<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary:</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The pitch:</td>
<td>centre circle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>The centre circle is a large circle around the centre spot. For the kick-off the opposing players must not enter the centre circle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The pitch:</td>
<td>centre spot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>The centre spot is a small circle in the middle of the pitch. The ball is put on the centre spot at the start of the game.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The pitch:</td>
<td>corners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>In each of the four corners of the pitch, there is a small semi-circle with a flag. You take corner kicks from this semi-circle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The pitch:</td>
<td>goal lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>The goal lines go along the two ends of the pitch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The pitch:</td>
<td>goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>The part of the pitch where the ball must go for the team to score. The goal has two posts, a crossbar and a net.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocabulary:</td>
<td>The pitch:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>The halfway line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>The penalty area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>The penalty spot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>The six yard box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>The touch lines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:
- The *halfway line* goes across the middle of the pitch.
- The *penalty area* is a large rectangular zone in front of the goal. The goalkeeper can't use his hands outside the area.
- The *penalty spot* is a small circle inside the penalty area. You take penalties from the penalty spot.
- The *six yard box* (or “goal area”) is a small rectangular zone in front of the goal. You take goal kicks from inside the box.
- The *touch lines* go along the two sides of the pitch.
Test Your Football Vocabulary

Football Vocabulary: The pitch

Write the English words related to the different parts of a football pitch under the pictures.

1. The ________ is where the players have to put the ball to score.
2. The ________ mark the sides of the pitch. If a ball goes over these, the ball is out of play and a throw-in is given.
3. The ________ is where the ball is placed before kick-off.
4. The ________ is the area in which the goalkeeper can use his hands.
5. The ________ runs from side to side in the middle of the pitch.
6. The ________ is the place where the ball is put before a penalty is taken.
7. There are 4 ________ around the pitch. Each of them has a flag in it.
8. The ________ is a small area around the goal. Goalkeepers place the ball inside this area before taking goal kicks.
9. The ________ is around the centre spot.
10. The ________ run from side to side at both ends of the pitch.

Answers:
1 - goal 2 - touch lines, 3 - centre spot, 4 - penalty area, 5 - halfway line, 6 - penalty spot, 7 - corners, 8 - six yard box, 9 - centre circle, 10 - goal lines.
Test Your Football Vocabulary

Football Vocabulary: The pitch

*Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the correct form of the English football vocabulary!*

1. The ________ is where the players have to put the ball to score.
2. The ________ mark the sides of the pitch. If a ball goes over these, the ball is out of play and a throw-in is given.
3. The ________ is where the ball is placed before kick-off.
4. The ________ is the area in which the goalkeeper can use his hands.
5. The ________ runs from side to side in the middle of the pitch.
6. The ________ is the place where the ball is put before a penalty is taken.
7. There are 4 ________ around the pitch. Each of them has a flag in it.
8. The ________ is a small area around the goal. Goalkeepers place the ball inside this area before taking goal kicks.
9. The ________ is around the centre spot.
10. The ________ run from side to side at both ends of the pitch.

Answers: 1 - goal, 2 - goal 2, 3 - centre line, 4 - centre line, 5 - halfway line, 6 - penalty spot, 7 - halfway line, 8 - six yard box.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action:</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **1.** shin pads | *Vocabulary:* You wear *shin pads* inside your socks to protect your legs against injury. *Shin pads* are also called “shin guards”.
| **2.** studs | *Vocabulary:* *Studs* are small flat-topped objects like nails on the bottom of football boots. The *studs* give the player a better grip on the field.
| **3.** shorts | *Vocabulary:* You wear *shorts* over the top part of your legs. Football *shorts* often have stripes on the side.
| **4.** cap | *Vocabulary:* A *cap* is a hat which has a rim at the front. Goalkeepers sometimes wear *caps* to protect their eyes from the sun or rain.
| **5.** boots | *Vocabulary:* *Boots* are a type of shoe used for playing several sports. Football *boots* have to be strong but not too heavy.
6. **Vocabulary:** Action | English
--- | ---
**armband** | **armband**
Example: An armband is a piece of material worn around the arm. Team captains wear armbands so that the referee can identify them easily.

7. **Vocabulary:** Action | English
--- | ---
gloves | gloves
Example: You wear gloves on your hands. Goalkeepers often wear gloves to protect their hands against hard shots and help them catch the ball.

8. **Vocabulary:** Action | English
--- | ---
socks | socks
You wear socks to cover your feet and the bottom part of your legs. Football socks usually reach up to the knee.

9. **Vocabulary:** Action | English
--- | ---
tracksuit | tracksuit
Example: A tracksuit is a suit of warm material which fits loosely on your body. Footballers wear tracksuits for training and warming up.

10. **Vocabulary:** Action | English
--- | ---
shirt | shirt
Example: You wear a shirt over the top part of your body. Football shirts often have a symbol of the club over the heart.
Test Your Football Vocabulary

Football Vocabulary: Clothes

Write the English words for the clothes under the pictures.

Vocabulary: English
Actions: 

1. Goalkeepers wear ________ on their hands to protect them from powerful shots.
2. Footballers wear ________ on their feet. They need to be strong, but they also need to be light.
3. ________ are small lumps that stick out of the sole of a football boot. They help stop players from slipping on the pitch.
4. A ________ is a type of hat with a brim at the front to shade your eyes from the sun and the rain.
5. ________ are worn inside a player's socks. They protect the players lower legs in tackles.
6. Players wear ________ on their lower halves. These often have stripes down the sides.
7. The captain wears an ________ so that the referee can tell who he is from a distance.
8. Footballers wear long ________ that come up to their knees.
9. Football ________ are brightly coloured and have the players name and number on the back.
10. Players wear ________ when they are warming up and training.

Answers:
1 - gloves, 2 - boots, 3 - studs, 4 - cap, 5 - shin pads, 6 - shorts, 7 - armband, 8 - socks, 9 - shirts, 10 - tracksuits.
Test Your Football Vocabulary

Football Vocabulary: Clothes

Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the correct form of the English football vocabulary!

1. Goalkeepers wear ________ on their hands to protect them from powerful shots.

2. Footballers wear ________ on their feet. They need to be strong, but they also need to be light.

3. ________ are small lumps that stick out of the sole of a football boot. They help stop players from slipping on the pitch.

4. A ________ is a type of hat with a brim at the front to shade your eyes from the sun and the rain.

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Answers:
1 - gloves, 2 - boots, 3 - studs, 4 - cap, 5 - shin pads, 6 - shorts, 7 - armband, 8 - socks, 9 - shirts, 10 - tracksuits.

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Officiating:

1. **Vocabulary:** Officiating: 
   **English:** referee
   
   **Example:** The referee is the main match official, making sure that the rules are applied. He must wear different colours from the players.

2. **Vocabulary:** Officiating: 
   **English:** assistant referee
   
   **Example:** The two assistant referees ("linesmen") help the referee to apply the rules. They run up and down the sides of the touchlines.

3. **Vocabulary:** Officiating: 
   **English:** fourth official
   
   **Example:** The fourth official gives support to the referee from the touchline. For example, he decides how much injury time to add on.

4. **Vocabulary:** Officiating: 
   **English:** yellow card
   
   **Example:** The yellow card is used to show that a player has been cautioned.

5. **Vocabulary:** Officiating: 
   **English:** red card
   
   **Example:** If the referee shows the red card to a player, he must leave the pitch.
### Football Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary:</th>
<th>Officiating:</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td><strong>Officiating:</strong></td>
<td><strong>offside</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>A player is in an offside position if he is nearer to his opponents' goal line than both the ball and the second-last opponent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary:</th>
<th>Officiating:</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td><strong>Officiating:</strong></td>
<td><strong>whistle</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>The referee uses a whistle to control the game. When he blows the whistle play stops or starts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary:</th>
<th>Officiating:</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td><strong>Officiating:</strong></td>
<td><strong>handball</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Handball is when a player (except the goalkeeper) deliberately touches the ball with his hands. If this happens inside the area, it's a penalty.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Vocabulary:</th>
<th>Officiating:</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td><strong>Officiating:</strong></td>
<td><strong>flag</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>The assistant referees use flags to signal that something is wrong. When an assistant referee waves his flag, the referee stops play.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary:</th>
<th>Officiating:</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td><strong>Officiating:</strong></td>
<td><strong>foul</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>A foul is an action which breaks the rules of the game.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Test Your Football Vocabulary

Football Vocabulary: Officiating

Write the English words connected with officiating a match under the pictures.

1. The __________ is the main official responsible for making sure the players do not break the rules of the game.
2. When a referee wants to stop the game, he /she blows on a __________.
3. When a player breaks the rules of the game, it is called a __________.
4. If a player is nearer the opponents' goal line than the opponents' players when a ball is passed to him, he is __________.
5. There are two __________ and they help the referee by watching the action from the touchlines.
6. If an assistant referee sees something wrong, he /she signals by raising a __________.
7. It is a __________ when a player, other than the goalkeeper, deliberately controls the ball using his hand.
8. The __________ supports the referee from the touchline and decides how much extra time to add at the end of the game.
9. If a player commits two serious fouls or one really serious foul, the referee shows the player a __________ and the player has to leave the pitch.
10. When the referee wants to caution a player for committing a foul, the referee shows the player a __________.

Answers:
1 - referee, 2 - whistle, 3 - foul, 4 - offside, 5 - assistant referees, 6 - flag, 7 - handball, 8 - fourth official, 9 - red card, 10 - yellow card.
Test Your Football Vocabulary

Football Vocabulary: Officiating

*Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the correct form of the English football vocabulary!*

1. The ________ is the main official responsible for making sure the players do not break the rules of the game.

2. When a referee wants to stop the game, he /she blows on a ________.

3. When a player breaks the rules of the game, it is called a ________.

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7. It is a ________ when a player, other than the goalkeeper, deliberately controls the ball using his hand.

8. The ________ supports the referee from the touchline and decides how much extra time to add at the end of the game.

9. If a player commits two serious fouls or one really serious foul, the referee shows the player a ________ and the player has to leave the pitch.

10. When the referee wants to caution a player for committing a foul, the referee shows the player a ________.

*Answers: 1 - referee, 2 - whistle, 3 - foul, 4 - offside, 5 - assistant referees, 6 - flag, 7 - handball, 8 - fourth official, 9 - red card, 10 - yellow card.*

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## Football Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>Vocabulary: More officiating:</th>
<th>English appeal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>If a player thinks that the referee has made a bad decision, he can appeal to try to persuade the referee to change his decision.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.</th>
<th>Vocabulary: More officiating:</th>
<th>English body language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>The referee uses body language to communicate with the players and assistant referees because the pitch is too large and noisy for people to hear what the referee says.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.</th>
<th>Vocabulary: More officiating:</th>
<th>English caution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>If a player breaks the rules, the referee will caution him with a yellow card. This is a warning for the player and if he breaks the rules again, he may be sent off.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.</th>
<th>Vocabulary: More officiating:</th>
<th>English coin-toss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Before the match, the referee uses a coin-toss to decide which team kicks off first. The team captains each pick heads or tails and the referee flips the coin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5.</th>
<th>Vocabulary: More officiating:</th>
<th>English direct free-kick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>If a player commits a serious foul, then the referee will give the other team a direct free-kick. The attacking team can score from a direct free kick.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### More officiating: appeal

If a player thinks that the referee has made a bad decision, he can appeal to try to persuade the referee to change his decision.

#### English Vocabulary:

1. **Example:**
   - **body language**
   - The referee uses *body language* to communicate with the players and assistant referees because the pitch is too large and noisy for people to hear what the referee says.

2. **Example:**
   - **caution**
   - If a player breaks the rules, the referee will caution him with a *yellow card*. This is a warning for the player and if he breaks the rules again, he may be sent off.

3. **Example:**
   - **coin-toss**
   - Before the match, the referee uses a *coin-toss* to decide which team kicks off first. The team captains each pick heads or tails and the referee flips the coin.

4. **Example:**
   - **direct free-kick**
   - If a player commits a serious foul, then the referee will give the other team a *direct free-kick*. The attacking team can score from a direct free kick.

5. **Example:**
   - **suspension**
   - If a player is sent off, normally he is also punished with a *suspension*. This means that he can't play for at least the next match in the competition.

6. **Example:**
   - **indirect free-kick**
   - If a player commits a minor foul, the referee may award an *indirect free-kick*. The attacking team can not score from an indirect free-kick.

7. **Example:**
   - **sending off**
   - If a player commits a red card offence, the referee will punish the player by *sending him off the pitch.*

8. **Example:**
   - **stretcher**
   - If a player is badly hurt, the medics will carry the player off the pitch on a *stretcher*.

9. **Example:**
   - **drop-ball**
   - A *drop-ball* is a way of restarting play without giving either team an advantage. The referee will do this when play is stopped for an unusual reason.

10. **Example:**
    - **suspension**
    - If a player is sent off, normally he is also punished with a *suspension*. This means that he can't play for at least the next match in the competition.
Test Your Football Vocabulary

Football Vocabulary: More officiating

Write the English words under the pictures.

1. The striker leapt in the air and deliberately controlled the ball with his arm. This was his second offence so he was ________ by the referee.

2. The striker went down and the referee blew his whistle. The defender tried to ________, but the referee wouldn't change his mind. The referee pointed at the penalty spot.

3. The defender brought down the attacker with a terrible late tackle just outside the penalty area. The referee gave the attacking team a ________.

4. When a fan tried to run onto the pitch, the referee blew the whistle to stop play. He restarted play with a ________.

5. The midfielder committed a second foul. He was shown a red card and given a one match ________.

6. The defensive line caught the striker offside. The referee awarded an ________.

7. The player fell to the floor holding his ankle in pain. The medics ran onto the pitch and helped the injured player onto a ________.

8. Despite the foul, the referee decided to play advantage. The referee used ________ to signal that that play should continue.

9. The attacker was brought down by a heavy tackle and the defender was ________ for dangerous play.

10. United's captain won the ________ so got to choose in which half of the pitch they would start the match.

Answers:

1 - sent off, 2 - appeal, 3 - direct free-kick, 4 - drop-ball
5 - suspension, 6 - indirect free-kick, 7 - stretcher, 8 - body language, 9 - cautioned, 10 - coin-toss.

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Test Your Football Vocabulary

Football Vocabulary: More officiating

Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the correct form of the English football vocabulary!

1. The striker leapt in the air and deliberately controlled the ball with his arm. This was his second offence so he was ________ by the referee.

2. The striker went down and the referee blew his whistle. The defender tried to ________, but the referee wouldn't change his mind. The referee pointed at the penalty spot.

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9. The attacker was brought down by a heavy tackle and the defender was ________ for dangerous play.

10. United's captain won the ________ so got to choose in which half of the pitch they would start the match.


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The match: warm-up

The warm-up is when players prepare their bodies for the game. The teams usually do a warm-up on the pitch before the game starts.

Example: The warm-up is when players prepare their bodies for the game. The teams usually do a warm-up on the pitch before the game starts.

The match: toss-up

Example: The toss-up is when the referee throws a coin in the air before the game. If the captain wins the toss, he decides which end to play.

The match: kick-off

Example: The kick-off is when a player passes the ball to start the game. The ball has to be on the centre spot for the kick-off.

The match: first half

Example: The first half is the initial 45 minutes of the game. However, a few minutes are usually added on at the end of the first half.

The match: half-time

Example: Half-time is when the teams have a break at the end of the first half. There are usually 15 minutes of half-time.

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### Football Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The match:</strong></td>
<td><strong>English</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warm-up</td>
<td>The <strong>warm-up</strong> is when players prepare their bodies for the game. The teams usually do a warm-up on the pitch before the game starts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>English Vocabulary:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>toss-up</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The toss-up is when the referee throws a coin in the air before the game. If the captain wins the toss, he decides which end to play.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>kick-off</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>The kick-off is when a player passes the ball to start the game. The ball has to be on the centre spot for the kick-off.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>first half</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>The first half is the initial 45 minutes of the game. However, a few minutes are usually added on at the end of the first half.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>half-time</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Half-time is when the teams have a break at the end of the first half. There are usually 15 minutes of half-time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><strong>extra-time</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra-time is an additional 30 minutes of play in a cup game when the two teams are tied (e.g. 0-0 or 1-1).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td><strong>full-time</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time is the end of the 90 minutes of the normal time of the game. But some minutes are usually added on after full-time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td><strong>injury time</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury time is the time added on after full time for interruptions during the game. There are usually three or four minutes of injury time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td><strong>final whistle</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The final whistle is when the referee signals the end of the game. The referee blows the final whistle at the end of the game.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td><strong>second half</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The second half is the last 45 minutes of the game. When the teams return to the pitch after half-time, the second half starts.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td><strong>extra-time</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Extra-time is an additional 30 minutes of play in a cup game when the two teams are tied (e.g. 0-0 or 1-1).</td>
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Test Your Football Vocabulary

Football Vocabulary: The match

Write the English words related to the different stages of a football match under the pictures.

Vocabulary: English

The match: _________

Vocabulary: English

The match: _________

Vocabulary: English

The match: _________

Vocabulary: English

The match: _________

Vocabulary: English

The match: _________

Vocabulary: English

The match: _________

Vocabulary: English

The match: _________

Vocabulary: English

The match: _________

Vocabulary: English

The match: _________

Vocabulary: English

The match: _________

Answers: 1 - toss-up 2 - second half, 3 - extra-time, 4 - kick-off, 5 - full-time, 6 - warm-up, 7 - half-time, 8 - injury time, 9 - first half, 10 - final whistle.
Test Your Football Vocabulary

Football Vocabulary: The match

Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the correct form of the English football vocabulary!

1. ________ is when the referee throws a coin into the air to see who starts the match.
2. The second 45 minutes is called the ________.
3. In a cup game, if the teams have the same score at the end of the match, 30 minutes of ________ are played.
4. ________ is when the first pass of the match is played.
5. ________ is when the 90 minutes of the normal game have been played.
6. The ________ is before the match when the players stretch and prepare their muscles for the game.
7. ________ is the 15 minute break in the middle of the match.
8. ________ is the time that is added on to the end of a match to make up for interruptions to the match.
9. The ________ is the first 45 minutes of the match.
10. The ________ is when the referee signals that the game is over.

Answers: 1 - toss-up 2 - second half 3 - extra-time 4 - injury time 5 - full-time 6 - warm-up 7 - half-time 8 - final whistle

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Vocabulary:</td>
<td>Action:</td>
<td>team</td>
<td>A team is a group of footballers playing together. There are 20 teams in the Premier League.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Vocabulary:</td>
<td>Action:</td>
<td>defenders</td>
<td>Defenders play at the back of the team. The job of a defender is to stop the attacks of the other team.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Vocabulary:</td>
<td>Action:</td>
<td>captain</td>
<td>The captain is the leader of the team. The two captains shake hands before the game.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Vocabulary:</td>
<td>Action:</td>
<td>full-backs</td>
<td>Full-backs play at the sides of the defence. Many full-backs also help the team to attack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Vocabulary:</td>
<td>Action:</td>
<td>centre-backs</td>
<td>Centre-backs play in the middle of the defence. Most teams have two centre-backs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **Action:** Team

   Example: A **team** is a group of footballers playing together. There are 20 **teams** in the Premier League.

---

2. **Action:** Defenders

   Example: **Defenders** play at the back of the team. The **defender**'s job is to stop the attacks of the other team.

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3. **Action:** Captain

   Example: The **captain** is the leader of the team. The two **captains** shake hands before the game.

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4. **Action:** Full-backs

   Example: **Full-backs** play at the sides of the defence. Many **full-backs** also help the team to attack.

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5. **Action:** Centre-backs

   Example: **Centre-backs** play in the middle of the defence. Most teams have two **centre-backs**.

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6. **Action:** Midfielders

   Example: **Midfielders** play in the centre of the team. A **midfielder** must defend and attack.

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7. **Action:** Goalkeeper

   Example: The **goalkeeper** tries to stop the other team scoring goals. **Goalkeepers** can use their hands.

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8. **Action:** Strikers

   Example: **Strikers** play at the front of the team. Most of the goals come from **strikers**.

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9. **Action:** Substitute

   Example: A **substitute** comes onto the pitch in place of another player. **Substitutes** don't start the game.

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10. **Action:** Wingers

    Example: **Wingers** play at the sides of the midfield and the attack. Most **wingers** can usually run fast.
Test Your Football Vocabulary

Football Vocabulary: Players

Write the English words for the players under the pictures.

Vocabulary: English
Actions: 

1. The ________ is the person who stands in the goal and tries to stop the ball with his feet and hands.
2. The ________ was brought on in the second-half after the midfielder was injured.
3. The ________ stay near their goal and try to stop the other team from attacking.
4. The ________ stay in the middle of the defence. They help the goalkeeper protect the goal.
5. The ________ are the players who play at the front and are good at scoring goals.
6. The ________ play in the middle of the pitch. They try to pass the ball to the strikers.
7. The ________ play on the outside of the defence. They often help attack as well as defend.
8. The ________ tries to lead the team. He usually wears an armband so that the referee knows who he is.
9. The ________ play on the sides of the pitch. They need to be able to run fast.
10. In football, there are 11 players on a ______.

Answers: 1 - goalkeeper, 2 - substitute, 3 - defenders, 4 - centre-backs, 5 - strikers, 6 - midfielders, 7 - full-backs, 8 - captain, 9 - wingers, 10 - team.
Test Your Football Vocabulary

Football Vocabulary: Players

Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the correct form of the English football vocabulary!

1. The ________ is the person who stands in the goal and tries to stop the ball with his feet and hands.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Vocabulary:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stadium:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: The <em>commentary box</em> is where the commentators sit. These are the people who describe the action for people watching on TV or listening to the radio.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **2. Vocabulary:**     | **English** |
| **Stadium:**            | **club shop** |
| Example: The *club shop* is the place to go if you want to buy a football shirt or other merchandise from a football club. |

| **3. Vocabulary:**     | **English** |
| **Stadium:**            | **gate** |
| Example: Stadiums are very large and so they have lots of *gates*. You have to go in the right *gate* to find your seat in the stadium. |

| **4. Vocabulary:**     | **English** |
| **Stadium:**            | **terrace** |
| Example: *Terraces* are rows of concrete steps where people can stand to watch a football match. There are no *terraces* in UK stadiums anymore, but they are still common around the world. |

<p>| <strong>5. Vocabulary:</strong>     | <strong>English</strong> |
| <strong>Stadium:</strong>            | <strong>scoreboard</strong> |
| Example: The <em>scoreboard</em> is a *where important information about the match is displayed. Sometimes scoreboards have big televisions that show replays as well as the score. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stadium:</td>
<td>ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>The ground is the pitch, stadium, car park and any other buildings attached to a football club.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stadium:</td>
<td>dressing room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>The dressing room is where the players get changed before and after the match. At half-time, the players go back to the dressing room and talk to the manager.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Stadium:</td>
<td>tunnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>The tunnel is the passage onto the pitch from the dressing room.</td>
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<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stadium:</td>
<td>bench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>The bench is where the manager, coaches and substitutes sit during the match. If a player is 'on the bench', it means that they are not playing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stadium:</td>
<td>end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Supporters from different clubs sit at opposite ends of the stadium. Stadiums have a home end for their own supporters and an away end for the visiting team's supporters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Test Your Football Vocabulary

Football Vocabulary: Stadium

Write the English words for the actions under the pictures.

1. I love the atmosphere at the stadium. I get excited as soon as I arrive at the _______.
2. The visiting fans in the away _______ were singing and cheering to support their team.
3. The three substitutes were watching the match closely from the _______, waiting for their chance to play.
4. If you enter the stadium through the wrong _______, you'll never find your seat.
5. The visiting team lost the match. They walked back to the _______ slowly to get changed and go home.
6. The commentators have a good view of the pitch in the _______. They need a good view so that they can accurately describe the action.
7. The cheapest tickets are for the _______, but you have to stand up for the whole match.
8. You can buy all kinds of souvenirs and club merchandise at the _______.
9. If you forget who is winning, don't worry. You can always look up at the _______!
10. The two teams line up in the _______ before coming onto the pitch.

Vocabulary: English

Stadium: ________
Test Your Football Vocabulary

Football Vocabulary: Stadium

*Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the correct form of the English football vocabulary!*

1. I love the atmosphere at the stadium. I get excited as soon as I arrive at the ________.
2. The visiting fans in the away ________ were singing and cheering to support their team.
3. The three substitutes were watching the match closely from the ________, waiting for their chance to play.
4. If you enter the stadium through the wrong ________, you’ll never find your seat.
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9. If you forget who is winning, don’t worry. You can always look up at the ________!
10. The two teams line up in the ________, before coming onto the pitch.

Answers: 1 - ground, 2 - end, 3 - bench, 4 - gate, 5 - dressing room, 6 - commentary box, 7 - terraces, 8 - club shop, 9 - scoreboard, 10 - tunnel.

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### Football Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supporting:</strong></td>
<td><strong>rattle</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Example:** A *rattle* is an instrument which makes a loud noise when you turn it quickly. Some fans use *rattles* to support their team.

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<tr>
<td><strong>Supporting:</strong></td>
<td><strong>turnstile</strong></td>
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**Example:** You enter the stadium through a *turnstile*. The *turnstiles* record the number of spectators at each game (the “attendance”).

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<td><strong>Supporting:</strong></td>
<td><strong>stands</strong></td>
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**Example:** You watch the game from the *stands*. Your match ticket tells you which seat is yours in the *stand*.

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<tbody>
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<td><strong>Supporting:</strong></td>
<td><strong>stadium</strong></td>
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**Example:** *Stadiums* are where the matches take place.

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<tbody>
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<td><strong>Supporting:</strong></td>
<td><strong>scarf</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Example:** You wear a *scarf* around your neck. Football *scarves* usually have the colours of the team.
6. **Vocabulary:**
   **Supporting:**
   English
   *match programme*

Example: You can buy the *match programme* if you want to have information about the game, like the names of the players.

7. **Vocabulary:**
   **Supporting:**
   English
   *match ticket*

Example: You need to buy a *match ticket* to watch a specific game. Some fans buy “season” tickets for all their team’s games in a season.

8. **Vocabulary:**
   **Supporting:**
   English
   *klaxon*

Example: A *klaxon* is an instrument like a trumpet which makes a very loud noise. Some fans blow *klaxons* when their team is playing well.

9. **Vocabulary:**
   **Supporting:**
   English
   *fans*

Example: *Fans* are enthusiastic followers of a specific team or of football in general. Many *fans* belong to the fan clubs of their favourite teams.

10. **Vocabulary:**
    **Supporting:**
    English
    *banner*

Example: A *banner* is a long piece of cloth with writing on it. Football fans sometimes hold *banners* up with messages about their teams.
Test Your Football Vocabulary

Football Vocabulary: Supporting

Write the English words related to supporting a football club under the pictures.

Vocabulary: English
Supporting: __________

[Images with the following captions:
- Programme
- fans
- stadium
- match ticket
- match programme
- turnstile
- stands
- scarves
- klaxons
- rattles
- banners

Answers:
1 - fan
2 - stadium
3 - match ticket
4 - match programme
5 - turnstile
6 - stands
7 - scarves
8 - klaxons
9 - rattles
10 - banners]
Test Your Football Vocabulary

Football Vocabulary: Supporting

Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the correct form of the English football vocabulary!

1. A ________ is an enthusiastic supporter of a football club.
2. A ________ is a very large buildings where football matches take place.
3. You need a ________ to get into the stadium to watch a match.
4. You can buy a ________ and find out information about the match.
5. When supporters enter the stadium, they have to walk through a ________ which counts the number of spectators.
6. The seats are arranged in rows around the stadium in the ________.
7. Football supporters often wear ________ around their necks in their team colours.
8. Sometimes, supporters like to blow on ________ to encourage their team.
9. Some supporters like to use ________ to show support for their team. They turn them quickly to make a loud noise.
10. Football supporters sometimes make ________ with messages of support for their team that they can hold up during matches.

Answers: 1. fan, 2. stadium, 3. match ticket, 4. match programme, 5. turnstile, 6. stands, 7. scarves, 8. klaxons, 9. rattles, 10. banners.