In this trail, we will investigate the universe of videogames!

To win this game, you must complete the challenges!
Press Start to begin Noob!

Fase 1- Brainstorm:

1. Answer in English the personal questions. Use your notebook:

1. Do you use in your daily life any words in English related to videogames?
2. Do you know what a gamer is?
3. Do you consider yourself a gamer?
4. Brazilians use some English words when talking about games like "game over, joystick, pause, player, quest and start". What do they mean in Portuguese?
5. In your opinion, why do people from other countries use English words to talk about games?

Exploring

Do you remember the Snake game? Now considered "old school", this game was a fever back in the 2000's.

Read the article to find more about the Snake game on: https://www.digit.in/features/mobile-phones/a-brief-history-of-snake-33913.html. Accessed on October, 27th, 2019.

Fase 2—Reading!

Read the Exploring and the rules about Snake Game:

The Classic Snake Game

Rules:

1. This game is a single PLAYER game.
2. Press 0 to START and PAUSE the game.
3. Use the number keys to direct the snake around the screen and eat the dots: 2 moves the snake up, 6 moves it to the right, 4 to the left and 8 moves it down.
4. The objective is to make the snake grow by eating dots. The more dots the snake eats, the longer it grows and the higher your score.
5. Don't let the snake hit itself or the walls. If it happens, then: GAME OVER.

2. Online wordsearch:

https://www.educaplay.com/learning-resources/9166810-snake_game.html

3. Organize the words to make three different sentences:

https://www.flippity.net/ma.php?k=1TDIvktcDzCqdr5Ko9PSAqTfj-fVodikMGhtPNc_VoQs

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. Game on! The story of video games!

https://www.liveworksheets.com/tk1431641ru (You must send this grade print screen)

Fase 3- Grammar Review:

Quando usar o Simple Past? Qual a diferença entre verbos regulares e irregulares?

O Simple Past é usado para indicar ações passadas já concluídas, ou seja, para falar de fatos que já aconteceram; que começaram e terminaram no passado. Para reforçar o uso do Simple Past, muitas expressões temporais são utilizadas nas frases. Os exemplos mais usuais são: yesterday (ontem), the day before yesterday (anteontem), last night (ontem à noite), last year (ano passado), last month (mês passado), A formação básica do Simple Past é feita com o uso do auxiliar did nas formas negativa e interrogativa, e com o acréscimo de –ed, –ied ou –d ao final do verbo principal no infinitivo, sem o to, na forma afirmativa. last week (semana passada), ago (atrás), etc.

PAST SIMPLE — Auxiliary: DO | DID | DONE

Regular verbs (-ed)

	BASE FORM	PAST FORM	
TO	PLAY	PLAYED	PLAYED
TO	WALK	WALKED	WALKED
TO	STUDY	STUDIED	STUDIED

Affirmative: SUBJECT + BASE FORM -ed

EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they **played** football yesterday

Irregular verbs (different ways)

	BASE FORM	PAST FORM	
TO	MAKE	MADE	MADE
TO	RING	RANG	RUNG
TO	GO	WENT	GONE

Affirmative: SUBJECT + 2nd FORM

EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they **went** to the cinema

Negative: SUBJECT + DIDN'T + BASE FORM

REGULAR VERBS: EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they **didn't** **play** football yesterday

IRREGULAR VERBS: EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they **didn't** **go** to the cinema last night

(Yes / No quest.) **Interrogative:** DID + SUBJECT + BASE FORM ?

REGULAR VERBS: EX. **Did** I / you / he / she / it / we / they **play** football yesterday ?

IRREGULAR VERBS: EX. **Did** I / you / he / she / it / we / they **go** to the cinema last night ?

(Wh- quest.) **Interrogative:** WH- WORD + DID + SUBJECT + BASE FORM ?

REGULAR VERBS: EX. **What** **did** I / you / he / she / it / we / they **play** yesterday ? **Football**

IRREGULAR VERBS: EX. **Where** **did** I / you / he / she / it / we / they **go** last night ? **to the cinema**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

O imperativo é a forma que usamos para darmos ordens, fazermos sugestões, dar conselhos ou instruções, encorajar alguém a fazer algo.

Function	Example
Imperative to use giving a direct/order/command	Wake up now!
Imperative to use giving a warning/prohibition	Watch out! Don't touch me!
Imperative to use giving a advice	Don't be panic Don't eat too much
Imperative to use giving a instruction	Go straight ahead then turn left Take the pill after a meal
Imperative to use giving a request	Please don't go Please reconsider Let me alone, please

Video review to watch:

1. Simple past of regular verbs

2. Simple past of irregular verbs

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VRqweGIV4IM&t=630s

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VKnFSLfPst0

3. Imperative

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ufh8FtKXw3Q&t=48s

(You should take notes about these on your notebook!)

Fase 4- Vocabulary- Reading

How can video games help us to learn English?

- Simulation of real life situations!
- English is often used to communicate with other players!
- Practice your reading, and speaking skills!

Game modes:

- Campaign mode: A series of game levels intended to tell a linear story, the players actions decide which path the story will follow.
- Quest/Mission: Any objective-based activity created for the purpose of the story (defeating monsters, gathering items.

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Types of games:

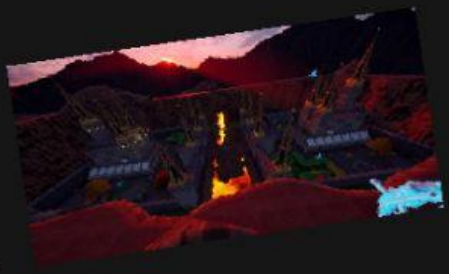
1. First place shooter: player experiences the game from first person perspective
2. Role play: Human player takes on the hole of a specific character
3. Massively multiplayer online (MMO): A large community of players co-existing in an online world.
4. Multiplayer online battle arena: An MMO that incorporates traditional role-play mechanics (World of Warcraft)
5. Player vs. player: competing against other players
6. Player vs. enemy (AI): competing against AI (artificial intelligence)
7. Capture the flag: The goal is to capture and retrieve a flag from the opposing side's territory while defending the flag in one's own territory.

1.

2.

3.

4.



5.

6.

7.

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Game Language:

- Noob/noobie: A newcomer
- Lag: Delay between an action and the result in an online environment
- Bug: A fault in the system
- Patch: An update to an existing game
- Cooldown: The minimum amount of time the player needs to wait after using an ability before they can use it again
- Rage quit: To became angry and quit a game mid-progress
- Video game abbreviations:

AFK: Away from keyboard

GLHF: Good luck have fun

MB: My bad

TY: Thank you

OP: Overpowered

1. Online game about video games:

https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/Reading/General/Type_of_video_games_yb1393854kl

2. Online game about Types of games:

https://www.educaplay.com/learning-resources/6878446-types_of_video_games.html

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Self-check exercises:

1. Translate the sentences below:

a) The designers created a lot of violent action games and women didn't like them.

_____

b) One of the first big video games hero was Mario.

_____

c) A team of designers took three years to make the console.

_____

d) 20 million people bought it.

_____

e) Companies sold the first games in the 70's.

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2, How can video games help us to learn English?

a) ( ) To became angry and quit a game mid-progress.

b) ( ) Practice your reading, and speaking skills!

c) ( ) To simulate non-real life situations!

3. Write T for the true sentences and F for the false sentences:

a) ( ) The classic Snake game is a single player game.

b) ( ) Video games are good for your imagination and memory.

c) ( ) There are three game modes.

d) ( ) The Snake game wasn't a fever back in the 2000's.

e) ( ) Gamers never use video game abbreviations!

4. Match English and Portuguese:

a) Para que um jogo se caracterize por esse termo, o jogador deve controlar um personagem e observar o cenário a sua frente como se estivesse vendo tudo através dos seus olhos.

b) é uma palavra em inglês que se refere a atrasos que se podem experimentar na comunicação entre computador (internet, por exemplo), podendo aplicar-se a outras situações, como comunicação via satélite ou mesmo em comunicação escrita.

c) é um novo termo que designa o fim antecipado do jogo. Ao menos para um jogador... Expressão surgida dentro do criativo universo dos jogos, a irritante expressão é uma combinação de duas palavras inglesas.

d) Em CS:GO se refere ao tempo de espera que um jogador deve aguardar para jogar partidas competitivas devido a inúmeros fatores, como suspeita de programas ilegais ou abandono de partidas. É também utilizado por pessoas para se referir ao tempo de espera que um usuário deve aguardar quando é abatido no jogo.

e) É uma gíria em inglês que significa "novato", muito utilizada principalmente em comunidades de games online para indicar o nível precário de jogabilidade de determinada pessoa.

1) ( ) Noob

2) ( ) Cooldown

3) ( ) Rage quit

4) ( ) LAG

5) ( ) FPS

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5. Match with the type of game:

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

1) First place shooter

2) MMO video game

3) Role play

4) Player vs. player

5) Capture the flag

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