



## Sports Science

<b>CRITICAL THINKING</b>	evaluating sources
<b>READING</b>	identifying supporting sentences and details
<b>VOCABULARY</b>	the prefix <i>un-</i>
<b>WRITING</b>	writing supporting sentences and details
<b>GRAMMAR</b>	prepositions of location



## UNIT QUESTION

# What is a sport?

**A. Discuss these questions with your classmates.**

1. What do you do for exercise?
2. What sports do you like to watch?
3. Look at the photo. What are they doing? Is it a sport?



**B. Listen to *The Q Classroom* online.**

1. Check the words you hear to describe sports.

- |                                   |                                   |                                |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> natural  | <input type="checkbox"/> healthy  | <input type="checkbox"/> fun   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> compete  | <input type="checkbox"/> practice | <input type="checkbox"/> play  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> exercise | <input type="checkbox"/> skill    | <input type="checkbox"/> event |

2. Check the names of sports you hear.

- |                                     |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> soccer     | <input type="checkbox"/> car racing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tennis     | <input type="checkbox"/> running    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> basketball | <input type="checkbox"/> skiing     |

**iQ PRACTICE** Go to the online discussion board to discuss the Unit Question with your classmates. *Practice* > *Unit 5* > *Activity 1*

## UNIT OBJECTIVE

Read the articles. Gather information and ideas to write a paragraph about your favorite sport.

## READING 1

## Exercise for Life

### OBJECTIVE ▶

You are going to read an article about exercise. Use the article to gather information and ideas for your Unit Assignment.

### PREVIEW THE READING

**A. VOCABULARY** Here are some words from Reading 1. Read the sentences. Then write each underlined word next to the correct definition.

1. Many people exercise to lose weight. They want to be thinner.
  2. Soccer requires a lot of effort. Your body works hard when you play.
  3. Walking with a friend is a healthy activity. You spend time outside and you get exercise.
  4. At this moment, I run a kilometer in six minutes, but my goal is to run a kilometer in five minutes.
  5. Runners often form running clubs. They get together twice a week to run.
  6. To get stronger, you need to increase your level of exercise over time.
  7. Gymnasts spend six to seven hours a day in training before an Olympics.
  8. I like to compete, so running in races is exciting for me.
- a. \_\_\_\_\_ (*verb*) to start a group or organization
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ (*noun*) the energy needed to do something
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ (*noun*) how heavy someone is
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_ (*noun*) the process of getting ready for a sport or job
  - e. \_\_\_\_\_ (*noun*) the amount, size, or number of something
  - f. \_\_\_\_\_ (*noun*) something that you do, usually regularly
  - g. \_\_\_\_\_ (*noun*) something you want to do very much
  - h. \_\_\_\_\_ (*adjective*) making you feel very happy and interested

**iQ PRACTICE** Go online for more practice with the vocabulary.

*Practice* > Unit 5 > Activities 2–3

**B. PREVIEW** Read the article's headings. What two questions does the article ask about exercise?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

**C. QUICK WRITE** Read the questions from the article's headings again. What do you think? Write a response to each question before you read the article.

## WORK WITH THE READING



**A. INVESTIGATE** Read the article and gather information about sports and exercise.



# EXERCISE FOR LIFE

## HOW MUCH EXERCISE DO YOU NEED?

- 1 Exercise is good for your health. But how much exercise do you really need? The World Health Organization says just 150 minutes of moderate exercise a week improves your health. Moderate exercise is when you can talk and exercise at the same time.
- 2 You don't have to go to the gym to get moderate exercise. You can increase your **level** of exercise in small ways every day. Daily **activities** can be exercise: you can get off the bus one stop early and walk, or you can take the stairs instead of the elevator.
- 3 If you want to lose **weight** or get stronger, you need to put in more **effort**. You need to do more moderate exercise—an average of 300 minutes a week. Or you can do 150 minutes of intense exercise a week. Intense exercise is when you cannot talk and exercise at the same time. Playing soccer and swimming are two examples of intense exercise.

## WHAT KIND OF EXERCISE IS BEST?

- 4 There are different kinds of exercise. Strength **training** makes you stronger. One popular example is lifting weights. It is also important to be flexible. Yoga and ballet are good ways to get more flexible. Aerobic exercise<sup>1</sup> makes your heart stronger. Examples are running or jumping rope. It is best to do all three kinds of exercise. This way, your muscles and heart are strong, and your body is flexible.
- 5 Exercise can sometimes be boring, but team sports are fun and **exciting**. You can do team sports with friends. Some examples of team sports are volleyball and tennis. When exercise is fun, you will keep doing it. People who play sports are more likely to be active when they are old, (Aggio et al, 2017).
- 6 Individual sports, such as running and cycling, are also popular. People

like them because they can set their own **goals**. They can decide if they want to get stronger, or faster, or healthier. But individual sports can sometimes be lonely. Some people join clubs to work out<sup>2</sup> together. This way, they can be social and exercise at the same time.

- 7 Today, many gyms make exercise more exciting. The gyms **form** groups. They follow how much stronger each person gets. They follow how much weight each person loses. They put up the scores for everyone in the group to see. The scores make everyone more competitive. Research shows that people exercise longer and harder when they are competing.
- 8 There are many ways to exercise. The best kind of exercise is the one you do.

<sup>1</sup> **aerobic exercise:** exercise to improve the function of the heart and lungs

<sup>2</sup> **work out:** to do exercises to keep your body strong and healthy



Cycling clubs are popular all around the world.

**B. IDENTIFY** Circle the main idea of the article.

1. Sports are the best way to get enough exercise.
2. There are many ways to get enough exercise.
3. You need to do intense exercise to lose weight.
4. You can get exercise without going to the gym.

**C. IDENTIFY** Read the statements. Check the statements that are true. Write the paragraph number where the information is found.

- 1. Moderate exercise needs to be at a gym. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. To improve your health, you need at least 2.5 hours of moderate exercise a week. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. You can lose weight if you do 30 minutes of moderate exercise a day. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. You should do more than one kind of exercise. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Individual sports are not for people who want to be social. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. People exercise more when they compare themselves to other people. \_\_\_\_\_

**D. CATEGORIZE** Look at the activities in the box. Read the article again. In which category do the activities belong? Some belong in more than one category. Give one more example for each category. Compare your ideas with a partner.

---

ballet	jumping rope	swimming	volleyball
cycling	lifting weights	soccer	walking
gymnastics	running	tennis	yoga

---

Moderate exercise	Intense exercise	Strength training	Flexibility training	Aerobic training

---

**E. SYNTHESIZE** Look back at your Quick Write on page 95. Add any new ideas or information you learned from the reading.



## CRITICAL THINKING STRATEGY

### Evaluating sources

Authors often use information to support their claims. They name the source of the information. A source can be a research study, an organization, a website, a book, etc.

Example: **Percentage of population engaged in sports and exercise on an average day, by age, 2003–15**



U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2017

This source tells us where the information came from. It gives the names of the researchers and the date of publication.

Sometimes the source is a study. It is usually in the reading.

Multitaskers paid more attention to unimportant information (Nass, 2009).

The researcher's last name is Nass. He published this information in 2009.

As you read, it is important to evaluate an author's source. Ask yourself: *Is it a good source? What do I know about the source?* If you don't know the source, you can research it online.

**iQ PRACTICE** Go online to watch the Critical Thinking Video and check your comprehension. *Practice* > *Unit 5* > *Activity 4*

**F. IDENTIFY** Look at two more claims from Reading 1. What is the source for each claim?

1. Just 150 minutes of moderate exercise a week improves your health.

Source: \_\_\_\_\_

2. People who play sports are more likely to be active when they are old.

Source: \_\_\_\_\_

**G. IDENTIFY** What claim in paragraph 7 does not have a source?



## WRITE WHAT YOU THINK

**A. EXTEND** Read what people say about exercise. Using information in the article, think of advice for each person. Discuss in a group.

1. “I need to exercise, but I hate to go to the gym. What can I do to get enough exercise?” –Ann
2. “My goal is to lose weight. What should I do?” –Paulo
3. “My goal is to be more flexible. What should I do?” –Jana
4. “I lift weights at the gym two times a week, but it is boring. What can I do to make exercise more exciting?” –Tina
5. “I like to run, but sometimes it is lonely. Is there a way to make it more social?” –Tom

**B. EXPLAIN** Choose one of the questions from Activity A and write your response. Think about what you learned from the article as you write your explanation. Look back at your Quick Write on page 95 as you think about what you learned.

### TIP FOR SUCCESS

When you read, underline the topic sentence of a paragraph and write SS next to each supporting sentence. That way you can see how the paragraph is organized.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

You should: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### READING SKILL Identifying supporting sentences and details

When you read a paragraph, it’s useful to understand how the information is structured. In articles and essays, the main idea of each paragraph is usually supported with details. After you find the main idea or topic sentence in a paragraph, look for the **supporting sentences**. These sentences explain more about the topic sentence. One or more **details** often follow a supporting sentence. The details give additional information about the supporting sentence. Details include examples, research studies, dates, and numbers.

Topic Sentence: You need at least 150 minutes of exercise a week.

Supporting sentence: You can do a little every day.

Detail: You need to exercise at least ten minutes at a time.

Supporting Sentence: The exercise can be everyday activities.

Detail: Walking to work is one example.

**A. IDENTIFY** Read these sentences from Paragraph 4 of Reading 1. Write the type of sentence for each.

TS = Topic Sentence

SS = Supporting Sentence

D = Detail

Paragraph 4	
1. TS	There are different kinds of exercise.
2.	Strength training makes you stronger.
3.	One popular example is lifting weights.
4.	It is also important to be flexible.
5.	Yoga and ballet are good ways to get more flexible.
6.	Aerobic exercise makes your heart stronger.
7.	Examples are running or jumping rope.

**B. IDENTIFY** Read these sentences from Paragraphs 5 and 6 of Reading 1. Write each type of sentence in the margin. Note: The sentences are NOT in order.

TS = Topic Sentence

SS = Supporting Sentence

D = Detail

Paragraph 5	
1.	Exercise can sometimes be boring, but team sports are fun and exciting.
2.	When exercise is fun, you will keep doing it.
3.	Some examples of team sports are volleyball and tennis.
4.	You can do team sports with friends.
5.	People who play sports are more likely to be active when they are old.

Paragraph 6	
6.	Individual sports, such as running and cycling, are also popular.
7.	They can decide if they want to get stronger, or faster, or healthier.
8.	Some people join clubs to work out together. This way, they can be social and exercise at the same time.
9.	But individual sports can sometimes be lonely.
10.	People like them because they can set their own goals.

**iQ PRACTICE** Go online for more practice with identifying supporting details.  
*Practice > Unit 5 > Activity 5*

## READING 2

# Games or Sports?

### OBJECTIVE ►

You are going to read a blog about sports. Use the blog to gather information and ideas for your Unit Assignment.

## PREVIEW THE READING

A. **VOCABULARY** Here are some words from Reading 2. Read their definitions. Then complete each sentence.

**according to** (*preposition*)  **OPAL** as someone or something says

**among** (*preposition*)  **OPAL** in the group or number of

**athlete** (*noun*)  a person who is good at sports, especially one who competes in events

**history** (*noun*)  **OPAL** things that happened in the past

**physical** (*adjective*)  **OPAL** connected with things that you do with your body

**similar** (*adjective*)  **OPAL** the same in some ways but not completely the same

 Oxford 3000™ words

**OPAL** Oxford Phrasal Academic Lexicon

### ACADEMIC LANGUAGE

The corpus shows that the phrase **according to** is often used in academic writing. It refers to an article, a research study, or any other source of information.

 **OPAL**  
Oxford Phrasal Academic Lexicon

1. \_\_\_\_\_ this website, Brazil has some of the best volleyball players in the world.
2. She's very interested in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Olympic Games. She knows a lot about Olympic sports from many years ago.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ from over 90 countries compete in the Olympics.
4. It is important to get \_\_\_\_\_ exercise every day to stay healthy.
5. Cricket is \_\_\_\_\_ to baseball. They both play with a bat and a ball.
6. Many good athletes are \_\_\_\_\_ the people at my gym.



**iQ PRACTICE** Go online for more practice with the vocabulary.  
*Practice > Unit 5 > Activities 6–7*

**B. PREVIEW** Skim the blog post. Answer the questions.

1. What is the title of the post?
2. Who is the author of the post?
3. What is the post about?

**C. QUICK WRITE** Write the names of seven sports you know. Remember to use this section for your Unit Assignment.

## WORK WITH THE READING

**A. INVESTIGATE** Read the blog and gather information about the difference between sports and exercise.

Home   Sign in

# PENA'S SPORTS BLOG

NEWS NEW POSTS SPORTS COMMUNITY

## GAMES OR SPORTS

1 In the 2018 Pan Asian games, there were 42 sports. **Among** them were basketball, football, and bridge. What's bridge? It is a popular card game. There are four players. They sit at a table for about three hours and play cards.

2 To me, bridge is a game, not a sport. Many games can be sports. Tennis is a game and a sport. Cricket is a game and a sport. But some games are not sports, like bridge. A sport is **physical**. Bridge does not require the players to move their bodies with skill and effort. They are not **athletes**.

What do you think? What is a sport?

—Kevin Pena



## LEAVE A REPLY

**ALBA** Posted 36 minutes ago

- 3 Well, running is not a game, like tennis, but it is a sport. It is a physical activity that requires skill and effort. We know running is a sport. Just look at ancient **history**. Running was the first sport played at the Olympics, over 2,700 years ago.

 Like  Comment

**BOB** Posted 15 minutes ago

- 4 I don't think running is always a sport. Sometimes it's just exercise. When a person runs for exercise, it is not a sport. When a runner competes in a race, it is a sport. A sport is about competition. Someone wins and someone loses. That is why sports are exciting to play and watch. It's not exciting to watch someone exercise!

 Like  Comment

**SAM** Posted 10 minutes ago

- 5 I agree sports must be fun, but I don't think they always require physical effort. **According to** the Oxford English Dictionary, in the 1400s, *sport* was an activity people did for enjoyment, not work.
- 6 Falconry is a good example of this kind of sport. In falconry, a human trains a falcon to hunt<sup>1</sup>. Falconry does not require a lot of physical effort. The bird hunts, not the human. But falconry requires a lot of skill and practice.
- 7 For me, sports are all about fun. People talk about "working out" at the gym. They lift weights and run. That is work, not fun. I like the older idea of *sport*: a fun free-time activity that requires skill.

 Like  Comment

<sup>1</sup> **hunt**: to chase animals to kill them for food or sport

**DANA** Posted 7 minutes ago

- 8 I'm sure falconry is fun, but it is not a sport. I think falconry is an art. It requires skill, but it doesn't require any physical effort from you. On the other hand, tae kwon do and gymnastics are both arts AND sports. They are **similar** because they both require physical effort, skill, and training.

 Like  Comment



**B. IDENTIFY** What makes something a sport? Check what each person says.

	Kevin	Alba	Bob	Sam	Dana
1. It's competitive.					
2. It requires physical effort.					
3. It requires skill.					
4. It's fun to watch.					
5. It's fun to do.					

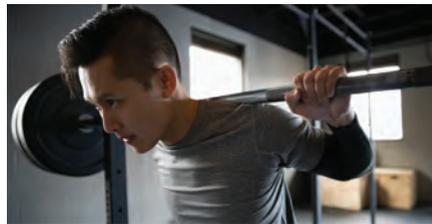
Which people in Reading 2 do you agree with? Why? Tell a partner.

**C. EXTEND** The blog has examples of some activities that belong to more than one category. Give more examples. Compare your ideas with a partner.

Sport and game: tennis, cricket, \_\_\_\_\_

Sport and art: tae kwon do, gymnastics, \_\_\_\_\_

**D. EXPLAIN** Look at the pictures. Which activities are sports? Why? Why not?



weight lifting



figure skating



fishing



car racing

I think \_\_\_\_\_ is a sport because \_\_\_\_\_

I think \_\_\_\_\_ is not a sport because \_\_\_\_\_

**E. SYNTHESIZE** Now go back to your list of sports in the Quick Write on page 102. Do you still think they are all sports now? Why or why not?

**iQ PRACTICE** Go online for additional reading and comprehension.

Practice > Unit 5 > Activity 8

## WORK WITH THE VIDEO



A. **PREVIEW** Look at the photo. Have you ever tried skateboarding? What was it like? Is it difficult? Is it dangerous? Talk with a partner.

### VIDEO VOCABULARY

**longboard (n.)** a skateboard that is big and long

**hobby (n.)** something you like doing in your free time

**achieve (v.)** to do or finish something well after trying hard



**iQ RESOURCES** Go online to watch the video about the skateboarding brothers Zion and Jax. [Resources](#) > [Video](#) > [Unit 5](#) > [Unit Video](#)

B. **EXPLAIN** Watch the video two or three times. Answer the questions.

1. How old is Zion? \_\_\_\_\_
2. When did Zion start skateboarding? \_\_\_\_\_
3. When does Zion skate? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Where do you see Zion skate? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How many competitions did Zion win this year? \_\_\_\_\_
6. How old is the younger brother, Jax? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Does the father support his children with their hobby? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Does Zion get tired of skateboarding? \_\_\_\_\_

**C. DISCUSS** Discuss the questions in groups.

1. Do you think children should play many different sports or just one? Why?
2. Do you think young children should compete in sports competitions? What are the reasons for and against?
3. Did you play a sport as a child? If so, which sports? How often did you play? What did you learn from playing sports as a child?



## WRITE WHAT YOU THINK

**SYNTHESIZE** Think about Reading 1, Reading 2, and the unit video as you discuss these questions. Then choose one question and write a response.

1. What is the difference between sports and exercise?
2. What is the best sport in the world to do? Why?
3. What is the best sport in the world to watch? Why?

### VOCABULARY SKILL The prefix *un-*

A **prefix** is a letter or group of letters at the beginning of a word. A prefix changes the meaning of a word. You can build your vocabulary by using prefixes. The prefix *un-* means “not.” It gives an adjective the opposite meaning.

exciting → **unexciting** (not exciting)

Only some adjectives can use the prefix *un-*:

**✓** unhealthy  
 **✗** unfun

If you are unsure, check a dictionary before adding *un-* to an adjective.

**iQ RESOURCES** Go online to watch the Vocabulary Skill Video.  
[Resources](#) > [Video](#) > [Unit 5](#) > [Vocabulary Skill Video](#)

**A. INVESTIGATE** Only some of these words can use *un-*. Look in the dictionary and find the words that use *un-*. Write the word with its prefix on the line. Write *not* + word for the other words.

- |                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. boring <u>not boring</u>   | 6. physical _____     |
| 2. friendly <u>unfriendly</u> | 7. likely _____       |
| 3. social _____               | 8. popular _____      |
| 4. important _____            | 9. similar _____      |
| 5. exciting _____             | 10. interesting _____ |

**B. COMPOSE** Write five sentences. Use adjectives from Activity A. Then read your sentences aloud to a partner.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**iQ PRACTICE** Go online for more practice with the prefix *un-*.  
Practice > Unit 5 > Activity 9



## OBJECTIVE ►

At the end of this unit, you will write a paragraph about your favorite sport. Your paragraph will include specific information from the readings and your own ideas.

## WRITING SKILL Writing supporting sentences and details

**Supporting sentences** support the idea in the topic sentence. They come after the topic sentence. A paragraph needs at least two or three supporting sentences. Often supporting sentences need an extra sentence with more **details**. These details give more information about the supporting sentence. Details can be examples, reasons, facts, dates, and numbers.

[The **topic sentence** is bold. **SS** is before each supporting sentence. **D** is before each detail.]

**The Olympics have changed a lot in the last 2,500 years.** **SS** The first Olympics had only one event—a running race. **D** This event was only one day. **SS** The first modern Olympics, in 1896, had nine sports. **D** They included running, swimming, cycling, and tennis, among others. **SS** Today, there are more than 57 Olympic sports. **D** These include taekwondo and skiing. **SS** There are new sports at each Olympics. **D** The newest Olympic sports include skateboarding and surfing.

It is good to write a list of every detail you can think of and then choose only the ones that support the paragraph topic.

Surfing and skateboarding are among the newest Olympic sports.



**A. WRITING MODEL** Write *SS* before each supporting sentence. Write *D* before each detail sentence.

1. **I like many different sports.** \_\_\_ My favorite sport is volleyball. \_\_\_ I play it every Saturday in the park with my friends. \_\_\_ I also like swimming. \_\_\_ I swim two times a week in the school pool. \_\_\_ I also like to watch cricket. \_\_\_ I watch it on TV with my family on Sunday afternoons.
2. **My favorite sport is running.** \_\_\_ It is excellent aerobic exercise. \_\_\_ In just a half hour, I get a good workout. \_\_\_ I can do it anywhere. \_\_\_ I usually run in the park, but sometimes I just run in my neighborhood. \_\_\_ Every year, I run in a race. \_\_\_ Training makes me a better runner.
3. **I enjoy playing table tennis.** \_\_\_ Table tennis is a great sport because it's easy to learn. \_\_\_ All you need is a friend to play with and a tennis table. \_\_\_ I play table tennis at a club in my neighborhood. \_\_\_ The club is very close to our school. \_\_\_ I play three times a week. \_\_\_ I meet my friends, and we play for an hour to relax before we study.



4. **Baseball is a great sport to play and watch.** \_\_\_ It is a team sport. \_\_\_ There are nine players on each team. \_\_\_ Baseball is an outdoor sport, so it is played in spring and summer. \_\_\_ The game has no time limits, so games can be very long. \_\_\_ In 1984, one game lasted eight hours and six minutes!

**B. EVALUATE** Read the supporting sentences (SS) and the details (D). Cross out the detail that does not belong.

1. SS: Golf started in Scotland about 800 years ago.  
D: Scottish kings and queens played golf in the 1500s.  
D: The word *golf* means “stick.”  
D: One king banned golf because people played it too much.
2. SS: In the 1800s, the English brought golf to Japan.  
D: The first Japanese golf club was formed in 1903.  
D: In 2016, golf became an Olympic sport.  
D: Today, Japan has 2,400 golf courses.
3. SS: Soccer is the most popular sport in the world.  
D: Thirty-two countries compete in the World Cup.  
D: It is played in over 200 countries around the world.  
D: Over 720 million people watch the final game of the World Cup.
4. SS: Car racing is a competitive sport.  
D: There are many different types of race cars.  
D: Drivers need to be physically fit.  
D: It requires a lot of skill.



**C. IDENTIFY** Read each topic sentence. Then choose the best supporting sentences from the box below. Write them on the lines. Do not write details yet.

1. Sports are very popular today.

Supporting sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

Detail: \_\_\_\_\_

Supporting sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

Detail: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Many people don't know the history of their favorite sports.

Supporting sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

Detail: \_\_\_\_\_

Supporting sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

Detail: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Supporting sentences**

Some sports are new.

Some people like to play sports in their free time.

Other people prefer to watch sports on TV.

Other sports have existed for a long time.

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**D. IDENTIFY** Choose the best detail from the box for each supporting sentence in Activity C. Write the details on the lines in Activity C.

---

**Details**

It's easy to play sports anywhere—in the park, on the street, or at school.

Skateboarding, for example, only started in the 1950s.

They can watch sports at home, at restaurants, or even on their phones.

People have played different forms of soccer for at least 2,000 years.

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**iQ PRACTICE** Go online for more practice with writing supporting sentences and details. *Practice > Unit 5 > Activity 10*

## GRAMMAR Prepositions of location

The prepositions *on*, *in*, and *at* are **prepositions of location**. They describe where something or someone is.

**in** with large areas such as continents, countries, and cities

**in** Africa                      **in** China                      **in** Dubai

**in** with the meaning of inside

**in** a store                      **in** a box                      **in** a room

**at** with these places

**at** work                      **at** home                      **at** school

**at** when talking about specific places

We went to a game **at** Soccer City.                      Let's play tennis **at** the club.

**on** with surfaces

**on** a street                      **on** a court                      **on** a field

**on** with most large forms of transportation

**on** a plane                      **on** a train                      **on** a bus

### A. APPLY Complete each sentence with the preposition *in*, *at*, or *on*.

1. Many students travel \_\_\_\_\_ buses for hours to play sports in other towns.
2. Basketball and tennis are played \_\_\_\_\_ a court.
3. Many students play team sports \_\_\_\_\_ school.
4. Falconry is a popular sport \_\_\_\_\_ England and Saudi Arabia.
5. Some employees exercise \_\_\_\_\_ work.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ North America and Australia, *football* is called *soccer*.
7. The 2022 Winter Olympics are \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing.
8. Baseball, cricket, and soccer are played \_\_\_\_\_ a field.

### B. APPLY Complete each sentence with a preposition and a place.

1. I exercise \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I do my homework \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I work \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I play \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends \_\_\_\_\_.

**iQ PRACTICE** Go online for more practice with prepositions of location.  
**Practice > Unit 5 > Activity 11**

**iQ PRACTICE** Go online for the Grammar Expansion: prepositions of time.  
*Practice > Unit 5 > Activity 12*

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## UNIT ASSIGNMENT Write a paragraph about your favorite sport

### OBJECTIVE ▶

In this assignment, you are going to write a paragraph about your favorite sport. As you prepare to write, think about the Unit Question, “What is a sport?” Use information from Reading 1, Reading 2, the unit video, and your work in this unit to support your paragraph. Refer to the Self-Assessment checklist on page 114.

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**iQ PRACTICE** Go online to the Writing Tutor to read a model paragraph.  
*Practice > Unit 5 > Activity 13*

## PLAN AND WRITE

### A. BRAINSTORM Answer the questions.

1. Think about your favorite sport.

What is my favorite sport? \_\_\_\_\_

Why do I like it? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Talk about your favorite sport with a classmate. Ask and answer detailed questions, such as:

What is the sport? Why do you like it?

When and where do you play or watch the sport?

Do you have a favorite team or player? Who? Why?

### B. PLAN Write a topic sentence, supporting sentences, and details about your favorite sport. Use vocabulary words from the unit when you can.

Topic sentence: My favorite sport is \_\_\_\_\_.

Supporting sentence: I like it because \_\_\_\_\_.

Detail: \_\_\_\_\_.

Supporting sentence: \_\_\_\_\_.

Detail: \_\_\_\_\_.

Supporting sentence: \_\_\_\_\_.

Detail: \_\_\_\_\_.

**iQ RESOURCES** Go online to download and complete the outline for your paragraph. *Resources > Writing Tools > Unit 5 > Outline*

**C. WRITE** Use your planning notes from Activity B to write your paragraph.

1. Write a clear topic sentence, supporting sentences, and details that support your main idea.
2. Look at the Self-Assessment checklist to guide your writing.

**iQ PRACTICE** Go online to the Writing Tutor to write your assignment.

*Practice > Unit 5 > Activity 14*

## REVISE AND EDIT

**iQ RESOURCES** Go online to download the peer review worksheet.

*Resources > Writing Tools > Unit 5 > Peer Review Worksheet*

**A. PEER REVIEW** Read your partner's paragraph. Then use the peer review worksheet. Discuss the review with your partner.

**B. REWRITE** Based on your partner's review, revise and rewrite your paragraph.

**C. EDIT** Complete the Self-Assessment checklist as you prepare to write the final draft of your paragraph. Be prepared to hand in your work or discuss it in class.

SELF-ASSESSMENT	Yes	No
Does the paragraph have supporting sentences to explain the topic sentence?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the paragraph have details such as examples, reasons, facts, dates, and numbers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you use the prepositions of location <i>in</i> , <i>on</i> , and <i>at</i> correctly to describe where people play the sport?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the paragraph include vocabulary from the unit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does every sentence begin with a capital letter and end with a period?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does your paragraph include vocabulary from the unit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the spelling correct?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**D. REFLECT** Discuss these questions with a partner or group.

1. What is something new you learned in this unit?
2. Look back at the Unit Question—What is a sport? Is your answer different now than it was when you started the unit? If yes, how is it different? Why?

**iQ PRACTICE** Go to the online discussion board to discuss the questions.

*Practice > Unit 5 > Activity 15*



## TRACK YOUR SUCCESS

**iQ PRACTICE** Go online to check the words and phrases you have learned in this unit. *Practice > Unit 5 > Activity 16*

Check (✓) the skills and strategies you learned. If you need more work on a skill, refer to the page(s) in parentheses.

- CRITICAL THINKING**  I can evaluate sources. (p. 98)
- READING**  I can identify supporting sentences and details. (p. 99)
- VOCABULARY**  I can recognize and use the prefix *un-*. (p. 106)
- WRITING**  I can write supporting sentences and details. (p. 108)
- GRAMMAR**  I can recognize and use prepositions of location. (p. 112)
- 
- OBJECTIVE** ▶  I can gather information and ideas to write a paragraph about my favorite sport.
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