WACKY RACES

TODAY WE ARE GOING TO USE **ACTION VERBS**. WE WILL MAKE THEM COME ALIVE!

Let's start by **miming** them - let's play a ***game***. First we will show you the action and say the verb, then you will get into teams and challenge each other!

Balance	**Stretch**	**Crouch down**
Throw	**Twist**	**Spring up**
Catch	**Turn**	**Stand on one leg**
Bend	**Jump**	**Bounce**



Now let's find out more about the ***Wacky Races!***

Wacky Races,is an animated television series from Hanna-Barbera, about a group of 11 different cars racing against each other in various road rallies, with each driver hoping to win the title of the "World's Wackiest Racer." The cartoon was unusual in the large number of regular characters, twenty-four in total: the twenty-three people spread among the 11 race cars, plus the unseen (and never identified) race announcer. Another unusual feature of the series is that the stars of the show are the villains as opposed to the heroes. Let's watch…

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YSnzOOtHfDo

Today you will be creating your own **Weird and Wonderful races** and putting together a wacky Olympic games.



Here are some ideas - which others can you think of?

- ***Egg and spoon race***
- ***Sack race***
- ***Sponge range***
- ***Obstacle course***
- ***Juggling competition***

Do you often watch sports on TV?
If you do then you will notice how fast the commentators have to speak!
Let's listen to some examples.

Which tenses are they using?

When we talk about something that is happening NOW we use the PRESENT CONTINUOUS tense. "And he is running up to the finish line… and he is kicking the ball really hard… and the ball is going into the goal!" or the present tense "and it's a goal!".

- During our races today we will need a **sports commentator** to comment on the action while we film it!
- We also need a sports **photographer** to take some action shots! Let's look at some example.
- And finally, we need a sports **journalist** to write about what happens.

Journalists use the past tenses to tell the story of what happened in a certain time in the past. "He was running really fast when suddenly he fell down", "Chelsea were winning one nil when suddenly PSG scored a goal". Let's revise the past tenses and find out when to use the past continuous and when to use the simple past.

So, it's time to go to the park.
On the way there you will need to find out some information from your classmates. Fill in the chart.

Name	Sports I play well	Sports I watch on TV	Sports I play at school

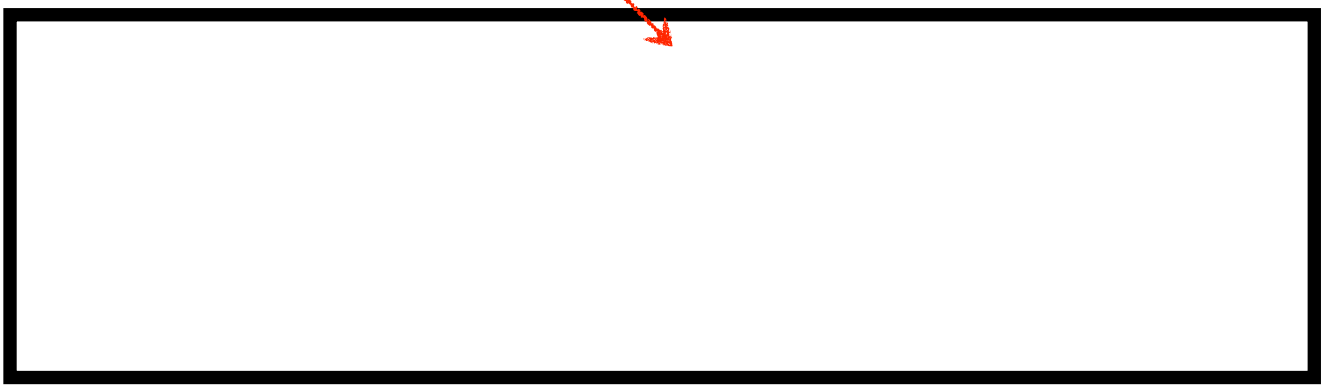
At the Park - WARM UP.

Let's take turns being the **FITNESS INSTRUCTOR**. Everyone will stand in front of the instructor and carry out the instructions together.

You have to issue INSTRUCTIONS in the IMPERATIVE FORM for MOVEMENTS. Here are some examples:

- Jump up and down
- Turn round and round.
- Swing your arms from side to side.
- Slowly move your head up and down.
- Lift your arms up and stretch.

Now try to give some **funny instructions** for movements. Take five minutes to invent some with your partner…



After this game: Try to remember the order of the movements you carried out and using the SIMPLE PAST TENSE write a **list** of what you DID.

First of all we **jumped** up and down. Then we…

Now that everyone is warmed up it's time to DIVIDE INTO TEAMS for the WACKY RACES TOURNAMENT!



We need - NAMES FOR THE TEAMS.

Rules and an organisation for the TOURNAMENT of different WACKY RACES.

All members of the PRESS to be identified.

SPORTS PEOPLE to continue warming up.

Then let the games commence!

Remember that the REPORTERS HAVE TO FILM, TAKE PICTURES, RECORD THEIR RUNNING COMMENTARIES and also MAKE NOTES during the games - so get ready!!!

QUESTIONS BEFORE THE START OF THE GAMES:

- What are the teams called? Are they countries, parts of France, other Groups or what else do they represent?
- Who are the journalists?
- Who are the sports people and which teams do they represent?
- What are the rules of each game - DECIDE IN SMALL GROUPS.
- Which ACTION VERBS and BODY PARTS are used in these sports? BRAINSTORM AS A GROUP.

