

UNIT 11.A

Vocabulary: página 84 del libro

Pitch: campo de fútbol

Court: pista de tenis y de baloncesto

Course: campo de golf

Circuit: pista o circuito de F1 y moto GP

Referee: árbitro, pero sólo de fútbol y hookey

Umpire: árbitro para todos los demás deportes

Fauled: falta

Goalkeeper: portero

Into: dentro de

Part time (jornada reducida)

Full time (jornada completa)

Deep: tirar

I can't afford it: No me lo puedo permitir

Facilities: servicios

Cycle lane: carril bici

Halls: pasillos

It should be compulsory: Debería ser obligatorio

Worldwide: mundial

I'll do it: Volveré a hacerlo

Verbs with sports:

1.- Play + sport : for sports with team sport and with ball:

Football, baseball, tennis, table tennis, hockey, cricket, basketball, handball,...

Excepción: play chess (jugar al ajedrez)

2.- Go + sport: with sports ending in –ing:

Sailing, skiing, skating (patinaje), ice-skating (patinaje sobre hielo), fishing (pesca), hunting (caza), swimming, climbing (la “b” es muda), trekking, hiking (excursionismo), snowboarding, horse-riding,...

Excepción: Do boxing (no se dice ~~go~~ boxing)

3.- Do + sport: for things a gym (cosas que se hacen en un gimnasio), athletics and martial arts (and boxing):

Gymnastics, aerobics, pilates, weight-lifting (levantamiento de pesas), fencing (esgrima), karate, judo,...

Questions about sports:

STUDENT A:

How often do you play sports?

What is your favourite sport?

Are you a member of any sports team?

What sports are you good at?

Do you like team sports? What are your favourite team sports?

Do you watch sports on TV?

What sports did/do you use to play in school?

What is your favourite Winter sport?

What is your favourite summer sport?

What sport is the most dangerous?

STUDENT B:

What sport is the most expensive?

Have you ever tried any extreme sport?

What new sports would you like to try?

What is the most popular sport in your country?

Who is your favourite sportman/sportswoman?

Are there any sportsmen/sportswomen in your country that are successful worldwide?

Are there good sports facilities in your town?

How important is keeping fit to you?

Until what age do you think sports should be compulsory at school?

Do you think footballers are paid too much?

Expressing place

Van con el verbo to be (es un verbo de estado): The cat is on the wall : El gato está sobre el muro (pero quieto, no se está moviendo)

Between: entre, en medio (no se puede sustituir por "in the middle", porque tiene sentido de "en el centro").

Next to: al lado de

Near: cerca = by = beside

Above: encima de (sin tocar)

On: encima de (tocando)

Under: debajo

In = inside: dentro de

In front of: delante de

Behind: detrás

Opposite: enfrente de, frente a

Expressing movement (página 162 del libro)

Ya no van con el verbo to be, sino con verbos que expresan movimiento: jump, run, climb, walk, go, come, arrive...

Over: encima de (en el sentido de que pasa sobre o por encima de algo): He's jumping over the water (Saltó sobre el charco, Saltó el charco)

Onto: encima de, sobre (en el sentido de que está en lo alto o en la cima de algo):

The cat is jumping onto the car: El gato está saltando sobre el coche

Into: en, dentro de (indicando que se entra en el interior de algo), a, hacia (indicando el paso de un sitio a otro):

The cat is jumping into the car: El gato está saltando hacia dentro del coche

Coming onto: saliendo – Coming into: entrando

En medios de transporte:

Si son privados (coche, taxi,...), se utiliza para entrar: go into, y para salir: go out of

She went into the car / She went out of the car

Si son públicos (bus, train,...), se utiliza para subir: get onto, y para bajar: get off

Through: por (en el sentido de atravesar algo), a través de

Around / Round: alrededor de (dando vueltas, rodeando)

Across: con sentido de cruzar algo

To... from...: desde... hacia...

Past: en el sentido de pasar o dejar atrás algo:

The dog is going past the car: El perro está dejando atrás el coche (mientras va caminando)

Towards: hacia

Up / down: subir / bajar

Vocabulary

Might: podría, puede que (indica posibilidad): I might change my mind (Podría cambiar de opinión = Puede que cambie de opinión = Quizás cambie de opinión)

Lorry driver (UK) = Truck driver (USA): camionero

Postman /postwoman: cartero/a

Throw: tirar, arrojar

Kick: dar una patada

Hit: golpear

Jog: correr, hacer footing

He's pulling him down: Lo está tirando al suelo

Pull: tirar

Tight leather black trousers: ajustados pantalones de cuero negro

The final countdown: La cuenta atrás

Go ahead: Sigue recto

Turn left / Turn right: Gira a la izquierda / a la derecha

Get until the forest: Ves hasta el bosque

Until: hasta

Go through the trees: Pasa a través de los árboles (atraviesa el bosque)

Until you reach the finish line: Hasta que llegues a la meta (hasta que llegues al final)

Start line: Línea de salida

The trees which are near the hill: Los árboles que están al pie de la colina

Adrenaline junkies: yonkis de la adrenalina

Freedom: libertad

The challenge: el reto

Thrill-seekers: buscadores de emociones

Rough water: aguas bravas

Thrills spills: derrames de emociones (literalmente)

Outdoors: al aire libre

The rush: el ímpetu

You have to take shortcuts: Tienes que tomar atajos

Steps: escalones

To get the balance: conseguir el equilibrio, tener equilibrio

A white-water course: pista o circuito de agua bravas

Test myself: probarme a mí mismo

Test themselves: probarse a sí mismos

Railings: vallas

Parkour: deporte de salto de mobiliario y edificios urbanos

Coach = trainer: entrenador

Crashed: chocar

Scored the goal: marcar un gol

Beating: derrotados

Composition

Write about your favourite sport

What is the name of the sport?

When do you play it?

How do you feel after playing it?

(If you are not keen on doing sports you can write about the most popular watching sports in your country).

Now write about the last time you went to or saw an exciting sporting competition.

I am not fond of sports, but there is one that I like practicing, specially, in spring and in autumn. This is the hiking.

Going hiking is a great way to get out and you can do it in your free time with a minimal effort. It is true that there are a lot of hard hiking trails, but it can also be a fun walk around your local park or neighborhood for a few hours on a Saturday or Sunday morning.

I prefer hiking trails of intermediate difficulty. I usually leave home by car early in the morning to the village where the hiking trail starts. I park there and I begin to walk. When I'm tired, I stop to rest (or to drink, or to eat). Once I regain my strength, I continue walking to my destination.

When I reach the end (that is the starting point) I've spent some wonderful hours seeing landscapes, drinking in fountains, wetting my feet into rivers,... I feel very well and with a fresh mind.

This sport isn't a competitive sport.

I don't really like competitive sports except ice-skating.

I watched the 2015 World Champion of Ice-skating. It was very exciting and the Spanish sportman Javier Fernandez won the champion of Men's singles, staying behind the Japanese competitor and the rival of Kazakhstan.

The worst of this sport are the players' suits. There are always awful!

