Al-Balqa Applied English (2)



Second Edition

LANGUAGE CENTER

UNIT 6

Al-Balqa Applied University

Balqa Applied English 2

Unit 6

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"Desire is the most important factor in the success of any athlete."

- Willie Shoemaker

Learning Objectives

1. Use conditional sentences correctly.
2. Distinguish between first, second and third conditionals.
3. Comprehend reading passages.
4. Write an essay.
5. Practice conversation using the vocabulary from word list.
6. Expands students' vocabulary by introducing them to different words that sound the same but have distinct meanings.
7. helps students develop a deeper understanding of word usage and expand their repertoire of words and expressions.
8. Allows students to differentiate between words that sound alike but have different meanings. By understanding the subtle nuances in meaning, students can choose the correct word for a given context, avoiding confusion and potential miscommunication.
9. Students can learn to recognize and correctly spell homophones, enhancing their overall writing skills.

Vocabulary

Activity 1
Write It!

Matching Synonyms

deal with	**quick**	**harmful**	**speed**
pretend	**hurt**	**fall down**	**emphasize**

Words	Synonyms
collapse	
settle	
insist	
rapid	
injurious	
rate	
fake	
injure	

Activity 2
Write definitions

Match the words with their definitions :

decent team court standard ancient

a set of players who form one side in a game or sport	
a thing used to measure or judge something else	
belonging to a period of history that is thousands of years in the past	
honest and fair	
a place where games such as tennis are played	

Activity 3 Write It!

Fill in the Blanks

stuffed	decent	standards	insisted
collapsed	deliberately	rate	

1. He_____that he was innocent.
2. The train moved at a great _____.
3. He_____ the paper into his pocket.
4. The player _____the minute his team won the game.
5. He_____lied to his coach.
6. My coach is a_____ person. He always tells the truth.
7. The new employees should be up to the_____.

Reading

"I went to a fight the other night, and a hockey game broke out."
- Rodney Dangerfield

Activity 1
True or False
Adapting

Adapting

Lucas, a senior in high school, played basketball since he was a young boy. Even today, he loves basketball. Throughout the years, this sport provided him with a positive outlet for his energy. At times life can be challenging, but it's how we adapt to those challenges that often determines how rewarding our lives will be. Lucas stands as one example of a courageous young man who learned to deal with unexpected turns and make the best of his life.

One day, after playing basketball, Lucas had a routine medical checkup. Much to his amazement, his physician told him that he had a heart condition. Lucas was afraid that this condition would prevent him from playing his favourite sport. With this in mind, he told everyone, including his coach, that he was fine. He continued playing as if nothing happened. To him, heaven was playing with his teammates, defending his side of the court, and hearing the cheers from the audience. Sadly, one day, Lucas collapsed while he was winning the championship. He had a heart attack during the last minutes of the game. He survived it, but he realized that he had to accept his health condition and find alternative ways to release his energy.

BAU-LC

As much as he loved basketball, as a result of his heart condition, he realized that there was so much more to life. Life, he realized, was precious. Basketball is still important to him, but now he just watches games instead of playing in them. Instead of channeling his energy into playing sports, he now channels it into being a sports photographer and he is every bit as passionate about that as he was about playing.

1. Life will be more rewarding if you adapt to the challenges you face.

   TRUE **FALSE**

2. It is very important to have a routine medical checkup.

   TRUE **FALSE**

3. Lucas lied to everyone about his heart condition.

   TRUE **FALSE**

4. Lucas collapsed during the first minutes of the final game.

   TRUE **FALSE**

5. Lucas could not play basketball anymore; he became a sports photographer instead.

   TRUE **FALSE**

6. Lucas was happier when he used to play in the game than just watching it.

   TRUE **FALSE**

Grammar

Grammar Focus 1: (Conditionals)

First Conditional

The **first conditional** is used for real or possible situations. The situations will occur *if* a specific condition is fulfilled.

If she eats less, she will lose weight.
If Mohammad quits smoking, he will feel much better.
He will win the marathon unless he injures himself from all that exercise.
How do you form the first conditional?

We use the simple present in one of the clauses.

We use will+ base form in the other clause.

We will go to the movies if he finishes on time.

Second Conditional

Type 2 conditionals are used to express imaginary situations which are contrary to facts in the *present*, and therefore; are unlikely to happen in the present or future. You can use **were** for all persons in the **if-clause**.

We cal also use the structure **If I were you …** to give advice.

If Clause: **if + past simple (or) past continuous**
Main Clause: **would/could/might + present bare infinitive**

For example:

- If I **went** to the stadium early, I **could get** front row seats.
- If it **weren't** so late, we **could go** on a picnic.
- **If** I **were** you, I **would buy** the second edition.

Third Conditional

Type 3 conditionals are used to express imaginary situations which are contrary to facts in the *past*. They are also used to talk about things that are unreal or impossible to happen.

If Clause: **if + past perfect (or) past perfect continuous**
Main Clause: **would/could/might + base form**

For example:

- If we **had known**, we **would have called** him earlier.
- If he **had been watching** the news, he **would have known** about the accident.

Note :

In the first conditional the word **unless** is used to mean **if he/she/it doesn't.**

Grammar Focus 2

Relative Pronouns

We use relative pronouns as (who, which, that, why and when) to provide information about a person, thing, time or place.

For example:
I thanked the student who gave me his book.
main clause relative clause
In the previous example, the relative pronoun (who) relates two clauses because they both talk about the noun (the student).
We delete the noun from the second clause and the relative pronoun replaces that noun:
- I thanked the student. ~~The student~~ gave me his book.
who

We use:
- who/ that: to talk about people
e.g., I called my friend. He sent me the message.
= I called my friend who/that sent me the message.

- which/that: to talk about things
e.g., I've read the message. You sent the message.
= I've read the message which/that you sent.

Note: We can delete the relative pronoun (who, which or that) from the relative clause when the noun occurs as the object. For example:
- This is the manager. I met him.
object
= This is the manager who/that/whom I met. OR This is the manager I met.

- I've lost the bag. I bought the bag yesterday.
object
= I lost the wallet which/that I bought yesterday. OR I lost the wallet I bought yesterday.
*** when: to talk about time**
e.g., Dylan was born in 2000. I was in grade six in 2000.
= Dylan was born in 2000 when I was in grade six.

*** where: to talk about locations**
e.g., I lost my phone in the park. I met you in the park.
= I lost my phone in the park where I met you.

Activity 1 Write It

Fill in the Blanks

1. If I got the job,_____a party. (make)

2. If she_____extra hours, she'll make money.(work)

3. If Dania had more money, she_____her parents.(help)

4. I_____very angry if she turned up late again. (be)

5. I would come early if I_____a car. (have)

6. If you had helped me, I----------something better.(produce)

7. The leader wouldn't have made that mistake if he----------the correct information on time.(receive)

8. This teenager----------better if someone talks to him. (behave)

Activity 2 Write It

Matching

Match the clauses in column 'A' with those in column 'B'.

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**
1. If I were you,	(_____) he would come with us.
2. If Jim didn't have to work tonight,	(_____) I could learn a foreign language.
3. If you left right away,	(_____) we could visit her more often.
4. If Sally didn't live so far away,	(_____) they would find a bigger house.
5. If I had more free time,	(_____) I would apply for a new job.
6. If they had more money,	(_____) you might still catch the bus.

Activity 3

Write It Conditionals 2 and 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct conditional

1. If we had enough money, we_____(travel) to France.
2. If I had known it was your final game, I _ _____ (watch) it.
3. If I were you, I _____(write) a letter of complaint to the coach.
4. If you didn't have to work on Saturdays, we _____ (visit) your parents more often.
5. If I were an architect, I _____(design) my own house.

Activity 4
Multiple Choices
Conditional 2 and 3

Circle the ***Type 2*** if the sentence is in the second conditional, or circle the ***Type 3*** if it is in the third conditional.

1. If John hadn't overslept, he wouldn't have been late for his appointment.

Type 2 **Type 3**

2. Mark wouldn't have met Nelly if his car hadn't broken down.

Type 2 **Type 3**

3. I would tell the truth if I were you.

Type 2 **Type 3**

4. He could play much better if his team didn't let him down.

Type 2 Type 3

5. They would have won the game if they had played as a team.

Type 2 Type 3

6. If she hadn't moved out so quickly, she could have found a better house.

Type 2 Type 3

Activity 5 - Write it

(who, which, when, where)

1. She went back to the restaurant ---------- she left her bag.

2. Angie hit the boy ---------- was wearing a jacket.

3. We are not allowed to go out at 6:00 ---------- the siren starts.

4. I ate the sandwich ---------- was for Salma.

5. The girl ---------- answered you is my sister.

6. I'll see you next month ---------- we come back.

7. Carla likes the room ---------- she used to study.

Activity 6

Combine the following pairs of sentences using a relative pronoun.

1- He is addicted to the video game. It is now banned in his country.

.....

2- Luna liked the gift. She received it from Maria.

.....

3- Why don't you call the man? He fixed my car.

.....

4- This is the restaurant. We used to have lunch in this restaurant.

.....

5- Michael dropped the course last year. He had an accident last year.

.....

Listening

Activity 1
True or False
Interesting Facts

Listen to the audio script and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

Audio Script

Interesting Facts

For centuries people have been designing, playing and organizing sports. For instance, a long time ago, ancient Egyptians played a game that was very similar to bowling. Instead of using pins and a ball, they used stones as pins and smaller stones as a ball. Similarly, the ancient Romans first played a game that was very much like the game we now know as golf. To play it, they used bent wooden sticks and a leather ball stuffed with feathers. Throughout the ages, these games became increasingly popular and more and more sports were invented.

In fact, sports became so popular that in 776 B.C. the first ancient Greek Olympic Games were held. Unfortunately, many of today's most popular sports are very dangerous. American football, for instance, has the highest injury rate of all the popular sports. The injury rate for football is twelve times higher than that for basketball! Hockey is also very dangerous. In addition to sports played in teams, sports such as boxing are also incredibly dangerous. Boxers are known to have suffered brain damage from blows they have suffered to the head. So, being an athlete is not without considerable risks.

Today, athletes can earn enormous amounts of money for playing sports. In fact, many of them earn millions for simply playing the sport they love and for endorsing products as a result of their fame as sports celebrities. Just look at Tiger Woods or Ronaldino. Like many famous athletes, they've earned a fortune playing sports and endorsing products. As time goes on, people just love watching sports and watching their favorite athletes play.

1. Ancient Egyptians played a game like golf using large stones set up as pins and small stones as a ball.

TRUE **FALSE**

2. Ancient Egyptians first played a game like golf using bent wooden sticks and a leather ball stuffed with feathers.

TRUE **FALSE**

3. The most dangerous sport is hockey.

TRUE **FALSE**

4. football is the most second injurious sport in the world.

TRUE **FALSE**

Pronunciation

Focus :

HOMOPHONES

Homophones: **a homophone is** a word that is pronounced like another word but has a different spelling or meaning, for example *plain*, *plane* /pleɪn/

Activity 1

Choose the correct homophone in the following sentences.

1 - I didn't ____ what she said.
- **A. hear**
- **B. here**

2 - They forgot to take ____ printouts.
- **A. there**
- **B. their**
- **C. they're**

3 - Venison is the meat from a ____.
- **A. dear**
- **B. deer**

4 - The house is by the ____.
- **A. see**
- **B. sea**

5 - She held the ____ in her hand.
- **A. reigns**
- **B. rains**
- **C. reins**

6 - They tried to ____ the painting.
- **A. steel**
- **B. steal**

7 - He had to ____ the button on.
- **A. sow**
- **B. sew**

8 - I hope the ____ is fine.
- **A. weather**
- **B. whether**

9 - He was a medieval ____.
- **A. night**
- **B. knight**

10 - The building ____ is huge.
- A. **site**
- **B. sight**

Revision:

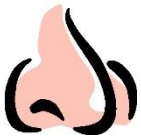
Diphthongs

/aɪ/ /eɪ/ /ɔɪ/

/aʊ/ /əʊ/

/ɪə/ /eə/ /ʊə/

I. Match



nose _____



day _____



mountain _____



sure _____



air _____



rose _____



royal _____



smile _____



late _____



fear _____



pie _____



no _____

Speaking

Activity
Pick and Choose
Cards Game

a. Form teams of four.
b. Click on one of the cards shown on the screen to make a quote appear.
c. With your team members, discuss possible explanations to these quotes.
d. Form five proper sentences to express your thoughts.
e. Each team will be called upon to present their answers to the class.
f. Select one member to present his/her team's answers.

First Card's Quote:
"Some people think football is a matter of life and death. I don't like that attitude. I can assure them it is much more serious than that."
- Bill Shankly

Second Card's Quote:
"Sports serve society by providing vivid examples of excellence."
- George F. Will

Third Card's Quote:
"Sports do not build character. They reveal it. "
- Heywood Broun

Writing

"It's not important who starts the game but who finishes it."

- John Wooden

Activity 1
Write It!

- In MS Word, write an extended paragraph on how sports affected your life positively or how it can affect it in the future positively. Have you ever been in a team? If yes, have you ever saved your team with the last shot? Even if you are not a big fan of sports, haven't you ever thought of going to a gym to exercise? Don't you think it will make a difference?
- Check the first draft with a classmate and correct any mistakes.
- Save your second draft.
- You will receive instructions in class about how to submit the assignment.

Note: Try to include words from the Word List provided for this unit.

Word List	
coach (n.)	somebody who trains a person or team in sport
court (n.)	a place where games such as tennis are played
fake (v.)	to make something false appear to be genuine, especially in order to deceive somebody
dribble (v.)	to move the ball along with several short kicks, hits or bounces
score (v.)	to win points, goals, etc in a game or competition
ultimate (adj.)	most extreme; best, worst, greatest, most important, etc
championship (n.)	a competition to find the best player or team in a particular sport
press conference (n.)	a meeting at which somebody talks to a group of journalists in order to answer their questions or to make an official statement
bet (n.)	an arrangement to risk money, etc on the result of a particular event; the money that you risk in this way
well off (adj.)	having a lot of money; rich

deliberately (adj.)	done in a way that was planned, not by choice
decent (adj.)	(of people) honest and fair; treating people with respect
ancient (adj.)	belonging to a period of history that is thousands of years in the past
bowling (n.)	a game in which players roll heavy balls (called bowls) along a special track towards a group of pins (bottled shaped objects) and try to knock over as many of them as possible
golf (n.)	an outdoor game played on a prepared course by hitting a small ball into a series of small holes, using a club
stadium (n.)	a sports ground surrounded by seats for spectators
humid (adj.)	damp or moist in the air
rate (n.)	the speed of something
injury (n.)	harm or damage done to someone

Acknowledgement:
The authors are grateful to the English instructors at Al Balqa Applied University for their valuable contributions in **2009** version, despite their heavy course loads, they very generously contributed their time, energy, and their constructive insights to improve the electronic course content for the Elementary, Pre- Intermediate and Intermediate English blended learning courses. In alphabetical order, they are: Adnan Abumafouz, Atika Ismael, Bassem Al-Saydeeh, Rasha Darwish, and last but certainly not least, Tamador Snubar.

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