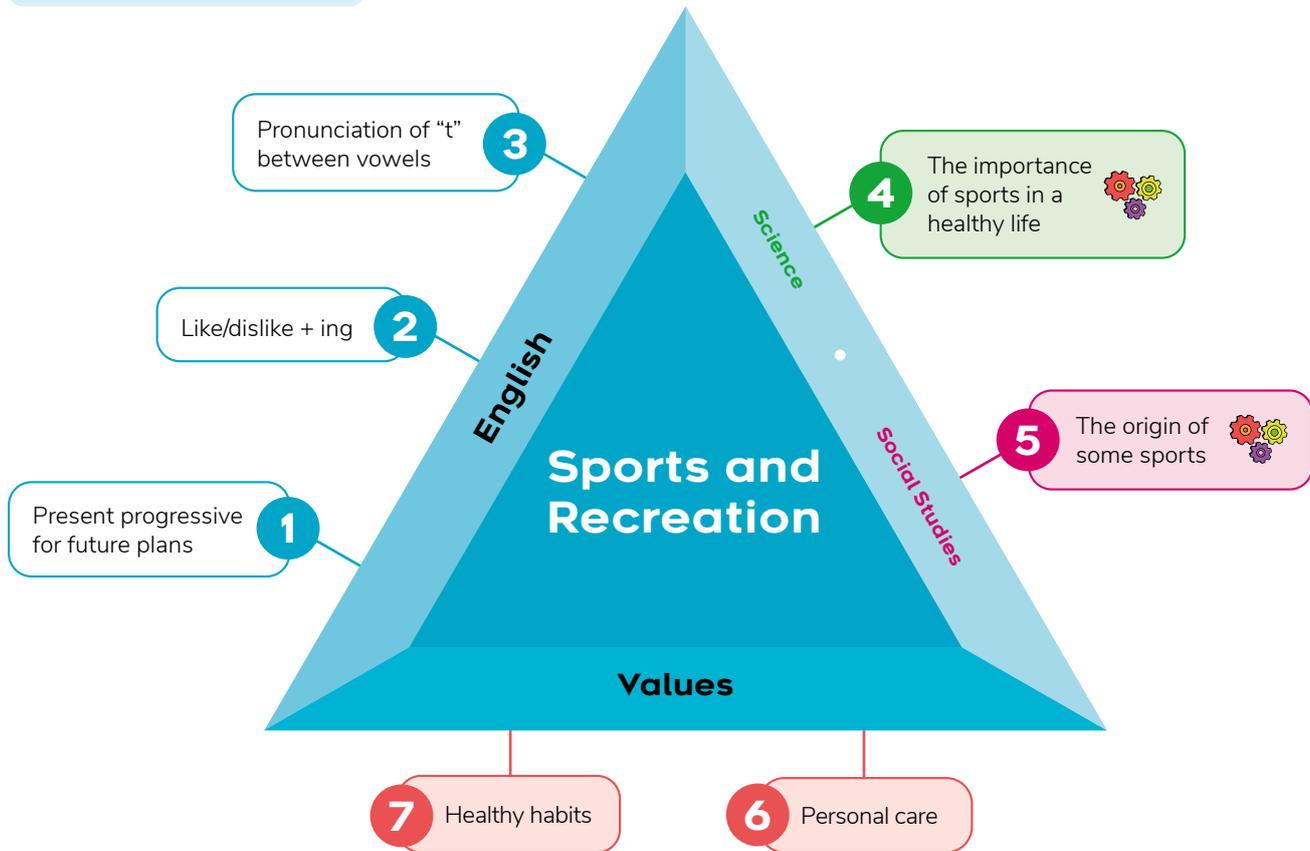


Curricular Threads: Communication and Cultural Awareness,
Oral Communication, Reading, Writing, Language Through the Arts

Seventh Grade EGB



Playing a sport can be a lot of fun. One reason it can be fun is because you exercise your body while enjoying a sunny day with your friends. Another reason sports are fun is because you practice different skills when you play different sports. For example, you become a fast runner and build teamwork skills when you play soccer or basketball. If you are really good at a certain sport you can even become a professional athlete!



- Is there a sport you would like to practice?
- What sports are popular in your school?

Communication and Cultural Awareness



What is your favorite sport?

Different Sports

Exercise 1. Pair work. Answer these questions.

- Do you like to do sports?
- Do you prefer to play on a team or to play individually?
- How often do you do sports?
- Do you watch sports on TV?
- Do you go to a sports field or a stadium to watch the games?

Can you guess these two words? Think about the topic. Think about Spanish words that are similar.

Exercise 2. Pair work. Here are some famous Ecuadorians who are tops in their sports. Can you match the photos with the sport? Ask: "What does Jefferson Perez do?"



1. Jefferson Perez



2. Nicolas Lapenti



3. Antonio Valencia



4. Alexandra Escobar



5. Andrea Castillo



6. Luis Guzman



a. Soccer



b. March



c. Weight lifting



d. Tennis



e. Basketball

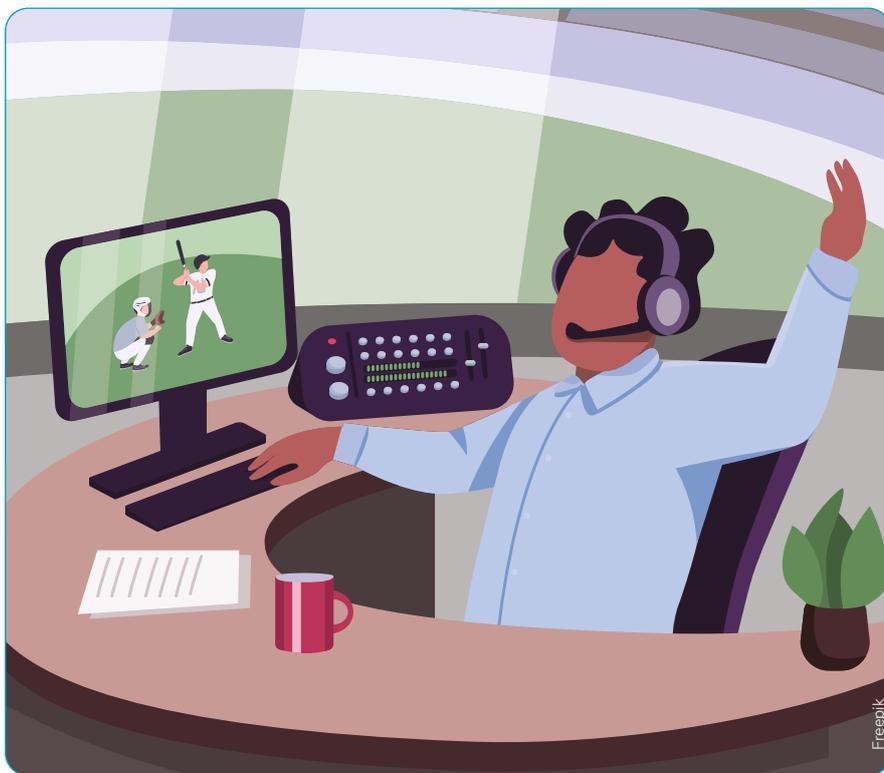


f. Mountain climbing

Oral Communication

What does a sports commentator do?

Sports Commentators



Audio

Listen to the dialogue.

Exercise 1. Sports commentators are the people who **comment** on sports on the television and radio. Listen to some commentators talk about famous Ecuadorian athletes. Write the name of each athlete that you hear.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



Vocabulary

comment. to talk about someone or something

court. a large flat area that is used to play sports like tennis or basketball

lift. to move something to a higher position

strong. having a lot of muscles and physical ability

champion. winner; like the Spanish word “campeón”

Exercise 2. Pretend you are a commentator. Choose a sport and invent your own comments! Or here are some examples to give you ideas. Your partner should guess the sport.

- There she goes! Can you see her way up on the mountain? She's the one in red. She's going to make it to the top!
- He's running down the **court**; he has the ball; he's jumping high. Yay! In the basket. Another two points for our team, the Tigers.
- Here he comes, marching in first place. It looks like he's going to win this one. He's way out in front of everybody!
- She's about to **lift** that 150 pound weight. Is she **strong** enough? Will she be able to do it? Yes, ladies and gentlemen, she did it, and now, she is a **champion**!
- There he goes, he's running towards the goal. He passes the ball...he has the ball again, he's running really fast... and GOAL!



Reading

Are sports for women as important as sports for men?

The Through Her Eyes Project

Exercise 1. If you look at the sports pages you will probably see many **males**. Why don't you see as many **female** athletes?

Exercise 2. Do you think that there are not as many women in sports because of **machismo**?



Tip

“Gender” is similar to a Spanish word. Can you guess what it means?

Vocabulary

male. men

female. women

machismo. the belief that men are superior to women

journalist. person who writes in a newspaper

support. help

waves. rise and fall of the ocean

according to. as he/she says



The Through Her Eyes project is a photograph exhibit that has been shown in six Ecuadorian cities. There are 50 large photographs and 75 short documentary videos of young girls and women athletes in Ecuador. The project was created by **journalist** Elizabeth Stanton because she wanted to motivate females to participate more in sports.

Nieve Amaguaña* lifts weights because she loves to, and because she has the **support** of her family. Most importantly, she wants to be an example for other women and girls.

Paola Vinueza* rides the **waves**. She's a surfer. She says, "Personally for me in this sport, you have to feel it. You have to live it. You have to dream with it."

Maria Guaranda* was another one of Stanton's athletes. She plays soccer and is a member of the Quechua community from the Chimborazo province. **According to** her story, her community does not support girls who play sports because they feel it makes them less feminine. Guaranda believes that sport is for both **genders**.

*Not their real names.

Exercise 3. Pair work. Ask and answer these questions:

- Do you believe that all sports are for both genders?
- Do you think that women can compete with men in the same sport?
- Do you believe that a female weightlifter is less feminine?
- Would you like to see the Through Her Eyes project?
- Why is the project called Through Her Eyes? Whose eyes?

Writing

What do you know about your favorite sports player?

My Favorite Player



Grammar Tip

Present Progressive for Future Plans

We often use the present progressive tense (subject + 'be' + verb -ing) to talk about future plans.

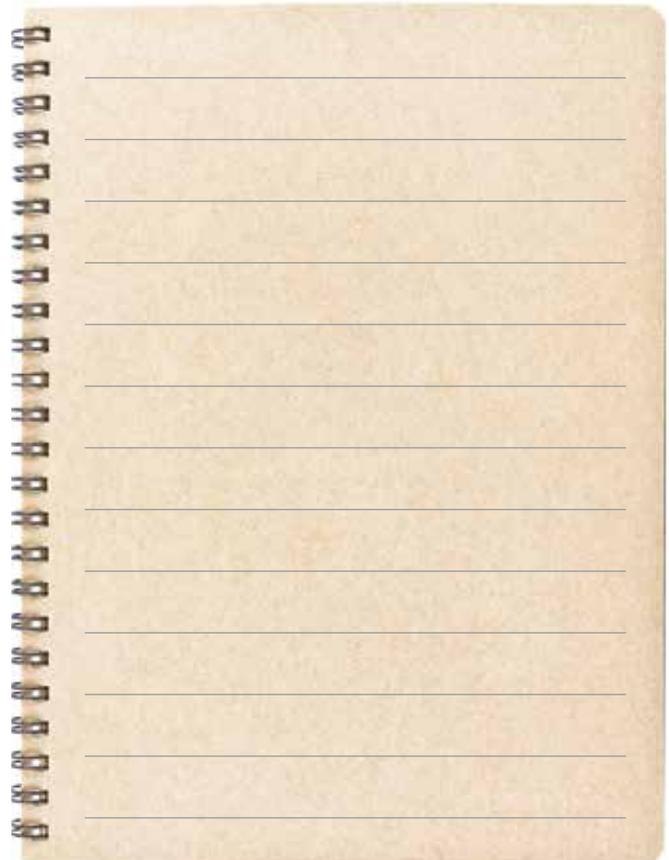
Exercise 1. Individual work. Read this interview. These phrases are examples of present progressive to refer to future plans.

Journalist	Hi, Diego thanks for accepting this interview.
Soccer Player	It is always a pleasure to come to your program.
Journalist	What is your team doing next summer?
Soccer Player	As you know we have several important sport events next year, so, this summer we are training every day.
Journalist	It seems like you have a lot of work.
Soccer Player	Yes, that is why we are not taking any vacation days. We really want to do our best at the next championship .
Journalist	Thanks a lot for coming and good luck.

Exercise 2. Pair work. Interview your partner about his/her favorite sports player. Ask him/her the questions below and write down their answers.

- Who is your favorite sports player?
- Where is he/she from?
- What does he/she look like?
- What do you know about him/her?
- What is he/she planning to do next year?

Exercise 3. Write a short paragraph about your partner's favorite sports player. Remember to use a topic sentence! Use three sentences that describe them. Finally, write a concluding sentence that reflects the topic sentence.



Vocabulary

championship. a competition to decide who is the best

Oral Communication

What is the World Soccer Cup?

The Most Important Soccer Games



Audio
Listen to the dialogue.

Exercise 1. Individual work. Listen to a man talking about the World Cup.

Exercise 2. Individual work. Answer these questions about the audio. Answer **True (T)** or **False (F)**.

- a. The World Cup or FIFA World Cup means the same.
- b. Forty-two teams participate in this competition.
- c. It's the most **viewed** sports **event** in the world.

Exercise 3. FIFA championship is in a different country each year. FIFA chooses a place depending on good airports, good hotels, big stadiums, enthusiastic fans. Write a letter to FIFA of why Ecuador should be the site for the next championship.

Dear FIFA Organizers:

Vocabulary

view. to look at

event. something important that happens

Communication and Cultural Awareness

Where is baseball played in Ecuador?

Baseball

Baseball is played in Guayaquil, Ibarra, and Esmeraldas. How do you think baseball can help young people in their lives? Jaime Jarrín thinks it can!

Exercise 1. Individual work. Read the text about a man who made a difference in children's lives thanks to baseball. Then, answer the questions below.



When Jaime Jarrín was 19 years old, he was a well-known news broadcaster in Quito, but he had the opportunity to travel to the United States to work at a Spanish

Language sports radio station. He became the sports announcer for a famous baseball team, the Dodgers. He stayed there for many years. Then he decided to return to Ecuador. The newspaper, *El Universo*, published an article about his dream. He wanted to help a group of children in Duran. He decided that he was going to help them learn to play baseball and form baseball teams. He formed an academy for children ages 7-12.

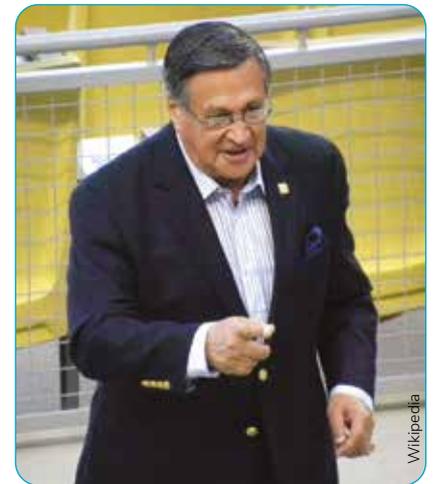
Recently Jarrín said, "The most important thing is that this program keeps the kids from the streets. Their parents are working all day in Guayaquil, and they have nothing to do. Baseball is something they can **embrace**."

Jarrín thinks that Ecuador could develop players who could eventually become professional baseball players. He **hopes** that one or two children from his academy can play for professional teams.

Adapted from: https://www.1800beisbol.com/baseball/deportes/ecuador/baseball_in_ecuador_beisbol/

Exercise 2. Pair work. Take turns to ask and answer these questions.

- Why do you think Jarrín wants to keep kids from the streets?
- Do you think it is a good idea? Why? Why not?
- Jarrín thinks baseball is something children can accept easily. What do you think?
- Would you like to play baseball? Why? Why not?



Vocabulary

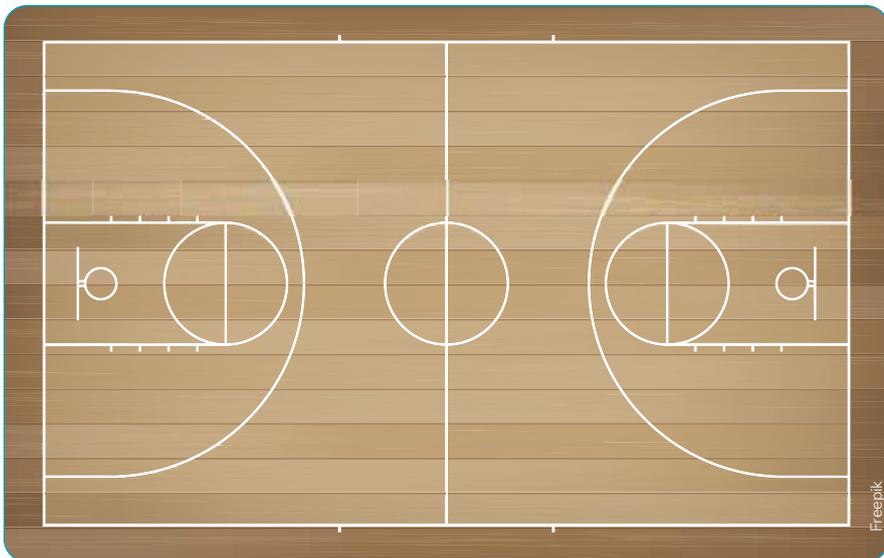
embrace. accept in an easy way

hopes. to want something to happen

Oral Communication

What do you know about basketball?

Basketball



Exercise 1. Pair work. Discuss a possible answer to the question below.

In the image on this page you can see a basketball court. You can see the court is 22-28 meters long and 13-15 meters wide. But do you know how many meters above the ground the basket is? Take a guess with your partner and get ready to listen to the answer.

Exercise 2. Pair work. Study the vocabulary words before you listen to a person talk about the basic rules of basketball.

Exercise 3. Pair work. Now, listen to the audio and check your answer.



Audio
Listen to the dialogue.

Exercise 4. Pair work. Write down what these numbers represent.

- a. 2. _____
- b. 3. _____
- c. 4. _____
- d. 5. _____
- e. 10. _____
- f. 15. _____



Exercise 5. Pair work. Answer these questions from the audio. Then check the answers with your teacher.

- a. How long does a basketball game normally last?
- b. What happens if the two teams get the same score?
- c. What is the objective of the game?

Tip

“Threw,” the past tense of throw, and “through,” like in “through the basket,” are pronounced the same!

Vocabulary

basket. the round metal to put the ball through in basketball

score. to make a goal; the number of points made

tie. when the two teams have the same score

through. from one side to another

Language Through the Arts

What do you know about Michael Jordan?

A Living Legend

Exercise 1. Pair work. Take turns with a partner to explain what you think this means:

Michael Jordan used to say:

“You have to expect things of yourself before you can do them.”



Freepik

Exercise 2. Individual work. Read the text below. What did Michael Jordan do that reflected his words above?

Michael Jordan was a basketball player. People called him Air Jordan because he could jump very high in the air and stay there for a longer time than other players. He is also famous for his fadeaway shot. A fadeaway shot is a jump shot while jumping backwards away from the basket. This makes the shot almost impossible to block even by the best defenders in the **NBA**.

More than anything, Michael's **attitude** towards the game was impressive. He gave his best in every game to **achieve** his goals. This is what made him a **legend** and one of the best basketball players of all time.

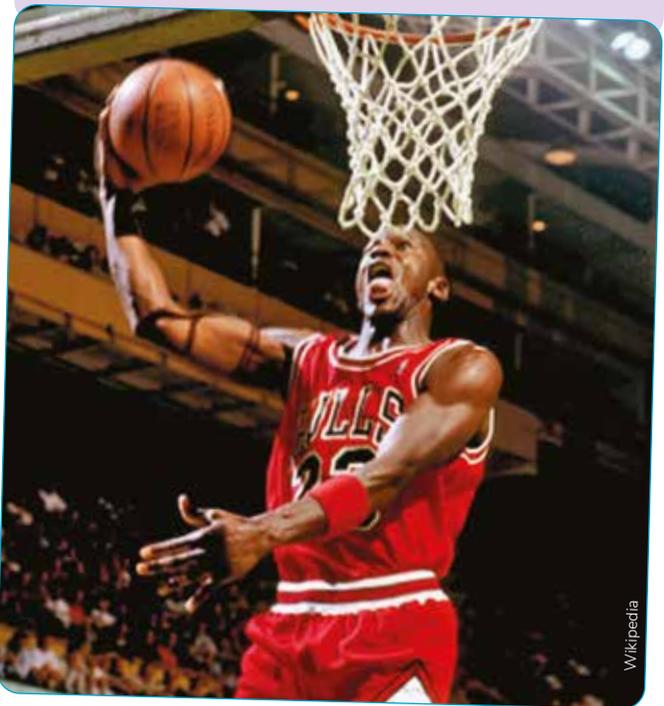
Adapted from: <https://www.sportsrec.com/6657680/parts-of-the-basketball-court>

Exercise 3. Pair work. With a partner, ask and answer these questions.

- What could Michael Jordan do that made him an amazing basketball player?
- Does the attitude of a player in a game make a difference in the result of the game? Why?
- When you play a sport, what attitude should you have?

Interesting fact

Michael Jordan is a living legend. Every time he played, the audience knew something great would happen. He made his team, the Chicago Bulls, win six NBA championships and won the Most Valuable Player award five times.



Wikipedia

Vocabulary

NBA. National Basketball Association (in the United States)

attitude. the way you feel or act

achieve. get the result that you want

legend. a person that inspires others

Oral Communication

What sports do you like?



Exercise 1. Individual work. You have three minutes to go around the class and ask as many students as you can this: What sports do you like?

Exercise 2. Individual work. After three minutes, go back to your seats. Share with the rest of the class what some of your friends answered.

Exercise 3. Individual work. Listen to two students, Juan and Adriana, talking about the types of sports they like.



Audio

Listen to the dialogue.

Exercise 4. With a partner, make a list of all of the words related to sports that you can. You have one minute to make the list. Your teacher will tell you to “start” and “stop”. When you finish, put your pencil down and put your hands in the air.



Pronunciation

Tip

The “t” at the beginning of a word is pronounced with a /t/ sound like ten or tell.

The “t” between vowels, as in “hitting”, is pronounced almost like a Spanish /r/, as in *paro*, with a little flap of the tongue.



Audio

Listen to the dialogue.

Exercise 5. Individual work. Listen to the audio and pronounce the words in the sentences correctly.

- What a pretty day!
- Is that a new computer?
- Put some butter on your toast.
- Were you waiting for me for a long time?

Exercise 6. Pair work. Choose three words from the list above to make short sentences. Your partner should show “thumbs up” or “thumbs down” if you pronounce the word correctly. Ask your teacher for help if you need it.

Reading

What do you know about archery?

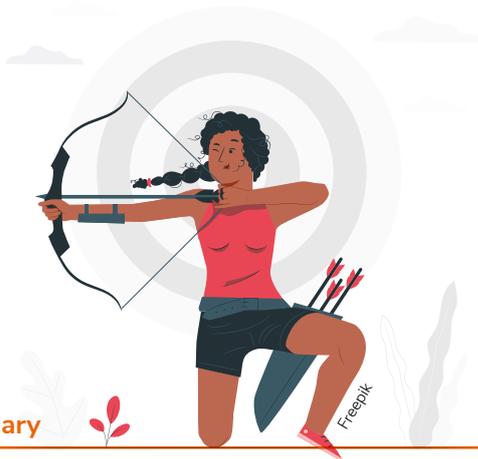
Hit That Target!



Exercise 1. Individual work. Look at the photo and answer these questions.

- Who is the man in the photo?
- Where is he?
- What is he doing?
- What do you know about **archery**?

Exercise 2. Pair work. Study the vocabulary.



Vocabulary

archery. the sport of shooting with a bow and some arrows

bow. a weapon to shoot arrows

arrow. long thin sticks with a sharp point, used for hunting

firearms. rifles and guns

target. something to shoot at

Exercise 3. Pair work. Match the words in the text with these images.



a. Target

b. Bow

c. Arrows

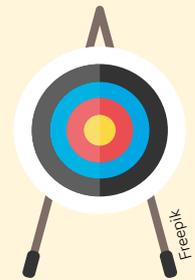
d. Archery

e. Firearms

Archery

Bows and arrows were used a long time ago for hunting and for combat. When **firearms** appeared, bows and arrows disappeared in most cultures.

However, in some South American Amazon tribes, bows and arrows are still used to hunt. Sometimes, they even use the bows and arrows to protect the Amazon rainforest from people who want to cut its trees. An indigenous community in northern Brazil has organized a group of “Forest Guardians” to protect their trees. In many other countries, people use bows and arrows in a sport called archery. The goal is to put the arrows in the center of a **target**.



Exercise 4. Pair work. Choose five important words, called “key words,” from the text. Make a list. Then, share your list with a partner and explain why those words are important in the text.

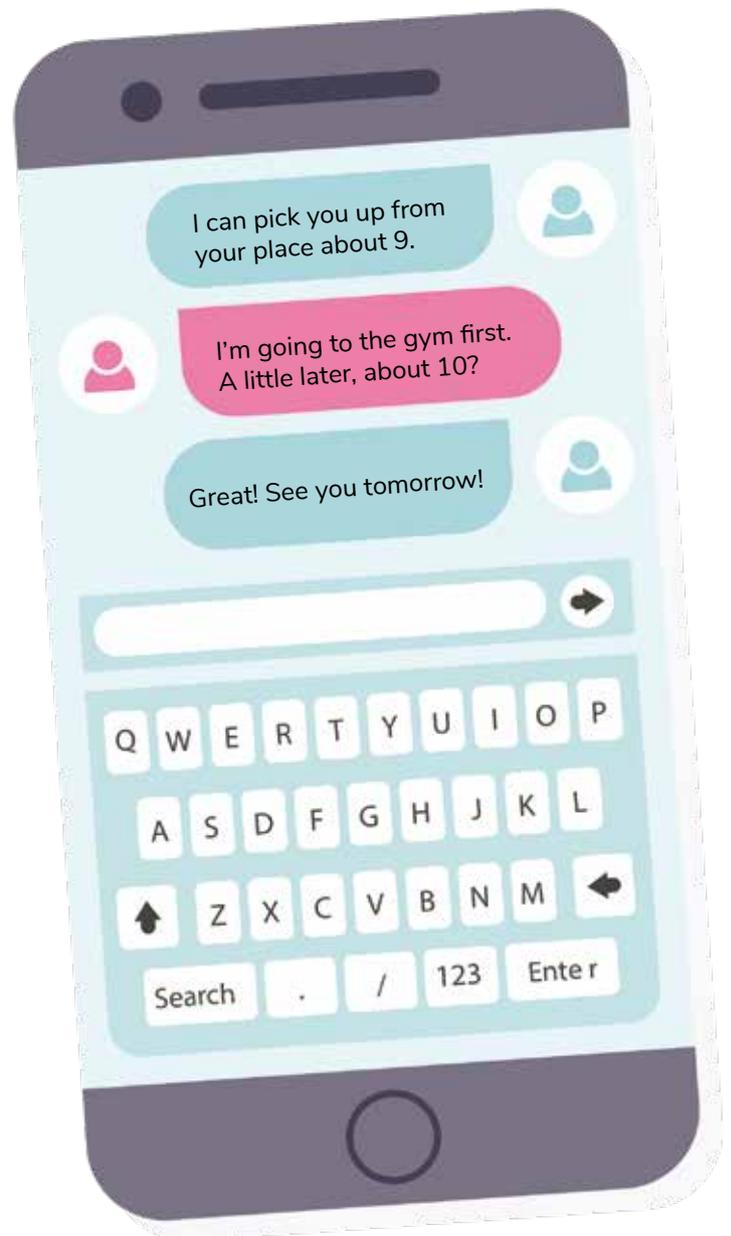
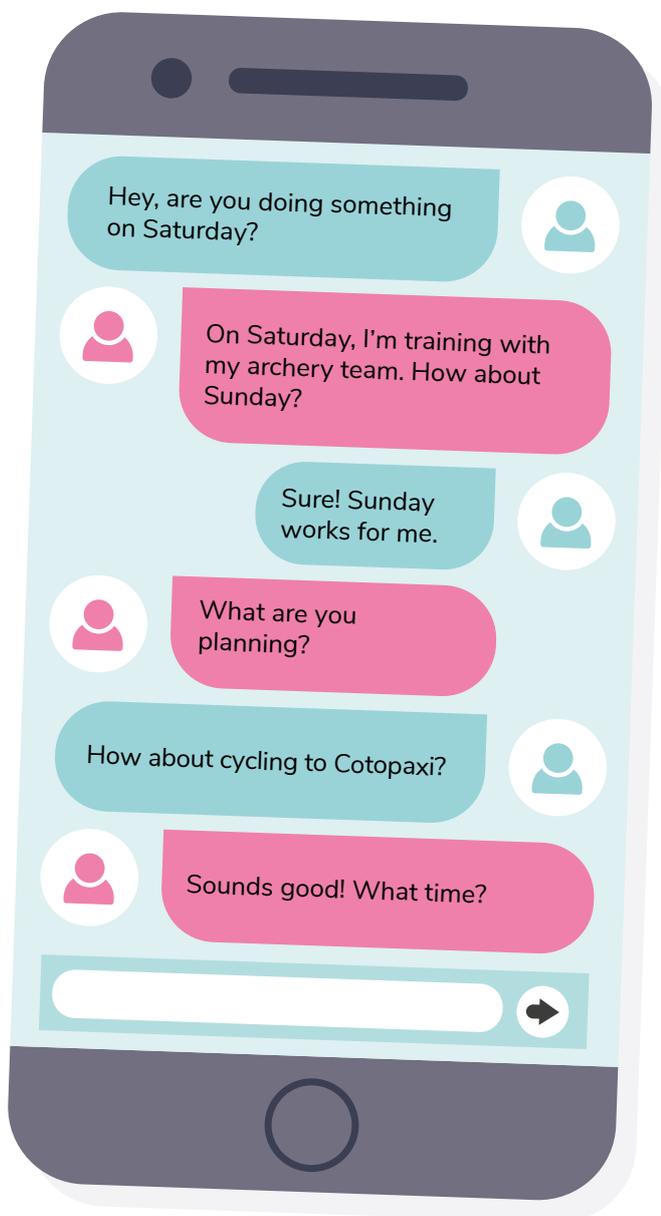
Writing

How can I send a message to make plans?

Whatsapp

Exercise 1. It is very common to make plans on WhatsApp, Messenger, or other apps. Read this WhatsApp conversation.

Exercise 2. Pair work. Write a WhatsApp message similar to this one.



Tip

Tips for your WhatsApp conversation

- Use the present progressive for future plans.
- Use these phrase to make suggestions: "How about + verb + ing...?"
- If you say no to something, make another suggestion instead.

Assessment

Listening



Audio

Listen to the dialogue.

Listen to the audio and answer the questions below.

a. Do children prefer to watch TV or play sports?

b. What do sports do for your health?

c. What's the connection between children who play sports and friends?

Speaking

Pair work. Take turns to answer these questions.

- Do you like to play sports?
- How often do you play sports?
- What is your favorite sport?
- Is playing sports healthy?
- What are two new things that you learned about sports in this module?

Freepik



Grammar

Individual work. Write the correct form of the verb for each sentence.

- He (train) for the next championship. _____
- How about (come) to the soccer game next week? _____
- They (play) soccer on Sundays. _____
- I (take) archery classes next month. _____
- She (train) for the next soccer game. _____

Reading

1. Individual work. Read the text below about Roger Federer.

Roger Federer

Roger Federer is a tennis player. He was born on August 8, 1981, in Switzerland. Roger Federer started playing tennis when he was eight. When he was 11, he was one of the top three junior tennis players in Switzerland. At age 12, he decided to focus all his efforts only on tennis because he felt he was very good at it. By the age of 14, he played two or three tournaments per month and practiced for about six hours a week. He often imitated other professional players to improve his technique. At the age of 14, Federer became the national junior champion in Switzerland. In 1998, Federer won the junior Orange Bowl and the Wimbledon title. He was recognized as the Tennis Champion of the Year.



2. Individual work. Complete the chart with information from the text:

Information from the text	Roger Federer's age
One of the top 3 tennis players	_____
All his efforts focused on tennis	_____
Played 2 to 3 tournaments per month	_____
National junior champion	_____
Won the Wimbledon title	_____

Speaking

In small groups of 3 or 4 answer these questions.

- Do you think his strategies were useful? Why? Why not?
- What other strategies, or plans, do you use when you want to become better at something?

I'm completing this self-evaluation based on what I learned in the module.

Self-evaluation

Reflections	I check ✓ the box that most applies to me			
	I do it very well.	I do it somewhat well.	I can improve.	I can't do it without help.
I can use vocabulary related to different types of sports and sport events.				
I can use the present progressive tense to talk about future plans.				

Communication and Cultural Awareness



Social Studies

What do you think sports in ancient Greece were like?



Freepik



Wikipedia

Exercise 1. Pair work. Take turns answering these questions.

- How does your day start?
- What do you do after?
- What do you do every day?

Exercise 2. Pair work. Study the vocabulary below before you read the text. Test each other.

Interesting fact

Greeks and Romans did not use soap to clean their bodies; instead they used olive oil. Someone collected the small pieces of skin from the body after they cleaned themselves to sell them as medicine on the market. People paid a lot of money for them because they were from a great athlete.

Vocabulary

nude. without clothes

discus. a heavy round object that is thrown in field games

mind. what we think with; brain

Exercise 3. This is one day in the life of a Greek athlete many years ago. Read it and then do the activity below.

Athletes in Ancient Greece

My day starts very early. First, I wake up earlier than many other people and I eat a mostly vegetarian diet, and occasionally some meat. After breakfast, I get undressed, because in Greece almost all sports are done **nude**.

I'm a pentathlete so I need to train very hard to throw the **discus** and practice for long jumping. I need to become excellent in many areas of my life because it's good for me, my city, and for the gods. In the stadium I run and do gymnastics.

After I train, I clean myself. I don't use soap. I use olive oil. Olive oil picks up all the dry, dead skin, dirt, and sweat. Then I get ready to get in a bath and relax in the water. After the bath, I put some perfume on my body.

Finally, I'm ready to train my **mind**. Some older men come to test me in mathematics, literature, philosophy, and in the use of language.

Adapted from: <https://www.thegreatcoursesdaily.com/games-of-ancient-greece/>

Exercise 4. Group work. The Greeks believed that becoming excellent in many areas of your life was good for you and your city. In small groups of 4-5 students, discuss the following activities.

- List two or three things that you are good at (academics, being a good friend, basketball, being generous).
- How could your city or town improve if you are excellent in each area on your list?

Oral Communication

Do you like poems?

Be a Poet!



Freeplik



Audio
Listen to the dialogue.

Exercise 1. Look at these words and put them in the right place to complete this short poem about sports. This poem is called a **cinquain**, because it has five lines.

- soccer
- sport
- competitive
- running
- exciting
- shooting
- dribbling

1st line: one word for the topic

2nd line: two words (feelings related to the topic).

3rd line: three words (activities related to the sport)

4th line: four words (feelings related to the topic).

5th line: one word (summary of the poem).

Share your poem with your partner.

Exercise 2. Listen to a short sports poem. Write down the poem as you listen to it.



Audio
Listen to the dialogue.

1st line:

2nd line:

3rd line:

4th line:

5th line:

Exercise 3. Pair work. Write your own sports cinquain. When you finish it, you can decorate it. Share your poem with the rest of the class.

1st line:

2nd line:

3rd line:

4th line:

5th line:



Vocabulary

cinquain. a five-line poem

shoot. throw a ball to make a goal

dribble. moving the ball in repeated bounces or kicks

Reading

Do you know what yoga is?

Bend and Squat



Yoga is a group of physical and mental exercises. It comes from India. It is useful to exercise control over the body and mind.

Exercise 1. Study the vocabulary below.

Vocabulary

lie. to be in a horizontal position

bend. curve your body down

knees. the middle part of the leg that lets your leg bend

lift. move something up

clasp. hold a person firmly

raise. move something to a higher position

squat. bend your knees to get closer to the ground

thighs. the part of your body above the knee

lean. move your body to one side

Exercise 2. Your teacher will read the instructions of some poses to you. Try to do the pose they are describing.

Pose 1: Bridge Pose

1. Lie on the floor. Bend your knees and set your feet on the floor.
2. Lift your bottom off the floor. Clasp the hands below your pelvis.
3. Stay in the pose anywhere from 30 seconds to 1 minute.



Pose 2: Chair Pose

1. Inhale and raise your arms.
2. Exhale and bend your knees.
3. Stay for 30 seconds to a minute.
4. Release the pose.



Pose 3: Squat pose

1. Squat with your feet open.
2. Separate your thighs wider than your torso.
3. Exhaling, lean your torso forward a little bit.
4. Press your elbows against your knees.
5. Hold the position for 30 seconds to 1 minute; then inhale, and stand up.



Exercise 3. Choose a pose; read it to your partner. He or she will perform the actions.

Writing

Do you like yoga?

Be a Yoga Teacher



Exercise 1. Pair work. Before starting this activity, review the vocabulary.

Writing task

Exercise 2. Group work. In groups of 4-5 students, choose a pose that you want to write instructions for.

- Step 1:** Using the vocabulary you have learned write a set of instructions. Check the tip box, and use connectors in your instructions.
- Step 2:** Read the instructions to another group of students. They will do the pose. If the pose is not correct, review your instructions.
- Step 3:** Another group will tell your group what to do. Follow their instructions and do the pose.

Tip

To give instructions, you can use connectors of sequence. These connectors show the order in which things happen. The most common ones are: first, then, next, after that, to finish, to conclude.

Example: The Chair Pose

- a. First, inhale and raise your arms.
- b. Next, exhale and bend your knees.
- c. Then, hold the pose for 30 seconds to a minute.
- d. Finally, **release** the pose.

Vocabulary

release. stop holding something or someone

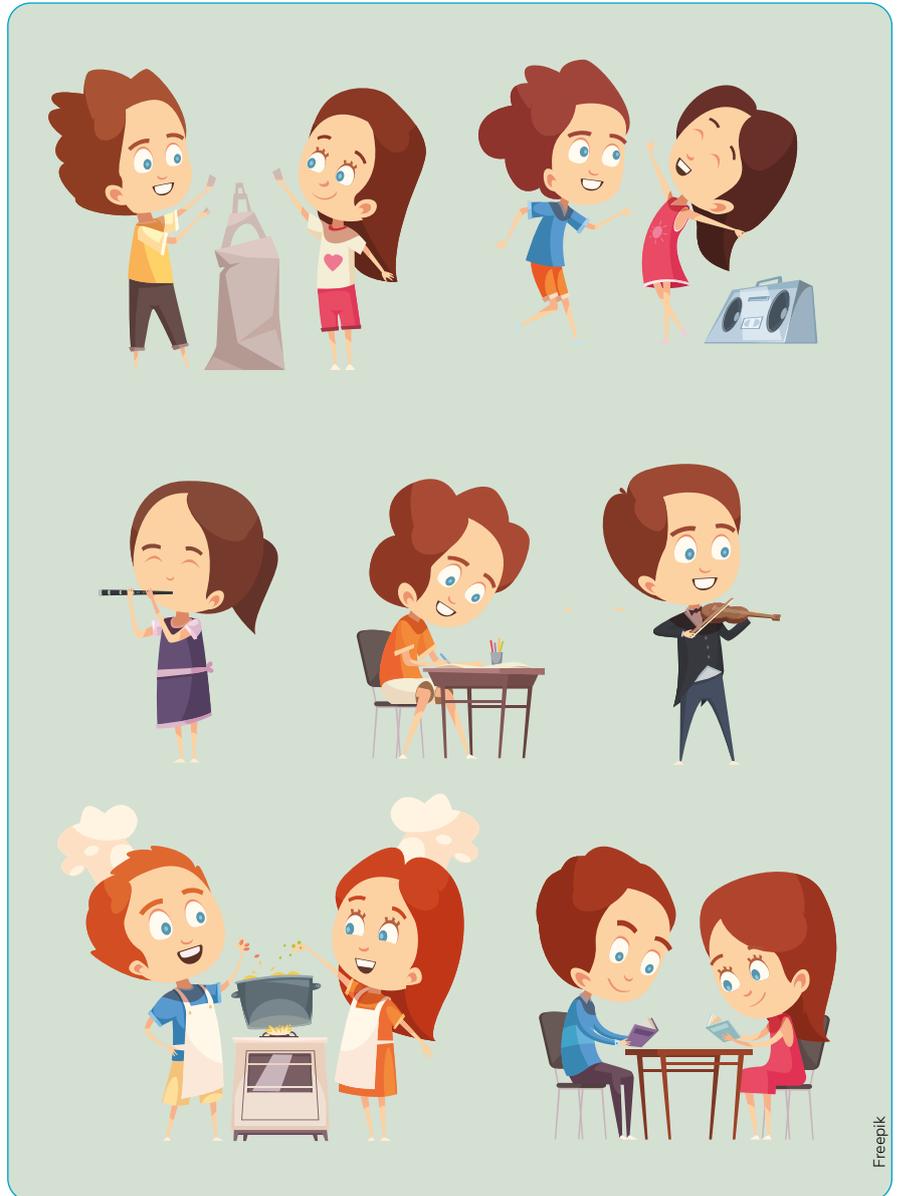
Oral Communication

What do you like doing in your free time?

Hobbies

Exercise 1. Individual work.
Read the list below of the most popular hobbies.

- Going to movies
- Playing computer games
- Gardening
- Doing exercise
- Listening to music
- Team sports
- Shopping
- Watching sports
- Bicycling
- Playing cards
- Cooking
- Eating out
- Swimming
- Camping
- Writing
- Painting
- Running
- Dancing
- Traveling
- Playing music
- Playing pool



Exercise 2. Class game. Who likes _____?

- Make a list of all of the hobbies in your notebook.
- Then, ask different classmates if he/she likes X. You can say: "Do you like?"
- Write their name next to that hobby. You can only use the same name twice.
- All of the class stands up and goes around asking at the same time!
- The first one to have a name next to each one of the hobbies wins!



Assessment

Listening

Individual work. Listen to a short dialogue about hobbies at school. Listen two or three times to get the details you need to answer these questions.

- a. What hobby does Dora like? _____
- b. What hobby does Mateo like? _____
- c. Are they going to the same club? _____
- d. What club are they joining? _____



Speaking

Pair work. Take turns to answer these questions.

- a. What did the Greeks use to clean their bodies?
- b. What sport do you practice?
- c. Why is it important to practice sports?
- d. What other things can you do to stay healthy?
- e. What hobbies do you know? Name two.

Reading

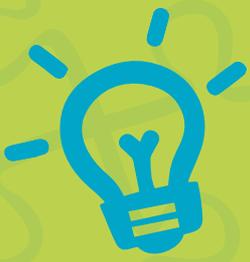
Individual work. Read this paragraph about a famous Greek athlete. Then, answer these questions with **True (T)** or **False (F)**.

Theagenes of Thasos

Theagenes of Thasos, Greece, was the first athlete to win a prize in both boxing and running. During a competition in the city of Argos, he also won a crown as a long distance runner. For over 20 years there was no one better than he was. People remembered him even after he died. They built a statue of him for the city. According to a legend, if someone tried to damage Theagenes statue, it would fall on the person and crush him to death.



- a. Theagenes won prizes in three different competitions.
- b. There was no one better than him for more than 20 years.
- c. Theagenes was crushed to death.



Project

Create a new sport

In this module you have learned about the importance of playing sports. Now, we are going to create a new sport to play! Think about some ideas for your new sport with your classmates.

Here are some questions to think about:

- What equipment do you need to play the sport?
- How do you score in this new sport?
- How many players are on each team?
- Where can you play this sport?
- Who wins?
- What are two rules?
- What's the name of the sport?

Instructions

Step 1. Plan your sport in groups of 3-4 students.

Step 2. Write down your ideas to the question in the box.

Step 3. Practice explaining your sport to your group.

Step 4. Now choose someone from your group to explain your sport to the class.

Step 5. Present your explanation to the class and vote for the sport you like the best.

