SOUL SURFER



Have you heard about Bethany Hamilton and the movie Soul Surfer? What do you know about it? Read the text below from <u>Sony Pictures</u> and get a little information on it.

SOUL SURFER <u>is</u> the inspiring true story of teen surfer Bethany Hamilton, who <u>lost</u> her arm in a shark attack and courageously <u>overcame</u> <u>all odds</u> to <u>become</u> a champion again, through her <u>sheer</u> <u>determination</u> and <u>unwavering faith</u>. The film <u>features</u> <u>an all-star cast</u>, including AnnaSophia Robb and Helen Hunt, with Carrie Underwood in her <u>film debut</u>, and Dennis Quaid. <u>In the wake of this life-changing event</u> that <u>took</u> her arm and nearly her life, Bethany's <u>feisty determination</u> and <u>steadfast</u>



beliefs <u>spur</u> her toward an adventurous comeback that <u>gives</u> her the <u>grit</u> to <u>turn</u> her loss into a gift for others.

Did you understand the paragraph above? Do you know all the words? If you do not know all the words and still got what the paragraph is about, great! It is important to practice reading without stopping before every word you don't know. Now it's a good time to think of vocabulary. Write the phrases taken from the movie summary next to their definition. Refer to the text to see the phrases in context. (See phrases in bold.)

overcome all odds – sheer determination – unwavering faith – feature an all-star cast – film debut – in the wake of a life-changing event – feisty determination – steadfast belief - spur

	_: The courage and determination that makes
it possible for somebody to start doing something	difficult or unpleasant
	Encourage somebody to do something or to
try harder to achieve something	
	Strong and unchangeable will to continue
trying to do something even when it is difficult	
	The complete and extreme will to continue
trying to do something even when it is difficult	
	_firm opinion
	Strong religious belief or trust in somebody's
ability/knowledge that does not change or becom	e weaker in any way
	The first appearance of a performer or sports
player in a movie	
	Include famous actors
	Succeed in dealing with or controlling a
problem that seems impossible to be dealt with	
	Coming after a happening that changes one's
lifo	

Look at the underlined verbs in the text and write them in the correct column below according to whether they are regular or irregular and their form. Then, fill out the other columns in the chart.

REGULAR VERBS			IRREGULAR VERBS		
INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PARTICIPLE	INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PARTICIPLE
			IS (BE)		



	st 3 verbs and 3 p			Retell the story o	f Bethany in your		
features a sce	•	looking at the b	each and talking	g to her teacher	novie Soul Surfer when a little boy nthesis.		
BETHANY:	How come no or	ne's in the water	? We	(bring) all the	se boards.		
SARAH:	[They are] Still p	etrified.					
BETHANY:	Is it safe?						
SARA:	Yeah.						
The little boy	comes and plays	sees Bethany is	missing an arm.				
BETHANY:	Oh! Something's	s missing, yeah?					
SARAH:	They	(say) he	(wander)) up a few days a	fter the tsunami.		
BETHANY:	What's his name	??					
SARAH:	They don't know	<i>ı</i> . He	_ (not / say) a w	ord, he won't ev	en smile.		
If you would I the answers b		scene to check	your answers, <u>cl</u>	i <u>ck here</u> . You'll a	lso be able to see		

Present Perfect or Simple Past



Complete the explanation below:
How come no one's in the water? We brought all these boards.
Bethany uses the (Simple Past or Present Perfect?) because the action is over and we know when it happened. She could have said:
How come no one's in the water? We've brought all these boards.
Bethany could have used the (Simple Past or Present Perfect?) because the action is over but influences the present situation.
There are times when it is a matter of style whether to use the Simple Past or Present Perfect. Americans, for example, tend to use the Present Perfect a little less than the British. But be careful because it's not always a matter of style.
They said he wandered up a few days after the tsunami.
Sarah used the (Simple Past or Present Perfect?) because there is a time reference (after the tsunami).
He hasn't said a word.
Sarah used the (Simple Past or Present Perfect?) because the action is not over yet. The boy started not to smile in the past, he is still not smiling and he might not smile for a while ©.
So when do we use Present Perfect?
Check the correct alternatives:
() When the action is over, but it influences in the present, and we do not want to mention any time reference.
() To give details about actions in the past. We use it a lot when we are telling a story.
() When the action is over and it's clean to everyone (speaking or listening) when it happened.
() Then the action started in the past and it's not over yet.

