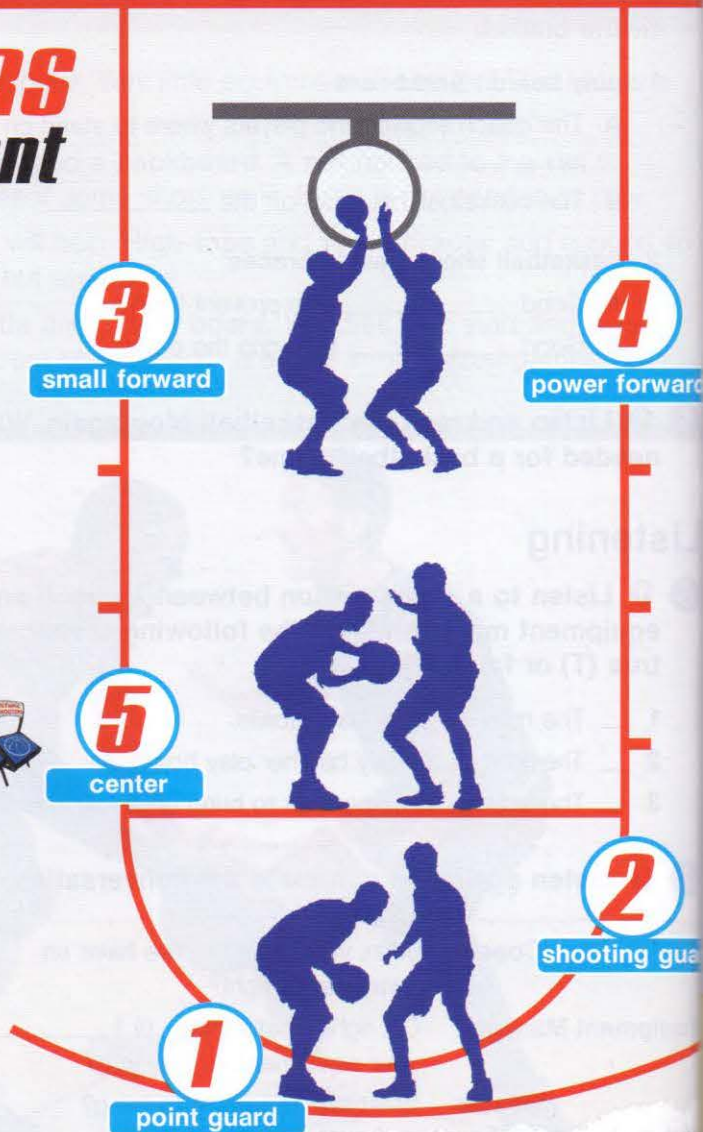
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 ___ net | 5 ___ basketball |
| 2 ___ high-top | 6 ___ backboard |
| 3 ___ hoop | 7 ___ ankle brace |
| 4 ___ whistle | |

- A a piece of round metal
- B a device that you blow into
- C a shoe that supports the ankles
- D a flat, vertical surface
- E a ball that is round
- F a piece of equipment that supports the ankle
- G a mesh chain or fabric that hangs from a rim

OLYMPIA SHOOTERS Preseason Assessment

The Olympia Shooters new **lineup** looks good this year. The tallest player, Mike Jones, is a **center**. Mike spent last season on the **bench**, but will now **start**. To aid Jones offensively is Sam Langford. Langford is full of muscle at the **power forward** position. To round out the **frontcourt** is Carl Lucas. He is a **small forward** and his versatility is a big asset for the team.

In the **backcourt** is John Harrison. He has good ball handling skills as a **point guard**, and is the star of the team. Peter Sutton is accurate as the **shooting guard**. Both players are skilled at passing the ball.



Get ready!

- 1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are some basketball positions?
- 2 Where do substitutes sit?

Reading

- 2 Read the article. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 The center did not start last season.
- 2 Sam Langford plays in the frontcourt.
- 3 Peter Sutton is a point guard.

Vocabulary

- 3 Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (A-G).

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> frontcourt | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> lineup |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> power forward | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> start |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> bench | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> small forward |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> backcourt | |

- A a position that has a variety of duties
 B to be on the court at the beginning of a game
 C a side being defended
 D a side in offensive play
 E a position for mid-range jump shots
 F a group of players that don't start
 G a list of players

The Sunday Gazette

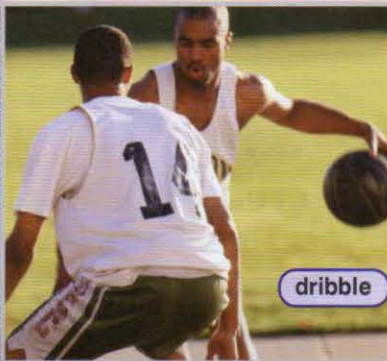
GIANTS-BEARS Game Decided in Final Minutes

The tied game came down to the last minute. The Giants gained control of the **jump ball**. But Giant player John Mays **travelled**. The Bears quickly made a **three-pointer** and took the lead.

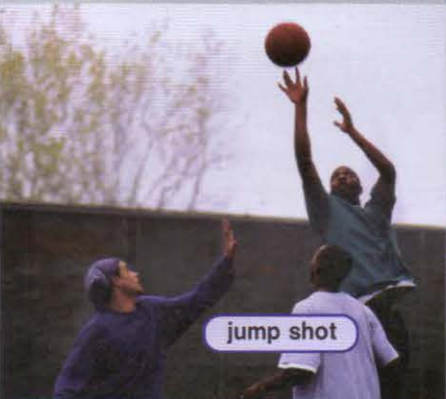
Then, Giants point guard Mays **dribbled** down for a **jump shot**. He missed, but Mike Bloom **rebounded** the ball and **dunked**. Still behind, the Giants managed to steal a pass. Mays got the ball and tried to draw a **foul**. He was successful, and Bear player Joe Smith **fouled out**. With three seconds left, Mays made both **free throws**. The Bears missed a long shot, and the Giants won, 78-77.



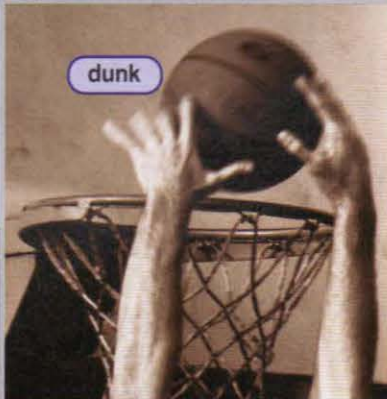
jump ball



dribble



jump shot



dunk



free throw



three-pointer

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are some ways to score in basketball?
- 2 Which score is most difficult?

Reading

2 Read the newspaper article about the game. Then, choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the purpose of the article?
 - A to explain the rules of play in basketball
 - B to describe the last minutes of a game
 - C to suggest that a foul was called incorrectly
 - D to list players' fouls and points
- 2 What is NOT described in the article?
 - A the Bears making a three-pointer
 - B the Giants drawing a foul
 - C the Giants shooting free throws
 - D the Bears rebounding the ball
- 3 What happened before the free throws?
 - A A Bears player fouled out.
 - B There was a jump ball.
 - C The Giants made a three-pointer.
 - D The Bears travelled.

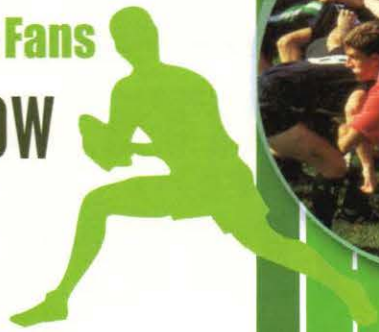
Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-8) with the definitions (A-H).

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 __ foul | 5 __ free throw |
| 2 __ rebound | 6 __ dribble |
| 3 __ dunk | 7 __ travel |
| 4 __ jump shot | 8 __ foul out |

- A to bounce the ball
- B to take control of the ball
- C to force the ball through the hoop
- D to move the ball without dribbling
- E an undefended shot
- F a play or action that doesn't follow the rules
- G to be taken out of the game
- H a shot while leaping

A Guide for Sports Fans Getting to Know Rugby



Rugby union and rugby league are two types of rugby. In this section, we'll explain the Union field.

The playing field is known as the **pitch**. The **maximum** size is 144 m long and 70 m wide. The playable area should not **exceed** 100 m long. This area is between the two **try lines**. The **half way line** marks the middle point.

The **in-goal area** is between 10 and 22 m deep. It is between the try line and **dead ball line**. The **rugby ball** is out of play at the dead ball line. Play restarts at the **twenty-two**.

Get ready!

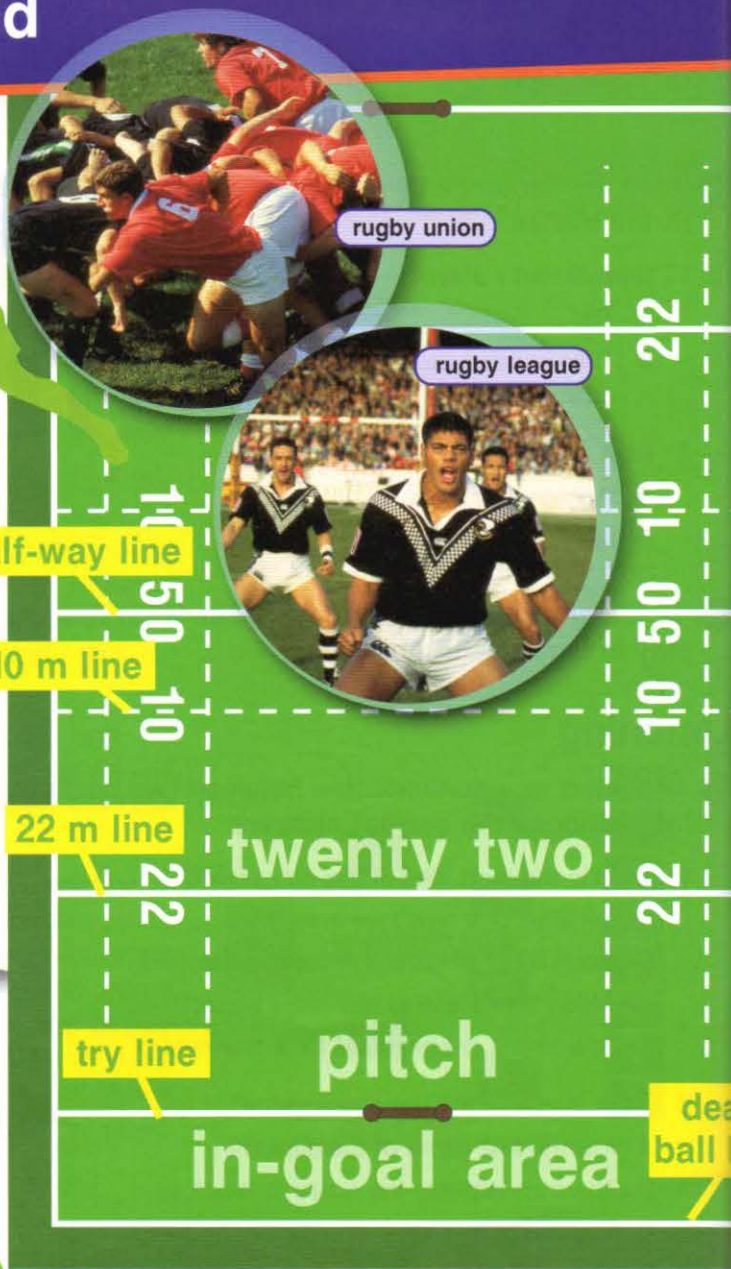
1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are two types of rugby?
- 2 Where is rugby played?

Reading

2 Read the guide. Then, choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the purpose of the passage?
 - A to explain the field of rugby union
 - B to compare rugby union and rugby league
 - C to describe the placement of rugby players
 - D to introduce the basic rules of rugby
- 2 Which of the following is NOT marked on the field?
 - A the pitch
 - B the try line
 - C the in-goal area
 - D the dead ball line
- 3 Where is the in goal area?
 - A between the twenty two and try line
 - B between the try line and half way line
 - C between the try line and dead ball line
 - D between the half way line and twenty two



Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-8) with the definitions (A-H).

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 — rugby league | 5 — try line |
| 2 — maximum | 6 — in-goal area |
| 3 — pitch | 7 — twenty two |
| 4 — exceed | 8 — rugby union |

- A the region which players enter to score
- B to go beyond what's allowed
- C the goal line
- D a type of rugby with 13 players per team
- E the rugby field
- F the most allowed
- G a type of rugby with 15 players per team
- H the location where play is restarted

A Guide for Sports Fans

Getting to Know
Rugby Positions

Rugby players are grouped as **forwards** or **backs**. Forwards make up eight positions on a team. There are seven backs on a team.

Forwards include two **props** and the **hooker**. These players play in the front row. The **lock** lines up in the second row. The **open-side flanker** and **blind-side flanker** make up the back row. Forwards are prone to injury, but are bigger than backs.

The backs include the **full back**, **wing**, and **center**. Full backs and wingers are quick, attacking players. Centers are important both in attack and defense. The **fly half** and **scrum half** are called half backs. Backs generally have more speed than forwards. They need to be able to make quick decisions. Backs are less likely to suffer injuries. Most scoring is done by the backs, and the fly half usually kicks penalties.

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are some positions in rugby?
- 2 Who is a team's last line of defense on a rugby pitch?

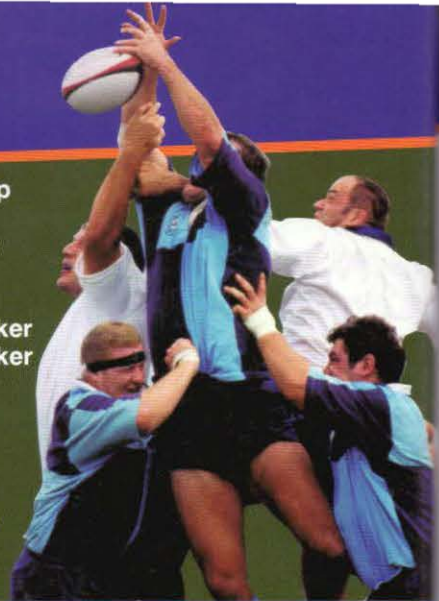
Reading

2 Read the rugby guide. Then, choose the correct answers.

- 1 What are the main groups of rugby positions?
 - A backs and half backs
 - B forwards and half backs
 - C forwards and backs
 - D half backs and fly halves
- 2 What is NOT mentioned in the article?
 - A the half back positions
 - B positions on the front row
 - C positions on the back row
 - D positions on the middle row
- 3 What players are likely to be injured?

A prop and lock	C lock and wing
B prop and center	D wing and center

1. loosehead prop
2. hooker
3. tighthead prop
4. second row
5. second row
6. blind-side flanker
7. open-side flanker
8. number eight
9. scrum half
10. fly half
11. left wing
12. inside center
13. outside center
14. right wing
15. full back



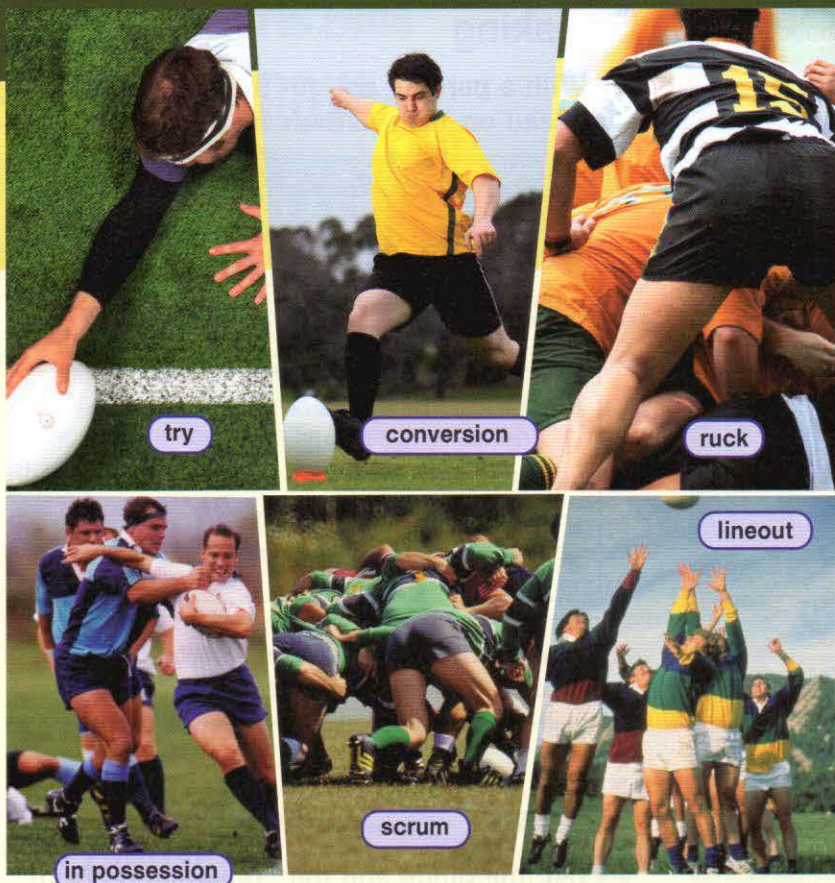
Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-8) with the definitions (A-H).

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1 ___ full back | 5 ___ lock |
| 2 ___ hooker | 6 ___ center |
| 3 ___ wing | 7 ___ blind-side flanker |
| 4 ___ prop | 8 ___ fly half |

- A a player that makes scoring attempts
- B a player that lines up in the second row
- C a player that lines up on the front row
- D a player that is a good kicker
- E a versatile player
- F a player several meters behind the back row
- G is player in the back row
- H a player that lines up between the props

A Guide for Sports Fans

Getting to Know
Rugby Rules of Play

try

conversion

ruck

in possession

scrum

lineout

In this section, we will discuss rugby rules. Scores are made at the opponent's in-goal area through **tries**. **Conversions** are kicks attempted after a successful try.

Rucks and **mauls** occur when the ball is in play. Play is stopped by a **penalty** or an **offside**. If this happens, it results in a **set piece**. **Scrum**s and **lineouts** are set pieces. Lineouts happen when the ball goes over the sideline. A scrum involves the forwards of both teams binding together in a test of strength and determination. Penalties sometimes allow the opportunity for a kick at goal.

Teams want to be **in possession** of the ball. This allows them to move the ball and score. There is a set period of time for play. A try is worth 5 points, a conversion 2, and a penalty 3. The team with the most points wins.

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are some ways to score points in rugby?
- 2 What is a formation involving all the forwards?

Reading

2 Read the rugby guide. Then, choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the purpose of the passage?
 - A to explain the basic rules of rugby play
 - B to describe important plays in a rugby match
 - C to recommend a rule change in rugby
 - D to compare the rules of rugby union and rugby league
- 2 Which of the following is NOT a method of restarting play?

A scrums	C set pieces
B line-outs	D rucks
- 3 According to the guide, what occurs after a penalty?
 - A A maul is formed.
 - B A conversion is awarded.
 - C A set piece begins.
 - D The opponent is given possession of the ball.

Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (A-G).

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 ___ ruck | 5 ___ scrum |
| 2 ___ penalty | 6 ___ conversion |
| 3 ___ try | 7 ___ lineout |
| 4 ___ set piece | |

- A a five point score
- B a scoring attempt after a try
- C a formation that takes place after a tackle
- D a set piece in which the ball is thrown back into play
- E an infraction of the rules
- F a way to resume play
- G a set piece formed with forwards

1 The golf course

MEMO

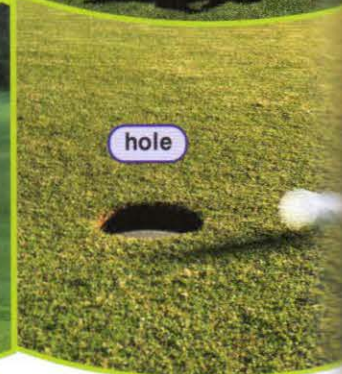
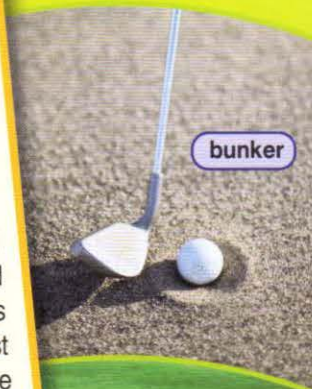
To All Groundskeeping Staff:

We have a lot of work to do to get the **golf course** ready. A team placed the **cups** in the **holes** and set up the **teeing grounds** this morning. But we have plenty to do on the rest of the course.

First, we need to address the **hazards**. The **bunkers** need some sand added. Then they should be raked. The **water hazards** have trash and branches in them. Let's remove all that. The grass on the **front nine** looks good, but the **back nine** needs work. The grass on the **fairway** is almost as long as the grass in the **rough**. Cut several inches off it, but leave the rough as it is.

We'll also need to prepare the **greens**. Each should be trimmed very short. Report any bare spots, dead grass, or damage to me immediately.

Ron Bassler
Chief of Maintenance



Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are some hazards on a golf course?
- 2 Where is the first shot on a hole taken from?

Reading

2 Read the memo. Then, choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the purpose of the passage?
A to report damage to a golf course
B to warn players of changes to a golf course
C to complain about the status of the golf course
D to describe golf course maintenance needed
- 2 Which of the following does NOT have to be done?
A raking the bunkers
B cutting the fairway grass
C setting up the teeing grounds
D removing trash from the water hazards
- 3 What problems does the Chief of Maintenance want to be notified of?
A uncut grass in the rough
B dead grass on greens
C tree branches on fairways
D trash in the bunkers

Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (A-G).

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|---|---------------|
| 1 | __ water hazard | 5 | __ hole |
| 2 | __ teeing ground | 6 | __ front nine |
| 3 | __ bunker | 7 | __ fairway |
| 4 | __ cup | | |

- A a shallow pit filled with sand
B a body of water on a golf course
C a plastic retainer inserted into the hole
D the area of the golf course between the tee and the green
E the first half of a golf course
F the area from which the ball is first hit
G a receptacle on a golf course into which the ball must be hit

HOME

ABOUT US

SERVICES

CONTACT

golf cart

golf ball

putter

tee

golf bag

golf shoes



Golf City Online Store

Golf Clubs ▾

Drivers - Go for the green! You'll get more air and distance with these drivers.

Woods - Our woods will get you down the longest fairways.

Irons - For mid-range shots, we have the right irons.

Wedges - Get out of the bunker and onto the green with our wedges.

Putters - Get the ball rolling smoothly with our range of putters.

Supplies ▾

Golf Balls - We carry golf balls of all brands and varieties. Available in packs of four.

Tees - Stock up on tees for the upcoming golf season! One hundred tees per bag.

Divot Tools - Take care of the green; carry a divot tool. Sold in pairs.

Golf Bags - Carry your clubs in style with our golf bags.

Apparel ▾

Golf Shoes - We offer golf shoes for men and women from many brands. Browse our variety of styles. Stop by our store for a free shoe fitting!

Rentals ▾

Golf Carts - Why walk around the course? Call ahead to rent a cart.

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 How are golf clubs carried?
- 2 What club is usually used to finish a hole?

Reading

2 Read the website. Then, choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the purpose of this website?
 - A to explain the functions of different clubs
 - B to list the types of golf products available
 - C to advertise special sales and promotions
 - D to compare golf equipment brands
- 2 Which of these is NOT intended to move the ball long distance through the air?

A wood	C putter
B driver	D iron
- 3 Which product is sold in the largest amounts?

A golf balls	C tees
B divot tools	D wedges

Vocabulary

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

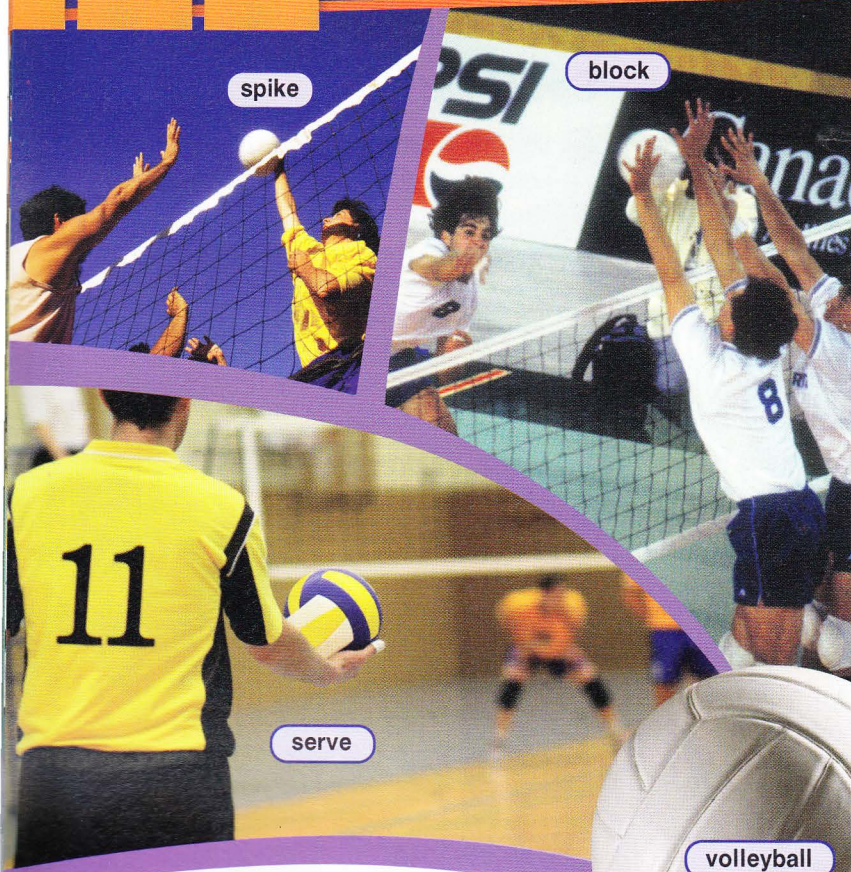
WORD BANK

club divot tool golf bag
golf cart golf shoes wood

- 1 A _____ is used for long distance shots.
- 2 _____ prevent golfers from slipping.
- 3 Some golfers prefer to ride a _____ between shots or holes.
- 4 Golf clubs must be carried in a _____.
- 5 Use a _____ to remove marks left on the green by balls.
- 6 Consider how far you want to hit the ball before choosing which _____ to use.

7 Volleyball

Getting Started with Volleyball



spike

block

serve

volleyball

Volleyball is played with six players on each team. Three players are **back row** players and three are **front row** players. The front and back rows are divided by the **attack line**. Play begins when one player **serves** the ball to the other side of the court. Players then hit the ball back and forth across the net until they score a point. Points are awarded when one team **grounds** the ball on the opposing team's side. Teams can also score points when the opposing team commits a **fault**. Some common faults are touching the net, crossing the net to the opponent's side and a **double hit**. When the serving team scores a point, the player who served the ball serves again. If the team that did not serve scores the point, the team **rotates** positions. That team now serves the ball for the next round of play.

In volleyball, teamwork is very important. For example, one player must **set** the ball so that another player can then try for a **spike**. Hopefully, this would lead to a **kill**. When a ball gets close to the ground, one player may **dig** the ball so that another one can return the attack. Players also work together when executing a **touch**. Finally, players may work together to perform a **block**, creating a wall with their hands.

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are some actions in volleyball?
- 2 How do players try to prevent a successful spike?

Reading

2 Read the volleyball rulebook. Then, choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the main purpose of the passage?
 - A to recap the events of a volleyball game
 - B to illustrate different kinds of faults
 - C to describe volleyball rules and play
 - D to explain how to coach a volleyball team
- 2 Which of the following was NOT mentioned as an example of teamwork in volleyball?
 - A setting the ball
 - B committing a fault
 - C performing a block
 - D executing a touch
- 3 When do players rotate?
 - A when it is their team's turn to serve
 - B after their team commits a fault
 - C when the opposing team grounds the ball
 - D after each point is scored for their team

Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-8) with the definitions (A-H).

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1 ___ kill | 5 ___ volleyball |
| 2 ___ fault | 6 ___ double hit |
| 3 ___ block | 7 ___ attack line |
| 4 ___ dig | 8 ___ front row |

- A a game played in teams with a ball and net
- B an illegal move in volleyball
- C a line on the court separating the front row from the back row
- D to save the ball from touching the ground by passing to a teammate
- E an attempt to stop the ball using the arms
- F an attack that leads to a point
- G when the same person contacts the ball two times in a row
- H an area on the court between the net and the attack line

Background

In December 2019 a new **disease** was identified in China. On investigation, the disease was caused by a new **virus** of the **coronavirus** family, and has since been officially named **COVID-19**.

It is believed that COVID-19 originated in a meat and live-animal market in the city of Wuhan in the province of Hubei in the country of China. It subsequently spread to other countries and was **officially pronounced a pandemic** by the World Health Organization (WHO) on 11 March 2020.

Glossary

asymptomatic (adjective): showing no **symptoms** of a particular disease - *She had no idea her husband had coronavirus because he was asymptomatic.*

carrier (noun): a person or animal that **transmits** a disease to others, whether suffering from it themselves or not - *People who are asymptomatic can still be carriers.*

carry (verb): be infected with a disease and able to transmit it to others, whether **symptomatic** or **asymptomatic** - *Some people may carry coronavirus without knowing it.*

community spread (noun): **transmission** of a disease directly within a community and not by importation from a foreign source - *With this many new positive cases, the evidence suggests that we now have community spread right here in our county.*

contagious (adjective): describing a disease that can pass from person to person, usually by direct contact; describing a person with such a disease. See **infectious** - *Patients who are still **contagious** are kept in isolation.*

coronavirus (noun): any one of a large family of **viruses** that can cause **disease** in the breathing and eating systems of humans and animals (respiratory and digestive systems). Coronavirus diseases can range from the relatively harmless common cold to more severe and potentially fatal diseases such as SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome). Seen through a microscope, coronaviruses appear circular with spikes, like crowns 👑, and are named from the Latin for crown, which is *corona*.

COVID-19 (noun): official name for the **novel coronavirus** disease that emerged in China in 2019. **COVID-19 = CO**rona**VI**rus **D**isease-2019 - All countries are requested to report any new confirmed case of **COVID-19** within 48 hours.

diagnose (verb): identify an illness by examining the **symptoms** - Only a medical professional can properly **diagnose** the cause of your problem.

diagnosis (noun): identification of an illness by examination of the **symptoms** - If you're not happy with the doctor's **diagnosis** you could always get a second opinion.

disease (noun): illness; sickness; a disorder of the body - Polio is one of several serious **diseases** that have been nearly eradicated.

droplets (noun): the spray produced when people cough or sneeze, and which can spread diseases like **COVID-19** - Health care personnel wear protective clothing to guard against the disease carried in **droplets** when infected people sneeze or cough.

epidemic (noun): occurrence of a particular disease in a large number of people in a particular area. See **outbreak, pandemic** - The city was devastated by an **epidemic** of cholera in the 19th century.

herd immunity (noun): an indirect protection from a disease resulting from a large percentage of the population gaining immunity (either through vaccination or through recovering from the disease) - This virus is unlike the seasonal flu because there is currently no vaccine or herd immunity, he said.

incubation period (noun): the time from a person's first exposure to a **disease** to the time when **symptoms** develop - When they know the **incubation period** they will know how long to keep people in quarantine.

infect (verb): affect a human or animal with a **disease-causing** organism - But can it **infect** human beings?

infected (adjective/past participle): affected with a **disease-causing** organism - They were able to cure the **infected** left lung before the infection could spread to the right lung.

infection (noun): process of infecting; state of being infected; infectious disease - Breast milk can help protect babies against various **infections**.

infectious (adjective): describing a **disease** that can be **transmitted** through the environment; describing a human or animal capable of spreading an **infection**. See **contagious** - Avoid the dogs as they may still be **infectious**.

isolation (noun): separation of **infected** people from healthy people for serious **contagious diseases** like COVID-19 - Travellers arriving from the infected area were immediately put in **isolation**.

mask (noun): a piece of fibre or cloth that fits over the nose and mouth to protect other people from the wearer's germs and/or the wearer from germs in the air - The World Health Organization recommend that people should not wear masks unless they may be carrying COVID-19 (to protect other people) or are caring for anyone suffering from COVID-19 (to protect themselves).

novel coronavirus (noun): the word *novel* means "new", and a newly identified **coronavirus** strain is often called a novel coronavirus - Until they gave it a name, they mostly referred to COVID-19 as **novel coronavirus** (disease).

outbreak (noun): a sudden occurrence of a **disease** (or other unpleasant thing). See **epidemic, pandemic** - There was another **outbreak** of the disease in 1993 but the cause was uncertain.

pandemic (noun): occurrence of a particular **disease** throughout a whole country or the world. See **epidemic, outbreak** - Just after the First World War there was a **pandemic** of flu which killed up to 40 million people worldwide.

quarantine (noun): **isolation** and monitoring of people who seem healthy but may have been exposed to an **infectious disease** to see if they develop **symptoms** - For centuries it's been common for ships arriving from infected areas to be kept in **quarantine** at the docks, originally for 40 days which is where the term comes from.

SARS-CoV-2 (noun): Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome CoronaVirus 2; final official name for the coronavirus that causes **COVID-19**. (This virus was previously known as 2019-nCoV.) - SARS-CoV-2 is the name of the virus and COVID-19 is the name of the disease.

screening (noun): testing of people for the presence of a **disease**. For **COVID-19** the first step in screening is usually taking a person's temperature - They now conduct **screening** for all incoming passengers.

self-isolate (verb): **isolate** oneself; put oneself in **quarantine**, away from other people - The prime minister's wife has tested positive for COVID-19 and the couple are now self-isolating and working by phone and Skype.

social distancing (noun): practice of encouraging people to minimize contact and closeness, whether by banning large or even small groups/meetings (football matches, nightclubs), or by maintaining a minimum distance between people (for example one metre or two metres) - The government has instructed schools to take social distancing measures to slow the spread of the virus.

1. People who show no signs of a given disease are

- asymptomatic
- unsymptomatic
- unsympathetic

2. Which is a virus?

- COVID-19
- influenza
- coronavirus

3. Which is a disease?

- COVID-19
- SARS-CoV-2
- coronavirus

4. SARS-CoV-2 can _____ humans.

- defect
- effect
- infect

5. Which is most widespread?

- an outbreak
- an epidemic
- a pandemic

6. The word *quarantine* comes from

- the number 40
- the term *guarantee*
- the fraction *quarter*

7. After showing symptoms he was told to _____ for 14 days.

- quarantine
- self-isolate
- stay in home

8. A person with symptoms of a disease _____ that disease.

- has
- may have
- cannot have

9. A disease that can be transmitted to humans from animals is

- hypnotic
- stenotic
- zoonotic

10. He was happy to learn that his mother tested _____ for this coronavirus.

- negative
- positive
- successfully

Answer Sheet

Q1 - I ___ swimming twice a week.

- do
- go
- play

Q2 - You ___ football.

- do
- go
- play

Q3 - They ___ fishing.

- do
- go
- play

Q4 - People ___ aerobics.

- do
- go
- play

Q5 - You ___ golf.

- do
- go
- play

Q6 - They ___ gymnastics.

- do
- go
- play

Q7 - People ___ cricket.

- do
- go
- play

Q8 - You ___ athletics.

- do
- go
- play

Q9 - You ___ skiing.

- do
- go
- play

Q10 - You ___ rugby.

- do
- go
- play

Unit 7

1 Suggested Answers

- 1 Basketball is played on a basketball court.
 - 2 The 3-point line is 23 feet from the backboard.
- 2 1 D 2 B 3 D
- 3 1 F 3 D 5 C 7 E
2 A 4 G 6 B 8 H
- 4 1 A half-court line B center circle
2 A free throw line B three-point line

Unit 8

1 Suggested Answers

- 1 A hoop, which has a net attached, is connected to a backboard.
- 2 High-tops are one type of basketball footwear.

- 2 1 B 2 C 3 C
- 3 1 G 3 A 5 E 7 F
2 C 4 B 6 D

Unit 9

1 Suggested Answers

- 1 Center, power forward, small forward, point guard, and shooting guard are some basketball positions.
- 2 Substitutes sit on the bench.

- 2 1 T 2 T 3 F
- 3 1 D 3 F 5 G 7 A
2 E 4 C 6 B

Unit 10

1 Suggested Answers

- 1 A player can score a free throw, a jump shot, a three-pointer, or a dunk.
- 2 A three-pointer is most difficult.

- 2 1 B 2 D 3 A
- 3 1 F 3 C 5 E 7 D
2 B 4 H 6 A 8 G

Unit 12

1 Suggested Answers

- 1 Rugby union and rugby league are two types of rugby.
- 2 Rugby is played on a pitch.

- 2 1 A 2 A 3 C
- 3 1 D 3 E 5 C 7 H
2 F 4 B 6 A 8 G

Unit 13**1 Suggested Answers**

- Prop, hooker, lock, flanker, full back, wing, and center are some positions in rugby.
- The full back is a team's last line of defense on a rugby pitch.

2 1 C 2 D 3 A

3 1 F 3 A 5 B 7 G
2 H 4 C 6 E 8 D

Unit 14**1 Suggested Answers**

- Scoring a try and scoring a conversion are some ways of scoring points in rugby.
- A scrum involves all the forwards.

2 1 A 2 D 3 C

3 1 C 3 A 5 G 7 D
2 E 4 F 6 B

Unit 1**1 Suggested Answers**

- The touch line, halfway line, center circle, penalty box, goal box, and goal line are some soccer field markings.
- The goal line, goal box, and penalty box are near the goal.

2 1 B 2 C 3 C

3 1 B 3 E 5 D
2 C 4 A 6 F

Unit 2**1 Suggested Answers**

- A soccer player wears a jersey, soccer cleats, and shinguards.
- Shinguards are worn for safety.

2 1 C 2 D 3 A

3 1 goal 3 net 5 shorts
2 jersey 4 Soccer cleats 6 corner flag

Correct answers:

- asymptomatic
- coronavirus
- COVID-19
- infect
- a pandemic
- the number 40
- self-isolate
- may have
- zoonotic
- negative