# Sportsworld (BBC,UK), "Breaking Barriers in India"

#### Introduction

Do you like sport? Which sports do you watch or play?

Could/can you do many sports at school? Were/are there equal opportunities for girls and boys? Look the following vocabulary. Which sports could they used in connection with? Explain your answers.

academies	athletes	club	league	sponsors
stadium	team	India	tournament	tricks

#### Video

You are going to watch a video about women's sport in India. Watch the clip and mark the sentences below true or false.

- 1. Tanvie Hans is the face of the musical Bend it Like Beckham in London.
- 2. She was born in India but grew up in London.
- 3. Women's football is discouraged by many in India.
- 4. The league that has been set up is only four months long.
- 5. The women's national team is ranked higher than the men's in India.
- 6. The team has lots of problems because of issues with women showing their legs in India.
- 7. Setting up the league has been difficult.
- 8. There are sixteen teams in the league.
- 9. Most of the players are under 20 years old.
- 10. A lot of money has been invested in this project.

What do you think about the video?

Would you support a similar project in your city?

What are the possible benefits/downsides of this league?

### Grammar

Tanvie sounds extremely positive about the future of women's sport in India. Complete the following quotes from the video.

'Yes, it's only a month long right now but eventu	ally, over the years, it's going to _	
more teams are going to be	in putting in their, you know, the	eir women's team.
They're going to start at a younger age, they are	e going to start	academies. This
was the	first step."	

"This is the first league so hopefully from	here sponsors will start co	ming over the years and things
will	, but right now it is diff	icult."
"The final was streamed live so even with	n financial and social strug	gles, the apparent love for the
women's game in India could se	<u> </u>	seasons to come."

The examples above show three constructions we can use to make predictions about the future. Look back at the examples, how confident are speakers about the things they are talking about?

Construction	Degree of certainty	Example
"Going to" Subject + to be + going to + infinitive	Very certain	"My party is going to be amazing."
"Will"  Often used with adverbs (hopefully, possibly, probably <i>etc.</i> ).  Subject + will + adverb + verb (infinitive without "to")	Less certain, depends on adverb.	"I'll probably make some food."
"Could" Subject + could + verb (infinitive without "to")	Not very certain, maybe.	"It could go on until late."

## **Communication Activity**

You are going to present an idea to the class to help combat a social problem. You must come up with a solution to the problem and use "going to", "will" and "could" to express the ambitions of your project.

Look at the following options and choose a problem to address:

- Youths in your neighbourhood have nothing to do after school and are hanging around the local shopping complex.
- There have been reports of growing loneliness in the elder community in your area.
- A local museum is putting together an exhibition of local photographers but there is little representation from the large refugee population of the city.
- Your country did very well at the last Olympic games but not so well in the Paralympics.

First brainstorm some solutions to your problem in groups. Which is the best idea? When you have decided on your solution, complete the preparation sheet on the next page to give you some ideas on how to use the grammar (will, going to, could) in your presentation. When you have enough ideas, write your presentation.

