

5

Getting ready for Euro 2024



Source: Adobe Stock/PhotoGranary

5 a

Warm-up: talking about football

Speaking

Get in small groups and talk about the following:

- » Do you play football? Why / why not?
- » Will you watch the Euro matches? Why / why not?
- » Why do you think football is such a popular sport and attracts so many spectators?
- » How do you assess the chances of the Austrian team?

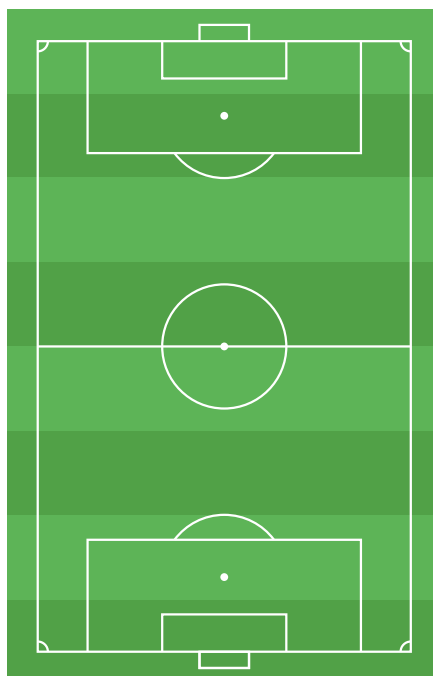
5 b

Do you speak football?

Vocabulary

1. Connect the words with the right position in graphic A.
2. Write down the words for the line-up in graphic B.

A Parts of the pitch



B Positions on the pitch / the players



Source: Adobe Stock/arbaz, Adobe Stock/lunarts_studio

VocabBooster

penalty area (box) • corner arc • goal • touch line (side line) • centre spot • penalty spot • goal area • halfway line • corner • centre circle • goal line

captain • midfielders (left, centre, right) • substitutes (sit on the bench) • goalkeeper (also goalie) • forwards (also strikers, attackers) • defenders (left, centre, right)

5 c
Reading

Exploring the history of football

Read the text about the history of football. Answer the questions (1–7) using a maximum of four words. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.

BE

The history of football

The history of football is a journey that spans centuries and continents, weaving through cultures, societies, and generations. Ball games were played by civilisations like the Maya, the Greeks, the Romans, and the Chinese. The modern sport we know today evolved in the 19th century and has since then grown in popularity and universal appeal. The earliest forms of football date back thousands of years with various ball games that involved kicking, throwing, or striking a ball with the feet. These games were often played as part of religious rituals, military exercises, but were also a means of entertainment and social interaction. In medieval Europe, football-like games known as “mob football” or “folk football” gained popularity, particularly in England. These games were played between neighbouring villages or rival groups. The teams consisted of large numbers of players and followed very few rules. So, matches were often chaotic and violent. Over time, efforts were made to standardise the rules and structure of football. This paved the way for the development of organised football. In the 19th century, schools, universities and clubs began to establish their own sets of rules; that is why different football codes emerged, such as association football (soccer), rugby football, and American football.

In 1863, the Football Association (FA) in England was founded, which established the first unified set of rules for association football. These rules, known as the ‘Laws of the Game’, provided a framework for the modern sport and laid the foundation for its global spread. Throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries, football grew in popularity across Europe and beyond; it became popular among the working class and was promoted by the rising mass media. Leagues and competitions were established, clubs were founded, and international matches were organised. This made football the world’s most popular sport. In 1904, FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association) was created as the international governing body of the sport; the first FIFA World Cup took place in 1930. Since then, professional leagues and tournaments have developed in countries around the world. In the decades that followed, football continued to evolve; innovations in technology, tactics, and training methods have shaped the modern game. From the iconic players and legendary matches to the cultural impact and global reach of the sport, the history of football is a testament to its ability to unite people from all walks of life in a shared passion for the beautiful game.



to weave: sich durchziehen

framework: Rahmen

to evolve: sich entwickeln

body (here): Organisation

all walks of life: alle Gesellschaftsschichten

In the US football is called soccer.

Test format
Note form

0	Which ancient cultures played ball games?	Maya, Greeks, Romans, Chinese
1	When were games with balls first played?	
2	How was the ball moved? (Give <u>two</u> answers.)	
3	What kind of game was played in the Middle Ages? (Give <u>one</u> answer.)	
4	Where lie the origins of the various new styles of football (from the 19 th century)? (Give <u>one</u> answer.)	

5	What happened to football starting the late 19 th century?	
6	What has changed the game in the 20 th century? (Give <u>one</u> answer.)	
7	What makes present-day football more popular than other sports? (Give <u>one</u> answer.)	

5 d

Language in use

Why do England and Scotland participate in Euro 2024 as separate nations?

Read the text about the four national teams of the UK. Some parts are missing. Choose the correct part (A–P) for each gap (1–13). There are two extra parts that you should not use. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.

BE

Separate national teams: FIFA and the British exception

In the middle of the 19th century in England, modern football grew out of the games played in public schools. (0) ___ 1863, several schools and clubs came together to form the Football Association, which made the rules of the game consistent.

The first national teams were from England and Scotland. (1) ___ November 30, 1872, in Glasgow, they played their first international game. In 1876, the Welsh national team was formed, and in 1882, the Irish team (2) ___. In the British Home Championship of 1883–1884, the four UK national teams played (3) ___ for the first time. This tournament was also the first to have a set of rules that everyone followed. These rules were written down in 1886 and adopted by FIFA after it was founded in 1904.

(4) ___ of the 19th century, football was already popular in other European and American countries (5) ___ the British. The FIFA was set up in 1904 by Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland. As the organisation for football around the world, FIFA is (6) ___ the different continental confederations and national federations. It also organises both the men's and the women's World Cup. (7) ___ their history and culture, FIFA used to let the British teams keep playing (8) ___. England joined in 1905, Wales and Scotland in 1910, and Northern Ireland joined in 1911. In 1921, the Republic of Ireland joined, too.

(9) ___, the four British teams have played separately in international football tournaments, (10) ___ the Olympic Games. According to the rules of the International Olympic Committee, only member countries can participate. (11) ___, it is the United Kingdom, which competes under the name of "Great Britain". (12) ___ 1992, European football teams have qualified for the Olympics through the UEFA European Under-21 Championship, with the British teams competing separately. Scotland qualified for the 1992 and 1996 Games, and England for the 2008 Games but neither participated (13) ___ they could not compete individually. Absent since 1960, the UK returned to Olympic football as hosts in London 2012, and the women's team repeated at Tokyo 2020.

Source: <https://www.mexicanist.com//why-do-england-wales-scotland-and-northern-ireland-have-separate-football-teams/>

public schools:
(expensive) private
schools
consistent:
einheitlich

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|---|--------------|
| A | as | G | For | L | on their own |
| B | At the end | H | In | M | since |
| C | Because of | I | in charge of | N | Since then |
| D | did the same | J | In this case | O | thanks to |
| E | each other | K | On | P | when |
| F | except for | | | | |

Test format
Banked gap-fill

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
H													

Snap Shot ✨ [○]

England and Scotland
have qualified for
Euro 2024. Scotland
is in Group A,
England in Group C.



logo of the English
Football Association

nickname:
'The Three Lions'
captain (and top
scorer): Harry Kane



logo of the Scottish
Football Association

nickname:
'The Tartan Army'
captain:
Andrew Robertson

Source: Wikimedia Commons

5 e Listening



FIRE – the official song of Euro 2024

Recently the three EURO 2024 music artists – Italian electronic trio MEDUZA, Grammy-nominated OneRepublic and German singer-songwriter Leony – have released the song *FIRE* ahead of this summer's tournament in Germany.

1. Look at parts of the lyrics and fill in the blanks (1–10) with suitable words.
2. Then go to a streaming platform and listen to the song to check.
3. After listening to the song, get into pairs and discuss how you like it and whether it is a good choice for a football event.

We got our secrets
Hidden _____¹ our bones
Starlight that bleeds
When all of the lights _____² on

It's a beautiful ... miracle
How you _____³ me up when I feel
_____⁴
Beautiful ... everglow
Now we're _____⁵ like a sea of gold,
yeah

We're on fire tonight
Like a million _____⁶ in the sky
And we're lost in all the _____⁷
Here together
We're on fire tonight

We're on fire, ohh, oh-oh
We're on fire, ohh, oh-oh
Living _____⁸ memories
Guiding me _____⁹ the dark
You're the notes to my _____¹⁰
Healing all of my scars [...]

5 f Listening / Speaking



Who are Euro's best players? (an activity for dedicated fans and experts)

The chart shows the group stage draw for Euro 2024.

1. Pick five national teams of your choice and write down who you think is / are the best player / players of this team.
2. Then watch the video blog (<https://youtu.be/k8NPk3MS220>) and compare with the assessments of YouTuber HRVizak. The teams appear as in the list on the right.
3. Get into small groups and discuss what makes a good or even the best player.

GROUP A		GROUP B		GROUP C	
	GERMANY		SPAIN		SLOVENIA
	SCOTLAND		CROATIA		DENMARK
	HUNGARY		ITALY		SERBIA
	SWITZERLAND		ALBANIA		ENGLAND
GROUP D		GROUP E		GROUP F	
	POLAND		BELGIUM		TÜRKIYE
	NETHERLANDS		SLOVAKIA		GEORGIA
	AUSTRIA		ROMANIA		PORTUGAL
	FRANCE		UKRAINE		CZECHIA

Source: Adobe Stock/Katyam1983

Snap Shot ✨ [O]

5 g

Speaking

How to best spend the four weeks of Euro?

Below, there are two paired speaking sets – one for those not into football (card A) and one for football fans (card B).

Get into pairs, choose a card, discuss the items suggested and rank them 1 to 5. You may add items that are not yet on the card.

Talk for about five to six minutes.

Card A: not into football

- » meet / party with like-minded people
- » get informed about the results to not feel excluded
- » devote time to hobbies
- » watch the latest series instead of football
- » plan the holidays



Card B: football fans

- » stream all the matches at home
- » follow your favourite players on social media
- » discuss the latest results with friends / family
- » go to a public viewing space with friends
- » organise a party to watch the finals



Source: Adobe Stock/antto