





# CULTURE

## THE PARALYMPIC GAMES

- 1** In pairs, discuss the questions with your partner.
  - 1** Do you like doing sports? What sports do you do?
  - 2** Do you like watching sports on TV? What sports do you watch?
  - 3** Do you usually watch the Olympic Games and the Paralympic Games?

**2** Read the text in boxes 1-6 and match them to the sports in the photos. Write *SV* (sitting volleyball) or *WR* (wheelchair rugby).





Opening ceremony



Closing ceremony

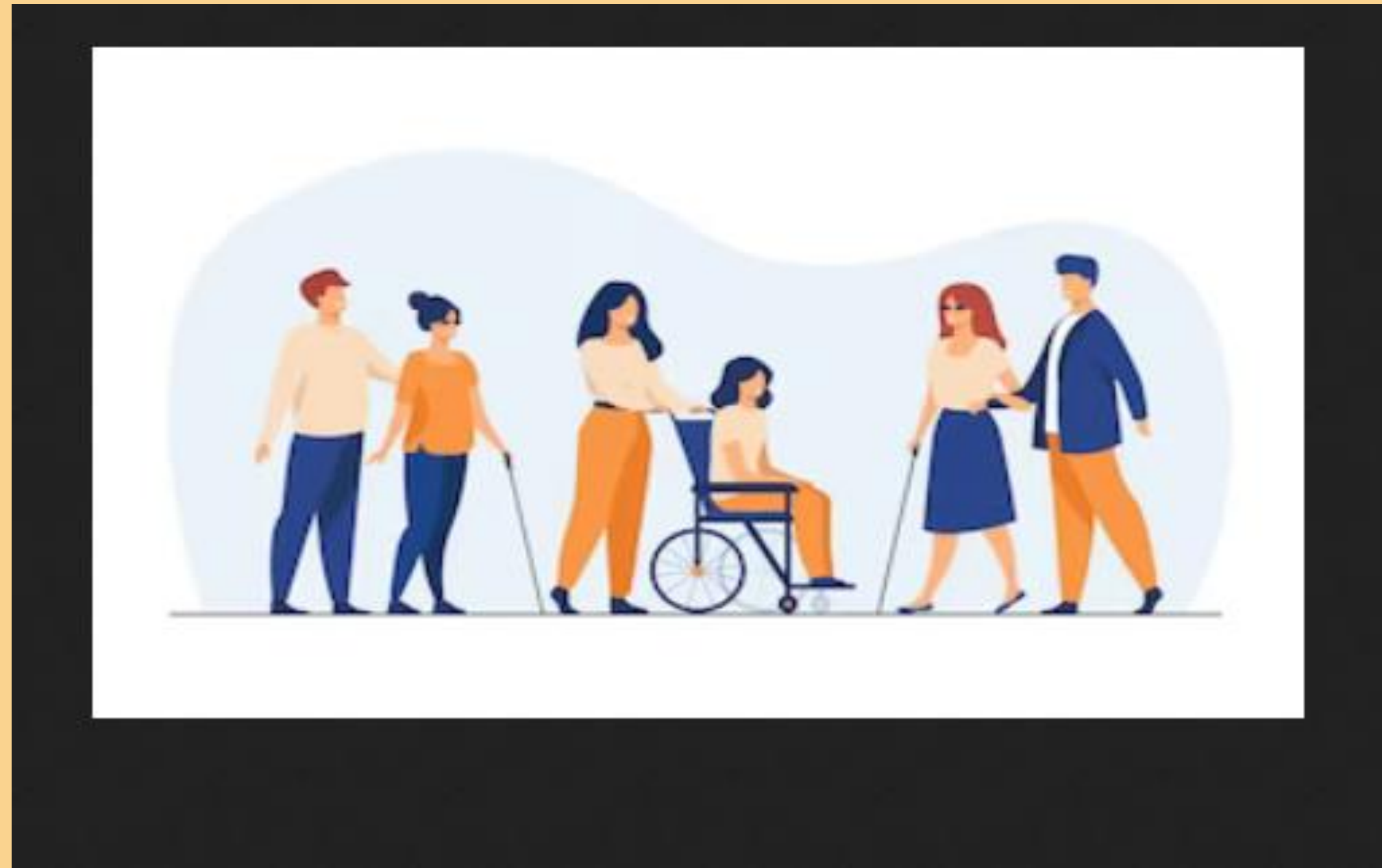


It took place in Iran.





This birthday party **held** at home.



**Physical disabilities**

# Competition

vector illustration





popular



Indoor court



carry

The **International Paralympic Committee** website ([www.paralympic.org](http://www.paralympic.org)) tells us these facts:

**First official Paralympic Games:** 1960. They were held in Rome, Italy and there was a special opening and closing ceremony.

**Number of sports:** Around 25

**Celebrated:** Every two years. There are summer Games and winter Games.



Paralympic  
**SPORTS**



# Paralympic SPORTS

The Paralympic Games take place every two years. There are winter Games and summer Games.

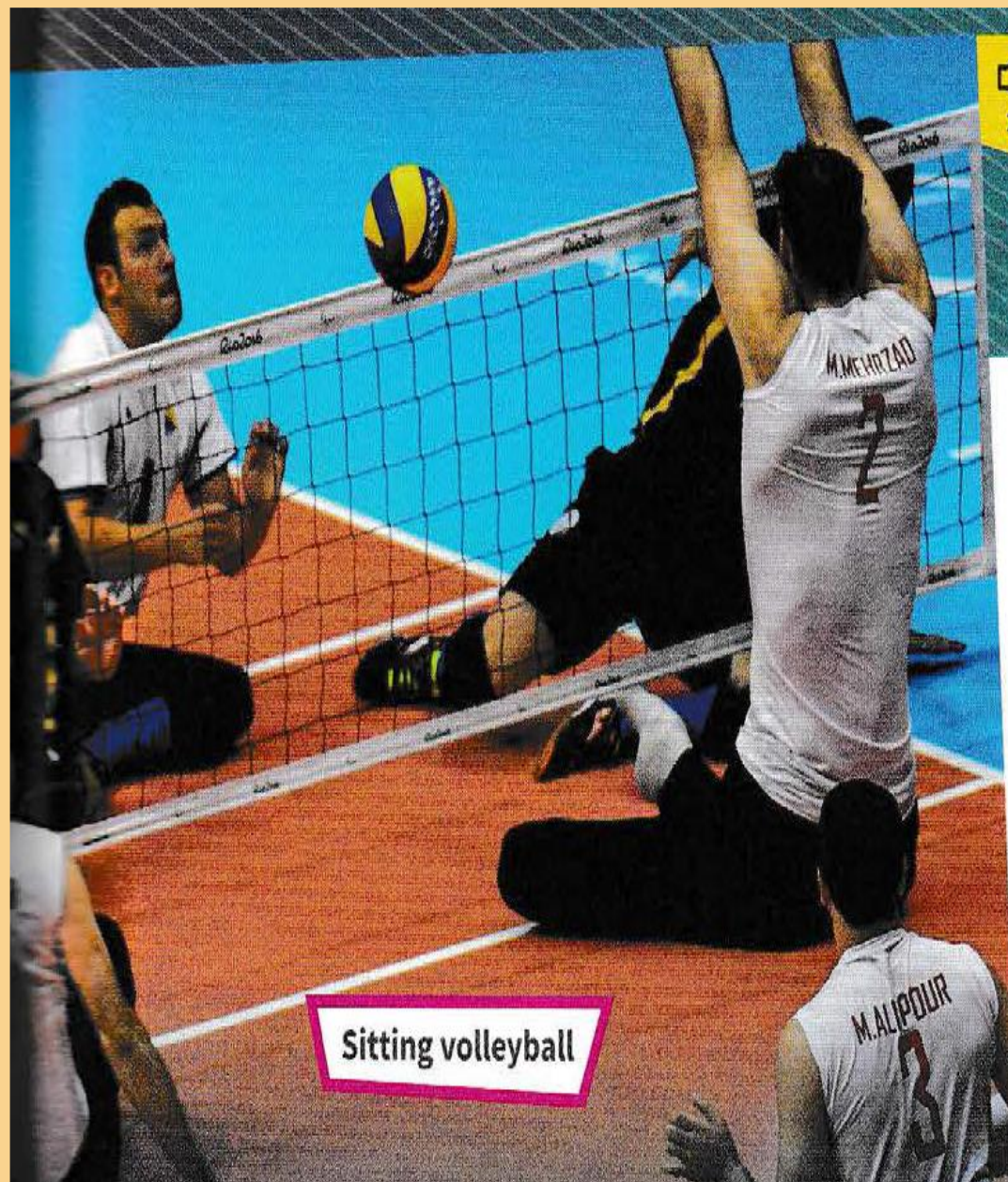
Athletes with physical disabilities from different countries compete for gold, silver and bronze medals.

The Paralympic Games have a lot of different competitions for a lot of different sports. There are 22 sports in the summer Games and five sports in the winter Games.

Here's a description of two popular sports played in the Paralympic Games.







1

*WR* You play this sport on an indoor court. **Players** are in **wheelchairs**. They need a ball. They pass the ball from one person to another.

..... You play this sport on a court inside. Players sit on the floor. They need a net and a ball. Teams need to hit the ball over the net in three turns using their arms.

2

3

..... Each team has six players on the **court**. Each team is on a different side of the net.



..... There are 12 players on a team, but there are only four players on the court for each team at one time. For a goal, the team carries the ball over the opposite team's line and two wheels need to cross the line.

4

5

..... The net is lower than in the Olympic version. In the Olympic version, the players stand.

..... The indoor court is smaller than in the game played outside. It is the same size as a basketball court. The **goal lines** are at the far ends of the court.

6



### **TALKING POINTS**

Which sport do you like best – sitting volleyball or wheelchair rugby. Why?





**5**

Listen to an interview with Martha Dirksen about a Paralympic sport. What sport does she do?



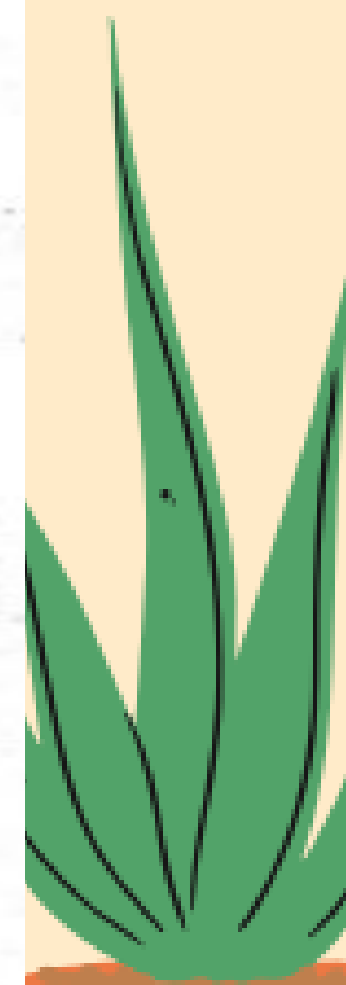
Wheelchair  
basketball

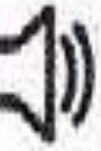


Wheelchair  
tennis



Wheelchair  
rugby





23

## 6 Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 How old is Martha?
- 2 Where is the court?
- 3 What does she want to be in one day?
- 4 What has her sports hero got?
- 5 Where is David Wagner from?
- 6 Does Martha play tennis on Tuesdays?
- 7 Does Martha rest at weekends?



# PROJECT

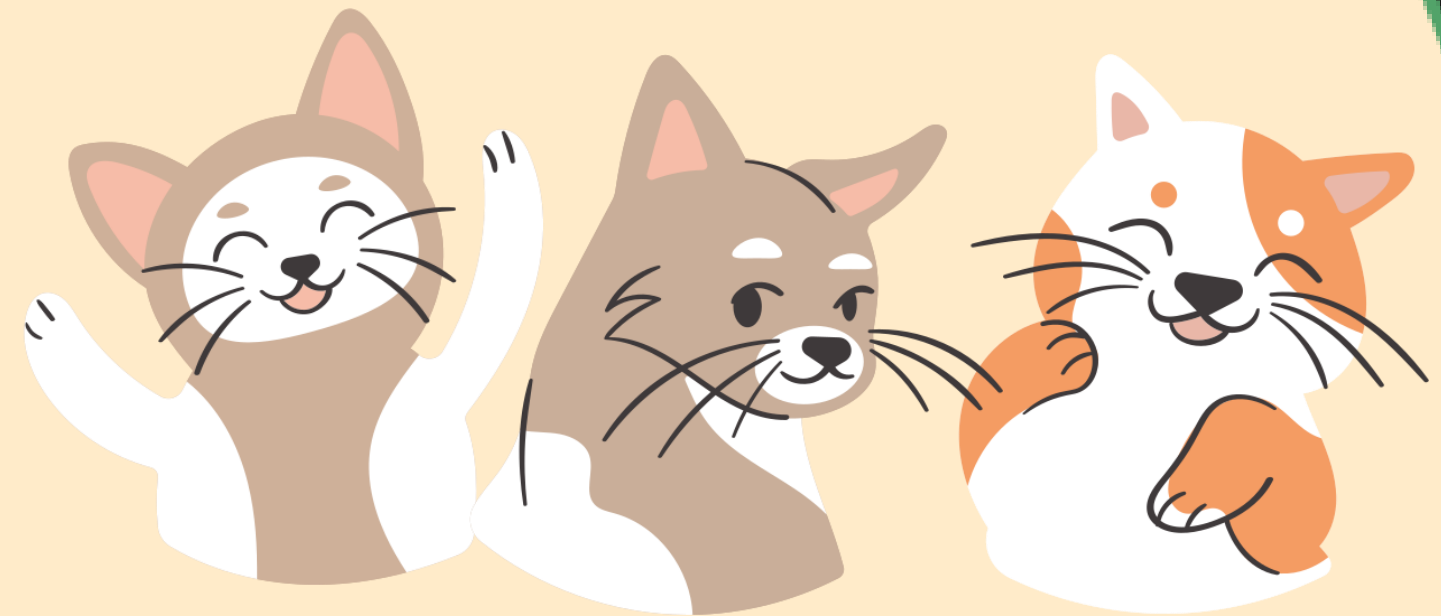
## *An interview*

Imagine you work for a radio station. In pairs, write interview questions to ask a Paralympic athlete.

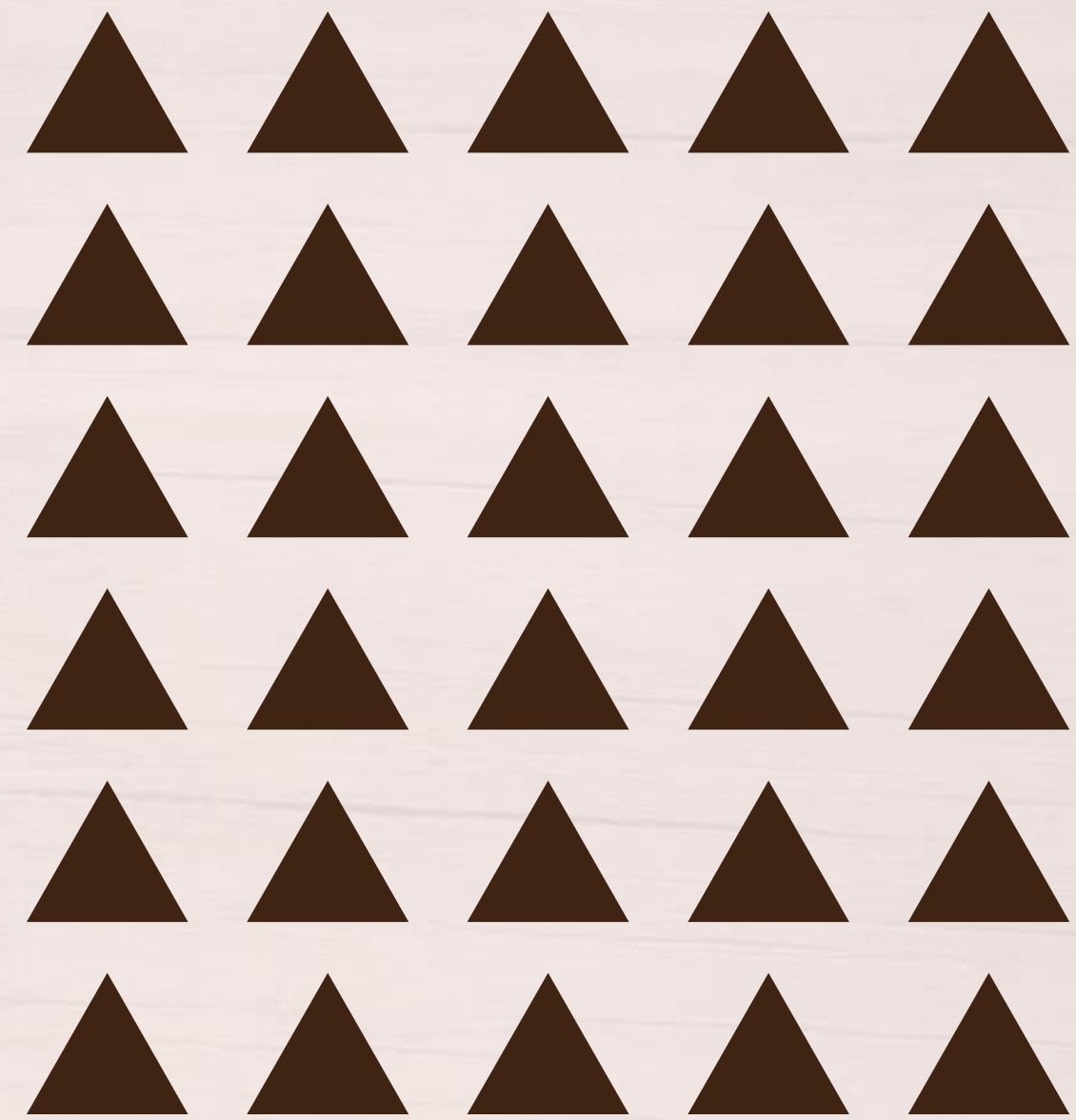
- Find out:
  - Their name.
  - What sport they do.
  - Where they are from.
  - How many medals they have.
- Write three questions you can ask the athlete.
- Find information on a Paralympic athlete. Answer the questions.
- Tell the class what you found out.



Prospect



# To be verbs



Are you good girl for your mum?  
Is your sister neat or messy?





# 'TO BE' WITH SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

**TO BE**  
( am, is, are )

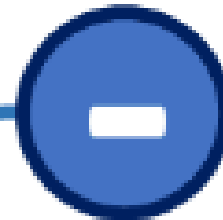


## WITH POSITIVE SENTENCES

( SUBJECT + TO BE ( AM / IS / ARE ) + ... )

- I am ( I'm ) sick.
- You are ( You're ) a policeman.
- She is ( She's ) lucky.
- We are ( We're ) at school.

English Study Page



## WITH NEGATIVE SENTENCES

( SUBJECT + TO BE ( AM / IS / ARE ) + NOT + ... )

- I am not ( I'm not ) sick.
- You are not ( aren't ) a policeman.
- She is not ( isn't ) lucky.
- We are not ( aren't ) at school.

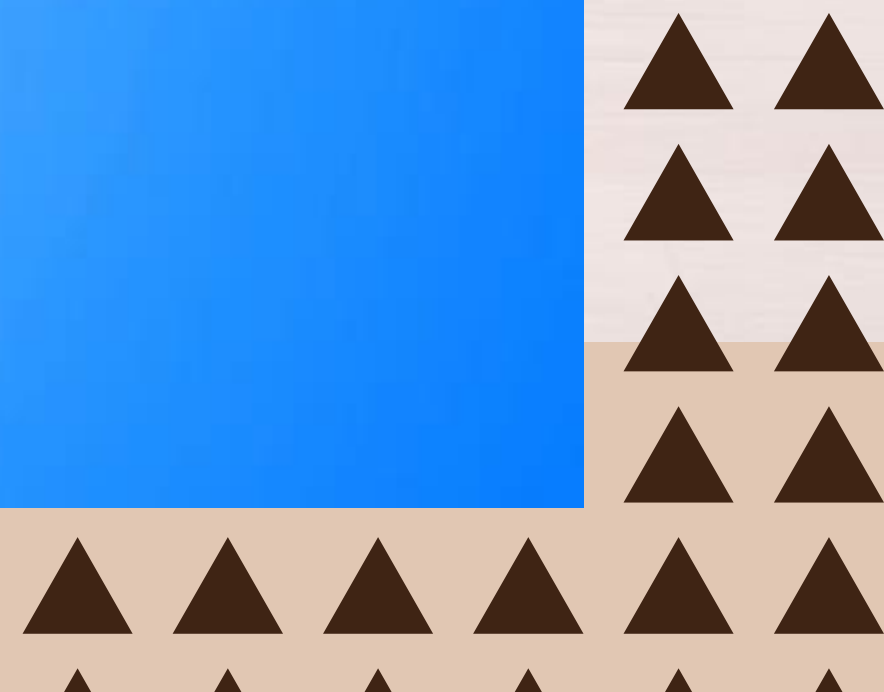
English Study Page



## WITH QUESTIONS SENTENCES

( TO BE ( AM / IS / ARE ) + NOT + SUBJECT + ... )

- Am I sick? / Am I not sick?
- Are you a policemen? / Aren't you a policeman?
- Is she lucky? / Isn't she lucky?
- Are we at school? / Aren't we at school?



# Grammar

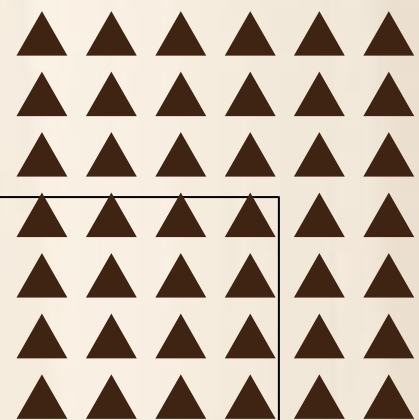
Look at the tables below and listen to your teacher's explanations.

Affirmative		
I	am	happy.
He She	is	
We You They	are	

Ali **is** clever.  
It **is** red.  
Zahra and Nadia **are** generous.

Question		
Am	I	careful?
Is	he she	
Are	we you they	

I **am not** talkative.  
He **is not** shy.  
They **are not** rude.



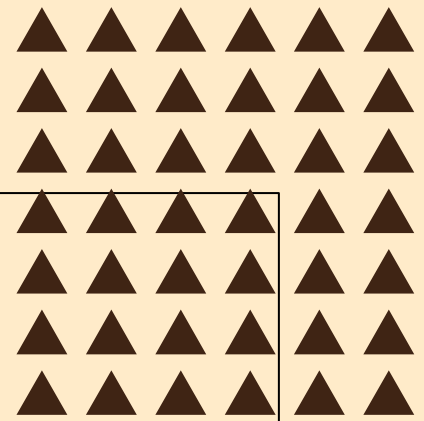
## Unscramble sentences

1-am-I- tidy-am. +

2-are-?-They-talkative

3-is-she-cruel-not

4-He-hardworking-is



There	is	an	eraser	in the classroom.
		a one	computer	
	are	two three many some	students	

Is there an apple on the table? Yes there is.

There aren't/are not many tourists in this city.

## See also

I **am** a teacher. = I'm a teacher.

He **is** polite. = He's polite.

It **is** cold. = It's cold.

We **are** Iranian. = We're Iranian.

You **are** students. = You're students.

They **are** hard-working. = They're hard-working.

I'm **not** talkative.

He's **not** shy. = He **isn't** shy.

They're **not** rude. = They **aren't** rude.

## Find it

Find and underline "to be" verbs in the passage below.

I'm Mohsen. This is my classroom. There are 25 students in my class. I have a lot of friends. My best friend is Vahid. He's a good student. He is helpful and hard-working, but he is not very careful. He usually forgets important things. It's a big problem.



## Tell Your Classmates

Tell your classmates five things about you and your family members.

Example: My sister is really kind.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



# Listening, Reading and Writing



A

Listen to the conversation and fill out the table below.



Name

.....

Personality

.....

.....

.....

B

Listen to the audio and answer the questions below.

1. What's Iran like?

Iran is a ...|..... country.

2. What are Iranian people like?

Iranian people are....., ....., ..... and .....





## Reading, Speaking, Listening and Writing

Read the following questions on card (A). Then ask your classmates and write their answers on card (B).

### Card A

#### Question

Are you brave?

Is your brother talkative?

Are your family members neat?

Who is brave?

Who is friendly?

What's your father like?

### Card B

#### Answer

.....

.....

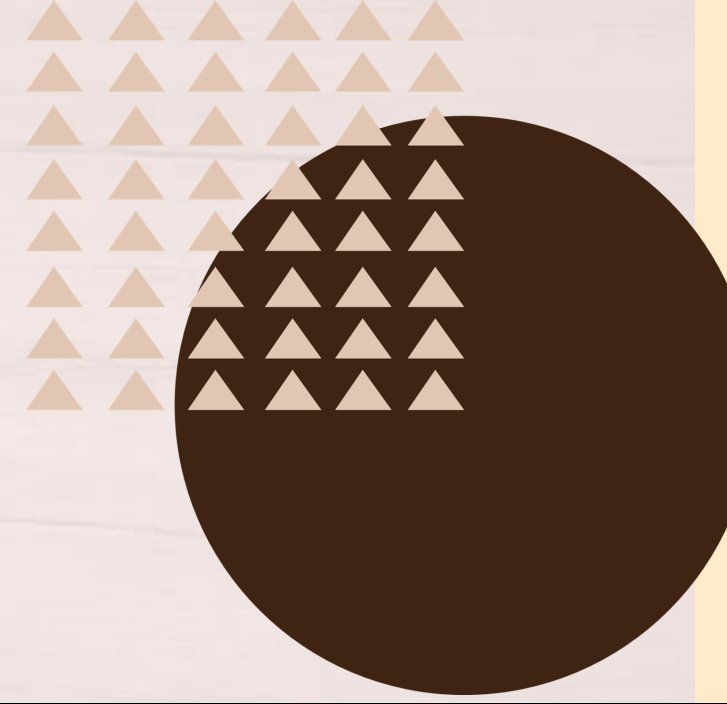
.....

.....

.....

.....

Write sentences about your family members



## UNIT 2

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS AND PRESENT SIMPLE

➤➤ **SEE GRAMMAR REFERENCE, STARTER, PRESENT SIMPLE PAGE 138**

### Present continuous

<b>Positive</b>	<b>I'm (am) waking up.</b> <b>You/We/They're (are) getting dressed.</b> <b>He/She/It's (is) eating breakfast.</b>
<b>Negative</b>	<b>I'm (am) not brushing my hair.</b> <b>You/We/They aren't (are not) going to school. (or You/We/They're not going to school.)</b> <b>He/She/It isn't (is not) helping. (or He/She/ It's not helping.)</b>
<b>Questions</b>	<b>Am I eating lunch?</b> <b>Are you/we/they making breakfast?</b> <b>Is he/she/it drinking hot chocolate?</b>
<b>Short answers</b>	<b>Yes, I am.</b> <b>No, I'm not.</b> <b>Yes, you/we/they are.</b> <b>No, you/we/they aren't. (or you/we/they're not.)</b> <b>Yes, he/she/it is.</b> <b>No, he/she/it isn't. (or he/she/it's not.)</b>

## SPELLING: *-ING* FORM

### Present continuous

most verbs add <i>-ing</i>	<i>go</i> → <i>going</i> <i>brush</i> → <i>brushing</i> <i>eat</i> → <i>eating</i>
verbs ending in <i>-e</i> : remove <i>-e</i> and add <i>-ing</i>	<i>wake</i> → <i>waking</i> <i>have</i> → <i>having</i>
verbs ending in <i>-ie</i> : change the <i>-ie</i> to <i>-y</i> and add <i>-ing</i>	<i>lie</i> → <i>lying</i>
one-syllable verbs ending in a consonant + a vowel + a consonant (except <i>w</i> , <i>x</i> or <i>y</i> ): double the consonant and add <i>-ing</i>	<i>get dressed</i> → <i>getting dressed</i> <i>shop</i> → <i>shopping</i>
two-syllable verbs ending in a stressed vowel + a consonant: double the consonant and add <i>-ing</i>	<i>begin</i> → <i>beginning</i> ( <b>but</b> <i>open</i> → <i>opening</i> )
In British English, we double the final <i>l</i> in <i>travel</i> .	<i>travel</i> → <i>travelling</i> (American English: <i>travel</i> → <i>traveling</i> )

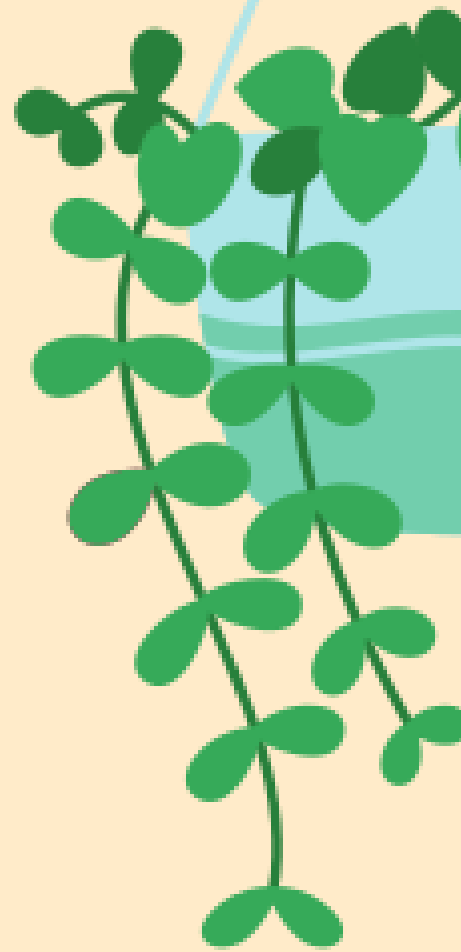
We use:

- the **present simple** to talk about things we do often or every day. We often use it with frequency adverbs such as *often, usually always and never*.

*We often eat salad in the summer.*

- the **present continuous** to talk about things we're doing now or at the moment. We often use it with words such as *now, at the moment and today*.

*I'm preparing my school bag at the moment.*





## Practice

**1** Write complete sentences in the present continuous.

**0** My brother / make sandwiches at the moment.  
*My brother's making sandwiches at the moment.*

**1** We / serve dinner now.

**2** I / not going to school this morning.

**3** What / you make?

**4** My friends / not go cycling at the moment.

**5** your best friend / sit next to you?



**2** Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1** We *never eat / 're never eating* dinner at a restaurant.
- 2** I *go / 'm going* swimming after school every day.
- 3** Shh! My baby brother *sleeps / 's sleeping* at the moment.
- 4** What *do you usually have / are you usually having* for breakfast?
- 5** Are you *watch / watching* TV now? No, *I'm not / it isn't*.
- 6** My mum *doesn't work / isn't working* today. She's on holiday.
- 7** We *always go / are always going* to school by bus.

**3** Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

**1** For breakfast, I often .....

**2** My friends and I sometimes .....  
..... after school.

**3** At the moment, my best friend .....

**4** I'm .....  
..... and shoes today.

**5** On Friday afternoon, I usually .....

**6** I ..... now.





