

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ПРИКАРПАТСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ ВАСИЛЯ СТЕФАНИКА
КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ**

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Метою даного посібника є забезпечення цілеспрямованого вивчення лексичного й граматичного матеріалу, збагачення словникового запасу студентів, покращення вимови і правопису, що пов'язане з усіма аспектами вивчення теми "The World of Sports".

Посібник містить ряд текстів та діалогів, які знайомлять студентів із різними видами спорту Великобританії, США, України та особливостями проведення Олімпійських ігор.

Посібник призначено для студентів вищих навчальних закладів спеціальності "англійська мова та література", вчителів та всіх, хто вивчає англійську мову.

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UNIT I. Basic Notions of Sports

Check if you know:

Player [n C] someone who belongs to a sports team or who regularly does a sport: *One of the best tennis players in the country had been injured.*

Sportsman/sportswoman [n C] someone who is very good at sport, especially someone who does it as their job: *A special Olympic village has been built for the sportsmen and sportswomen to live in.*

Athlete [n C] someone who is good at sport, especially someone who does athletics (=sports such as running, throwing things, or jumping over high bars): *All athletes now have to be regularly tested for drugs.*

Team [n C] a group of people who play together against another group in a sport: *Which team do you support? To be in a team* British (*be on a team* American) *We haven't decided who is going to be on the team yet.*

In British English, you can use *team* with a singular or plural verb: *Our team is wearing/are wearing red.* In American English, only use a singular verb.

Spectator [n C] someone who goes to a game and watches people playing a sport.

Fan [n C] someone who likes a particular team or player and often goes to watch them play: *Thousands of fans queued to buy tickets.*

Match [n C] (especially British) an occasion when two people or two teams compete against each other in a sport: *Are you going to the match tomorrow?*

(!) Don't say 'a match of tennis/football/chess etc'. Americans never use *match* to mean a game played between two teams. They only use it for games where one person competes with another or fights with another: *a wrestling match.*

Text Work

Read and translate the text.

Basic Facts of Sport Development

The development of sports throughout history teaches us a great deal about social changes and also a lot about the nature of sport itself.

There are artifacts that suggest that the Chinese engaged in sporting activities as early as 4000 BC. Gymnastics appears to have been a popular sport in China's ancient past. Monuments to the Pharaohs indicate that a range of sports, including swimming and fishing, were well-developed and regulated several thousands of years ago in Ancient Egypt. Other Egyptian sports included javelin throwing, high jump, and wrestling.

In Europe, ancient Irish legends show evidence of the ancestor of modern hurling being used as a means of preparing warriors for battle as far back as the 13th century BC.

A wide range of sports were already established at the time of Ancient Greece. They were: wrestling, running, boxing, javelin, discus throwing, and chariot racing. Sports became such a prominent part of their culture that the Greeks created the Olympic Games, which in ancient times were held every four years in a small village called Olympia.

Sports have many affinities with art. Art and sports were more clearly linked at the time of Ancient Greece, when gymnastics and callisthenics invoked great admiration. The closeness of art and sport in these times was revealed by the nature of the Olympic Games which were celebrations of both sporting and artistic achievements, poetry, sculpture and architecture.

Today ice-skating and Tai chi, for example, are sport that come close to artistic spectacles in themselves: to watch these activities comes close to the experience of spectating at a ballet. Similarly, there are other activities that have elements of art and sport in their execution, such as artistic gymnastics, bodybuilding, yoga, dressage, etc. Perhaps the best example is Bull-fighting,

which in Spain is reported in the arts pages of newspapers.

Technology in sports. Technology has a very important role in sports, which is applied whether to an athlete's health, the athlete's technique, or equipment's characteristics.

Equipment. As sports have grown more competitive, the need for better equipment has arisen. Golf clubs, baseball bats, soccer balls, hockey skates, and other equipment have all seen considerable changes when new technologies have been applied.

Nowadays a collection of competitive, recreational, and instructional athletic programs is available through club sports. The teams and athletes belonging to a sports club compete in several different leagues, championships and tournaments wearing the same club logotype, equipment colours and using the same club name, sharing also the same club fan base, supporters and facilities. Many sports clubs have an associate system where the supporters pay an annual fee. In these cases, the supporter is allowed to attend the club's home matches and exhibitions across the entire season, and has the right to practise almost every kind of sport at the club's facilities.

Health. Ranging from nutrition to the treatment of injuries, as the knowledge of the human body has deepened over time, an athlete's potential has increased. Athletes are now able to play to an older age, recover more quickly from injuries, and train more effectively than previous generations of athletes.

Instruction. Advancing technology created new opportunities for research into sports. It is now possible to analyze aspects of sports that were previously out of the reach of comprehension.

It's quite obvious today that sports have been increasingly organized and regulated from the ancient times up to the present century. Industrialization has increased leisure time to the citizens of developed and developing countries, leading to more time for citizens to attend and follow spectator sports, greater participation in athletic activities, and increased accessibility.

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Vocabulary

Tom was staying as a guest on an English farm, and was feeling rather bored. “Now I am busy at the moment, but if you want to amuse yourself for an hour or so, take my gun and two gun dogs and go and do some shooting,” said the farmer.

Fifteen minutes later Tom was back again. “Have you got any more gun dogs, sir?”

Learn the active vocabulary:

to engage in sporting activities

javelin/discus throwing

high jump

hurling

chariot racing

callisthenics

to invoke (no, little, some, great) admiration

artistic spectacle

dressage

bull-fighting

competitive

to compete in

annuity fee

athletic facilities

nutrition

to attend/follow spectator sports

Answer the following questions:

1. When did the Chinese engage in sporting activities?

2. What kinds of sports were developed in Ancient Egypt?

3. Enumerate the sports which were developed at the time of Ancient Greece.

4. When was the closeness of art and sport revealed more clearly? And why?

5. What modern sporting activities come close to artistic spectacles in their execution?

6. What aspects of sports is technology applied to?

7. How has an athlete's potential increased with the development of technology in sports?

8. What is typical of the teams and athletes belonging to the same sports club?

True or false statements.

1. The Chinese engaged in sporting activities as early as 2000 BC.
2. Gymnastics is known to have been a popular sport at the time of Ancient Greece.
3. Javelin throwing, high jump and wrestling were popular Egyptian sports.
4. Many centuries ago the ancestor of modern wrestling was used in Europe as a means of preparing warriors for battle.
5. The Olympic Games, created by the Romans, were held in ancient times every four years in the village of Olympia.
6. Bull-fighting is a popular artistic spectacle in Spain.
7. Athletes belonging to the same sports club compete in various leagues and championships, wearing the same club logotype, but different equipment colours.
8. To be allowed to practise some kind of sport at the club's facilities, the supporter of the club must pay an annuity fee.
9. Owing to the development of new technologies in sports, athletes are now able to train more effectively than previous generations of athletes.
10. The citizens of developing countries do not have enough opportunities to attend and follow spectator sports.

Vocabulary Revision

1. Fill in the gaps with the words given below.

javelin throwing, callisthenics, nutrition, competitive, spectacle, dressage, chariot, facilities, engaged in

1. Studies tell us that ... and exercise are essential to fitness and health.
2. Scores of young girls and women indulge in ... all the year round.
3. It was amazing to watch the horse performing such complicated movements at yesterday's ...
4. The team seems to have lost its ... edge recently.
5. One look at this vehicle is enough to understand that ... racing was popular with warriors at the time of Ancient Greece.
6. This sports centre has its own pool and

but we need you in there. So, what I have to do is ask you a math question, and if you get it right, you can play."

The player agreed, so coach looked into his eyes intently and asked, "Okay, now concentrate hard and tell me the answer to this. What is two plus two?"

The player thought for a moment and then answered, "4?"

"Did you say 4?" the coach exclaimed, excited that he had got it right.

Suddenly all the other players on the team began screaming, "Come on coach, give him another chance!"

So, I've been taking these kung-fu classes lately. I must say, they are great. Teach you how to be as powerful as a tiger, as quick as a monkey, as smart as a dragon. Why just the other day, these guys came up to me with a knife and demanded money. So, I turned into a chicken and ran!!!

He (at football match): "That fellow out there playing centre forward will be our best man before the season is over."

She: "Oh, Jimmy, this is so sudden."

think I want to move to California, there are only 100 Catholics living there."

The second guy speaks up and says, "I want to move to Washington, there are only 50 Catholics living there." The third guy speaks up and says, "I want to move to Idaho, there are only 25 Catholics living there."

One of the nuns turns around, looks the third guy in the eye and calmly says, "Why don't you go to hell? There aren't any Catholics there."

St. Peter and Satan were having an argument one day about baseball. Satan proposed a game that would be played on neutral grounds between a select team from the Heavenly Host and the devil's own hand-picked boys.

"Very well," said the gatekeeper of Heaven. "But I hope that you realize that we've got all the good players and the best coaches."

"I know, and that's all right." Satan answered unperturbed. "We've got all the umpires."

A football coach walked into the locker room before a game, looked over to his star player and said, "I'm not supposed to let you play since you failed math,

leisure 7. Despite her illness she remains actively ... sporting activities. 8. Artistic gymnastics is a ... worth watching. 9. ... requires hard physical exercise to develop big muscles.

2. Match the definition with the word.

- tai chi, chariot, discus, wrestling, callisthenics, high jump, javelin, bull-fighting, yoga, dressage, body-building
- a) a set of physical exercises that are intended to make you strong and healthy;
 - b) a type of entertainment popular in Spain, in which a person fights and kills a bull;
 - c) an activity in which you do hard physical exercise in order to develop big muscles;
 - d) a competition in which a horse performs a complicated series of movements in answer to signals from its rider;
 - e) a vehicle with two wheels pulled by a horse, used in ancient times in battles and races;
 - f) a Chinese form of exercise that involves extremely slow movements, and that trains your mind and body;
 - g) a sports event in which someone runs and jumps over a bar that is raised higher each time they jump;
 - h) a system of exercise that help you control your mind and body in order to relax;
 - i) a long stick with a pointed end, thrown as a sport;
 - j) a sport in which two people fight by holding each other and trying to make each other fall to the ground;
 - k) a heavy flat circular object which is thrown as far as possible as a sport.

3. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Змагання з художньої гімнастики – це справжнє мистецьке видовище. Вони завжди викликають велике

захоплення глядачів. 2. Кожен член спортивного клубу, який займається у ньому, повинен сплачувати щорічний внесок. 3. Перегони на колісницях були надзвичайно популярними у Стародавньому Єгипті. Сьогодні їм на зміну прийшли інші види спорту, такі як: метання молота чи диску, стрибки у висоту та інші. 4. Для того, щоб змагатися у цьому чемпіонаті, ви повинні багато і наполегливо працювати. Не забувайте, що правильне харчування – це не менш важливий шлях до успіху.

It is interesting to know...

The terms 'sport' and 'sports'

In Commonwealth English, sporting activities are commonly denoted by the collective noun "sport". In American English, "sports" is more common for this usage. In all English dialects, "sports" is the term used for more than one specific sport. For example, "football and swimming are my favourite sports", would sound natural to all English speakers, whereas "I enjoy sport" would sound less natural than "I enjoy sports" to many North Americans.

Unit II. Kinds of Sports

Kirk answered, "You're pitching tomorrow night."

The psychology instructor had just finished a lecture on mental health and had proceeded to give an oral quiz to the freshman class.

Speaking specifically about manic depression, the instructor asked, "How would you diagnose a patient who walks back and forth screaming at the top of his lungs one minute, then sits in a chair weeping uncontrollably the next?"

A young man in the rear of the room raised his hand and answered, "A basketball coach?"

No one ever says: "It's only a game,"
when their team is winning.

Overheard in doctor's waiting room:

I used to watch golf on television,
but my doctor said that I needed more exercise.
So now I watch tennis.

There were three guys sitting behind three nuns at a football game. The men decided to antagonize the nuns, to get them to move. So the first guy says to the others (loud enough for the women ahead to hear), "I

SPORTS JOKES

Two friends, Kirk and Bernie, were two huge baseball fans. Their entire lives Kirk and Bernie talked baseball. They went to 60 games a year. They even agreed that who ever died first would try to come back and tell the other if there was baseball in heaven.

One night Kirk passed away in his sleep after watching the Yankee victory earlier in the evening. He died happy. A few nights later his buddy, Bernie, awoke to the sound of Kirk's voice from beyond. "Kirk, is that you?" Bernie asked.

"Yes, it's me," Kirk replied.

"This is unbelievable," Bernie exclaimed. "So, tell me, is there baseball in heaven?"

"Well, I have some good news and some bad news for you. Which do you want to hear first?" asked Kirk.

"Tell me the good news first," replied Bernie.

"Well, the good news is that yes, there is baseball in heaven," said Kirk.

"Oh, that is wonderful, so what is the bad news?" asked Bernie.

Text Work

Read and translate Text 1.

Summer and Winter Sports

People all over the world are very fond of sports and games. That is one of the things in which people of every nationality and class are united.

The most popular outdoor winter sports are shooting, hunting, hockey and, in the countries where the weather is frosty and there is much snow — skating, skiing and tobogganing. It's so nice to go to the skating-rink on a frosty sunny day. Some people prefer to be out of town in such weather and to sledge or to ski in the woods. Many people greatly enjoy figure-skating and ski-jumping.

Summer affords excellent opportunities for swimming, boating, yachting, cycling, gliding and many other sports. Among outdoor games football takes the first place in public interest; this game is played in all the countries of the world. The other games that have firmly established themselves in favour in different countries are cricket, volley-ball, basket-ball, and so on. Badminton is also very popular both with young and old.

All the year round many people indulge in boxing, wrestling, gymnastics and track and field events. Scores of young girls and women go in for callisthenics. Over the last few years aerobics has become popular with young girls and women. Aerobics helps them to be slim, healthy and strong. The interest for it greatly increased thanks to Jane Fonda, a prominent American actress, who made this sport popular. This woman may serve as an impressive example of inexhaustible health, cheerfulness and beauty. Being a great enthusiast of aerobics she has been trying to initiate many women all over the world into this sport.

Among indoor games which one can go in for all the year round are billiards, table tennis, draughts, chess, of

course. The results of chess tournaments are studied and discussed by enthusiasts in different countries.

So we have all grounds to say that sport is one of the things that makes people closer.

Vocabulary

Learn the active vocabulary:

tobogganing

yachting

gliding

to establish oneself in favour

lawn-tennis

track and field events

calisthenics

inexhaustible

tournament

sledging

Answer the following questions:

1. What are people all over the world fond of?
2. What unites people of every nationality?
3. What are the most popular outdoor winter sports?
4. What opportunities for sports does summer afford?
5. What game takes the first place in public interest?
6. When do many people indulge in boxing, wrestling, athletics and gymnastics?
7. Who goes in for calisthenics?

General facts about kinds of sports. Translate and memorize them.

12. Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate word given below. Read, translate and learn the dialogue by heart.

Rugby, to score, pitch, to kick, team, hats, dangerous, rugby ball, hoop.

Rod: Would you like to go to a game on Saturday, Patsy?

Patsy: Well, I would but I can't understand the game. We don't play it in the USA, but I've seen it on television. They play on a big and there are hundreds of players, aren't there?

Rod: There are only fifteen players in a, but, of course, the pitch is big.

Patsy: What's that thing they play with? It isn't a ball, is it?

Rod: Well, it's called a but it isn't round. You can throw and catch it or kick it. You play in a basketball team, don't you?

Patsy: Yes, I love it. There are only five basketball players in a team and we are all good friends. Basketball isn't very popular in Britain, is it?

Rod: No, it isn't. I've never played it, but I know you don't the ball.

Patsy: No. You can only throw and catch it. Oh, and you can dribble it.

Rod: What's dribbling?

Patsy: When you run with the ball and push it with your hands so it bounces on the ground. I really like basketball, because it's easy to organize a game. You only need a and a ball to goals. What do you need for rugby?

Rod: Well, you need a rugby ball, of course, and posts and players can wear and shoulder padding because it's a very game. But that's why I like it!

Team Sports

Team sports refer to sports which are practised between opposing teams, where the players interact directly and simultaneously between them to achieve the objective, such as football (in its various forms), cricket, curling, baseball, handball, hockey, basketball or volleyball. The term is used to distinguish itself from *individual sports* which are based on one-on-one direct confrontation (such as most racquet sports, boxing, gymnastics or Martial arts) or timed races (such as athletics or swimming).

Team Sports

Sports that involve teams.

Field hockey
 Polo
 Cricket
 Football (soccer)
 Kickball
 Korfball
 Paintball
 Rink hockey
 Speedway Racing

Water Sports

Sports that are played in, on or near the water:

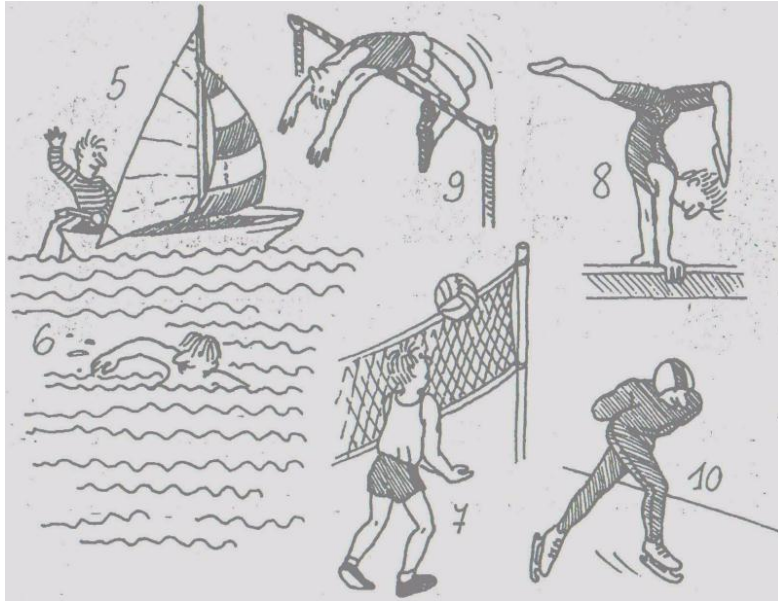
Kitesurfing Wakeboarding
 Scuba diving

Multiple sports

Modern pentathlon
 Triathlon

Racquet (racket) sports

Sports where a player uses a racquet (or racket) to hit a ball or



1. f..... or s.....
2. h.....l
3.l
4. h.....y
5.ing
6.m.....
7. v.....
8.ics
9. h...j.....
10.ing

other objects.

- Badminton
- Racketlon
- Real tennis
- Squash Tennis

Skating sports

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Artistic roller skating | Roller derby |
| Bandy | Roller hockey |
| Figure skating | Roller skating |
| Ice hockey | Roller speed skating |
| Inline speed skating | Short track speed skating |
| Inline hockey | Skater hockey |
| Rinkhall | Speed skating |
| Rink hockey | Synchronized skating |

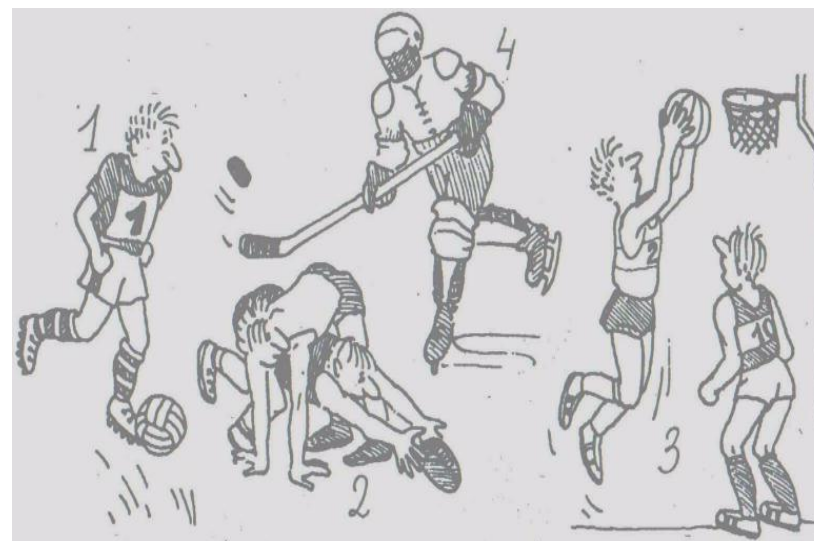
Skiing or Snowboard sports

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Alpine skiing | Ski flying |
| Backcountry skiing | Skijoring |
| Biathlon | Ski Jumping |
| Broom Ball | Ski touring |
| Cross country skiing | Speed skiing |
| Freestyle skiing | Telemark skiing |

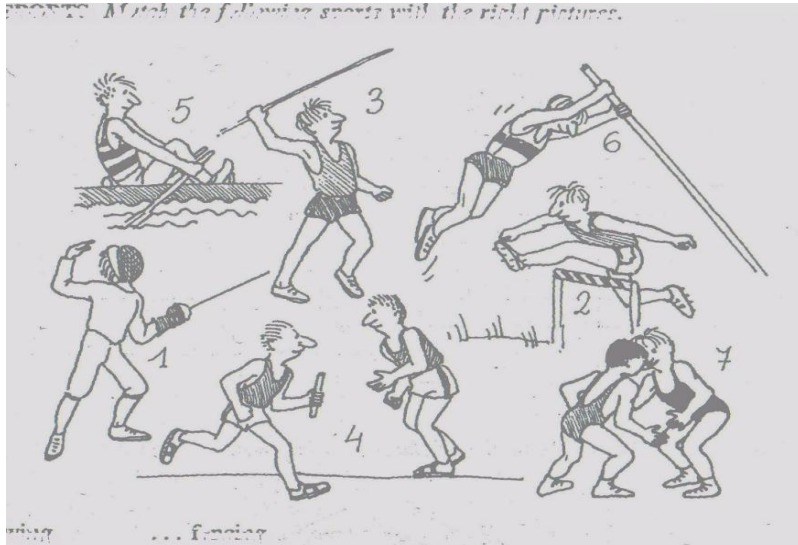
Air sports

1. What Europeans call "football", Americans call.....
2. The instructor of the team is the
3. When you play in a football team you are a
4. The games take place on a.....
5. The leader of the team is the
6. The man in the is the goal-keeper .
7. The beginning of the match is the
8. During the match each team tries to as many goals as possible.
9. When the teams have scored the same number of goals we say it's a
10. The players of the other team are the
11. The man who enforces the rules during the game is the
12. Playing correctly is called play.
13. Unfair moves are called
14. When a player breaks the rules the other team may get a
15. A federation of football clubs is called a football

11. SPORTS. Give names for the illustrated sports.



9. SPORTS. Match the following sports with the right pictures.



- rowing
- fencing
- javelin
- relay race
- pole vault
- wrestling
- hurdles

10. SOCCER. Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases from the list below.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| captain | coach | draw | fair |
| football ground (or pitch) | footballer | free (or | |
| penalty) kick | | | |
| goal | kick-off | league | fouls |
| referee | score | soccer | opponents |

Aerobatics, aeromodelling, air racing, parachuting, ballooning, paragliding, general aviation, gliding, ultralight aviation

Combat sports

Generally sports in which athletes fight or combat each other, usually one-on-one.

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Aikido | Karate | Pencak Silat |
| Baguazhang | Kempo | Sambo |
| Boxing | Kendo | Sumo |
| Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu | Kickboxing | Taekwondo |
| Capoeira | Krav Maga | Tai Chi Chuan |
| Chess boxing | Kung-fu | Taijutsu |
| Drunken Boxing | Mixed martial arts | |
| Tang Soo Do (tangsudo) | | |

Strength sports

Sports mainly based on sheer power.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Bodybuilding | Tug of war |
| Dwarf throwing | Weightlifting |

Target sports

Sports where the main objective is to hit a certain target.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| Archery | Boccia |
| Kyudo | Bowling |
| | Calva |

Billiard Sports

Billiards
Pool
Snooker
Trick Shot

Disc golf
Speed golf
Golfcross

** Make up a report about the kind of sports which are popular in your city/town.*

a) jogging b) running c) sports d) track

20. The new sports centre all kinds of leisure activities.

a) caters b) deals c) furnishes d) supplies

21. I'm afraid we shall have to call the match on account of the bad weather.

a) back b) in c) off d) on

22. I tried tomy disappointment at losing by cheering the winner loudly.

a) hide b) mask c) shield d) veil

23. The fastest runner took the just five metres before the finishing line.

a) advance b) head c) lead d) place

24. There is a lot of friendly between the supporters of the two teams.

a) contention b) contest c) defiance d) rivalry

25. He's to win. No one else in the race stands a chance.

a) bound b) liable c) probable d) unavoidable

7. Have you been able to book us a tennis for tomorrow?
a) court b) field c) ground d) pitch
8. The boxer and almost fell when his opponent hit him.
a) scrambled b) shattered c) staggered d) stammered
9. He has always been supporter of his local rugby team.
a) a forcible b) an unbeaten c) a staunch d) a sure
10. They stood glowering at each other, their fistsready for action.
a) clasped b) clenched c) grasped d) joined
11. It seems that the world record for this event is almost impossible to
a) balance b) beat c) compare d) meet
12. The boxer his opponent as hard as he could.
a) knocked b) punched c) slapped d) touched
13. Our team faced fierce in the relay races.
a) attack b) competition c) contest d) opponents
14. She is a good runner but she's not much good at
a) barriers b) fences c) hurdles d) jumps
15. He ran four of the course in half an hour.
a) hurdles b) laps c) sprints d) vaults
16. Most tennis stars learn the game at an early age.
a) hopeful b) prospective c) will-be d) willing
17. Mary tells me she is my horse in the Derby.
a) backing b) betting c) gambling d) staking
18. I always feel before the start of a race.
a) jerky b) jittery c) timid d) unsteady
19. All the athletes were wearing suits when they came into the stadium.

Read and translate Text 2.

Cycling

We often hear a saying “Don't invent a bicycle” about something simple and known for a long time.

Really, the bicycle is old enough — more, than two hundred years of age. Its first prototype appeared in 1791 in France. In 1800 a Russian peasant Artamonov made an iron bicycle and travelled on it from Nizhniy Tagil to Moscow.

First bicycles looked odd: a large (about 1.5 m high) front wheel with a cranked axle. The back wheel was usually smaller. Bicycles were made of iron and riding them was not comfortable because of shaking. They were even called “boneshakers”.

In 1868 rubber tyres were invented, first solid, then pneumatic. New types of bicycles appeared every year but only in 1885 people saw a model which looked like modern cycles. It had two almost equal wheels and a chain drive to the rear wheel. The frame of the cycle was diamond-shaped. This shape survived and became basic. The new machine looked more elegant than the old “spiders” which were soon abandoned. As time went by, new bicycles were invented — for two, three and even fifteen riders!

The first bicycle race was held in 1868 in Paris. But the sport became popular only several decades later because bicycles were expensive and only rich people could afford them. By the end of the 19th century many factories produced thousands of bicycles which became cheap, so many people could practise cycling and take part in various competitions.

Cycling competitions are generally divided into road and track events. Both kinds are in the Olympic programme. Olympic road events include individual and team races.

Individual races' distances are different, usually up to 200 kilometres. The winner is the first cyclist who passes over the

finish line with his front wheel.

In the team road event the teams start the contest with 2-4 minutes' interval, and that team wins whose members get the best sum of timings.

Track events take place on special cycling tracks which look like elongated stadiums and sloping runways of concrete, wood or plastics.

Track events are very spectacular. The Olympic programme includes 1 km sprint races, 1 km heat or time trial, individual pursuit and team pursuit over 4 km.

Modern sport bicycles are very light but firm machines made of special metals.

Cyclists wear jersey shirts with pockets on the back, tight knee-long woolen shorts, perforated shoes, a cap or a leather crash helmet and mitts on their hands.

Answer the following questions:

1. How old is a bicycle?
2. Who invented the first all-metal the bicycle?
3. How did the first bicycles look?
4. When were pneumatic tyres invented?
5. When did cycling become a mass sport?
6. What events are included in cycling competitions?
7. Can you describe a cycling track?

*** Do you remember your first cycling experience?**

*** Retell the text.**

*** Role-play. Make up and dramatize the dialogue in which a son tries to convince his parents to buy him a bicycle.**

7. Indicate which equipment is used in the following sports.

	ball	bat	bow	club	gloves	oar	racket	rod	stick
angling									
archery									
baseball									
boxing									
cricket									
golf									
hockey									
ping pong									
rowing									
squash									

8. Choose the correct answer.

1. I met Pete..... his bicycle along the pavement.
a) pulling b) rolling c) turning d) wheeling
2. He was from the competition because he had not complied with the rules.
a) banished b) disqualified c) forbidden d) outlawed
3. Some of the best golf are to be found in England.
a) courses b) courts c) pitches d) tracks
4. Sport is a goodfor aggression.
a) let off b) offshoot c) outlet d) way out
5. When she was told she had won the first prize in the competition, she had to
to make sure she wasn't dreaming.
a) grasp b) pinch c) scratch d) seize
6. This is the running where the first 4 minute mile was run.
a) circle b) course c) ring d) track

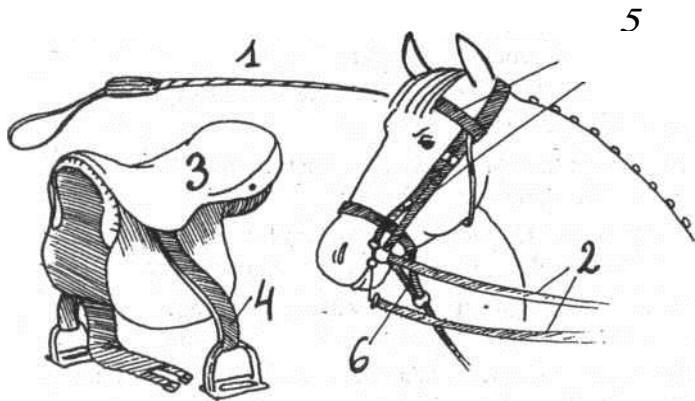
9. Having lost the match, the team travelled home in spirits.

- a) cold
- b) dark
- c) empty
- d) low

10. As the minutes ticked by and we held on to our narrow lead our hopes of victory steadily.

- a) arose
- b) aroused
- c) raised
- d) rose

6. Match the words with the right numbers in the picture.



- ...bridle
- ... harness
- ... reins
- ... riding crop
- ... saddle
- ... stirrup

Read, translate and retell Text 3.

Soccer

The modern game of soccer has a simple goal: to kick or head the ball into the goal of your opponents' team. Basically, there is also one simple rule: no one except the goalkeeper may use his hands to play the ball. In a soccer game there are two teams of 11 players, who try to score a point by kicking a ball into the opponent's net. Soccer is played on a rectangular field with a net on each short side of the field.

Eleven members of each team defend their side of the field to prevent the ball from being forced into their goal, which results in a point, scored by the team kicking the ball. There are only three officials involved in the game: the referee and two linesmen.

The equipment used in soccer is also very simple. In addition to the field itself, all that is needed for a game is a ball. Each player wears padded shin guards made of hard plastic, covered by long socks, for protection during the play.

A goalkeeper may also wear a special padded shirt and gloves to protect hands. A standard field, as regulated by the Federation International Football Association (or FIFA), has a length between 100 and 130 yards, and a width of between 50 and 100 yards.

A soccer game begins with a kick-off in the centre of the field. A coin is flipped to decide which team will kick-off. The other team kicks off at the start of the second half when the teams switch sides or nets. After a team scores the other team gets to kick-off in the centre of the field.

After the beginning of the game the ball remains in play unless it crosses a goal line or a touch line. All players

attempt to stop the ball from coming in their zone while at the same time trying to score a goal. A player may kick the ball into the net with any part of the body except the hands and arms. If the ball goes out of bounds, the play is restarted with a corner kick, a goal kick or a throw-in. The referee decides what type to use. If the ball crosses the goal line and the defensive team touched it last then there is a corner kick by the offence. If the offence touches the ball last and crosses the goal line then it is a goal kick. A throw-in happens when the ball crosses the touch line. When it crosses the touch line, the team that did not touch it last, throws the ball in bounds. The ball is thrown over their head with two hands. Fouls are called when a player does not obey the rules and acts unsportsmanlike. When a foul is called, the opposite team receives either a penalty kick, a direct free kick or an indirect free kick.

For offences such as shoving and tripping, either a direct free kick (offences not in the goal box) or a penalty kick (inside the goal box) is awarded. Both allow goals to be made directly from the kicks. If a minor offence is being committed, then an indirect free kick is given, from which a goal cannot be scored.

Most soccer games have 45-minute halves, and the clock is not stopped except for injuries or deliberate time wasting. In professional soccer, only three to five substitutions are allowed per half. Generally, more are allowed in lower leagues.

Children often play the sport in school as early as elementary school. Many adults also play the sport. Soccer for many kids can be fun. Most children don't think of soccer as work and often enjoy playing soccer. Adults also sometimes find soccer fun and even some of them have careers in the area as professional soccer players.

5. Choose the correct answer.

1. The team's recent wins have them for the semi-finals.
 a) fitted b) matched c) promoted
 d) qualified
2. The at the football match became violent when their team lost.
 a) customers b) groups c) observers
 d) spectators
3. In his first game for our team he a goal after two minutes.
 a) earned b) gained c) scored
 d) won
4. Manchester United are playing Birmingham this Sunday.
 a) against b) facing c) opposite
 d) with
5. Even though the match wasn't very exciting, the managed to make it sound interesting.
 a) announcer b) commentator c) narrator
 d) presenter
6. The football match resulted in a
 a) draw b) equalizer c) loss
 d) zero
7. The football team won partly because they had been trained by such a good
 a) coach b) director c) instructor
 d) teacher
8. After their long period of training the footballers were in good
 a) cut b) figure c) shape
 d) style

Vocabulary

...centre back ... left back
 ... goal keeper ... midfield players
 ... right back ... strikers

3. Match these words.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. a boxing | a) course |
| 2. a golf | b) court |
| 3. a football | c) pitch |
| 4. a race | d) pool |
| 5. a running | e) ring |
| 6. a skating | f) rink |
| 7. a squash | g) table |
| 8. a swimming | h) track |
| 9. a tennis | |
| 10. a billiard | |

4. Fill in the table matching the sports with the right kinds of engagements.

	GAME	MATCH	TOURNAMENT	COMPETITION	RACE	CONTEST
football						
skiing						
chess						
tennis						
shooting						
horse						
boxing						
motor						
fencing						

Find the English equivalents of the word combinations in the text and memorize them:

воротар
 ворота супротивника
 суддівський склад
 суддя в полі
 суддя на лінії
 щиток на гомілку
 гетри
 уведення м'яча в гру
 підкидання в повітрі
 межі поля
 штрафний удар
 аут
 удар від воріт
 навмисний
 пенальті
 заміна
 тайм

** Make up 10 sentences of your own (in Ukrainian) based on the vocabulary of the text. Exchange the sentences with your desk-mate. Translate the sentences into English.*

** Where Do You Play Football?*

The question above could be answered with 'pitch' or 'field' depending on whether you are talking about European football or American football. Sports take place on/in all sorts of different areas.

Decide whether the sport is played on/in the following areas. Some of the words are used more than once:

court, rink, table, course, field, ring, pitch, board, track, ring, pool

-American football—*field*

-European football---

-Tennis---

-Chess---

-Swimming---

-Ping-Pong---

-Horse Racing---

-Ice Hockey---

-Boxing---

-Volleyball---

-Athletics---

-Motor Racing---

-Cricket---

-Baseball---

-Racketball---

-Squash---

-Ice Skating---

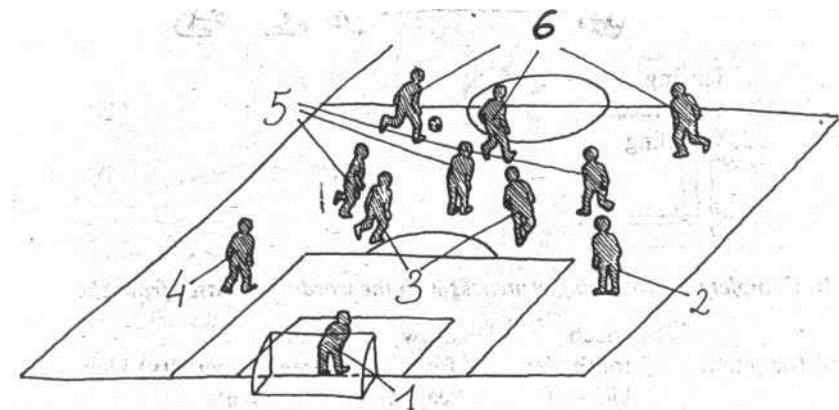
-Golf---

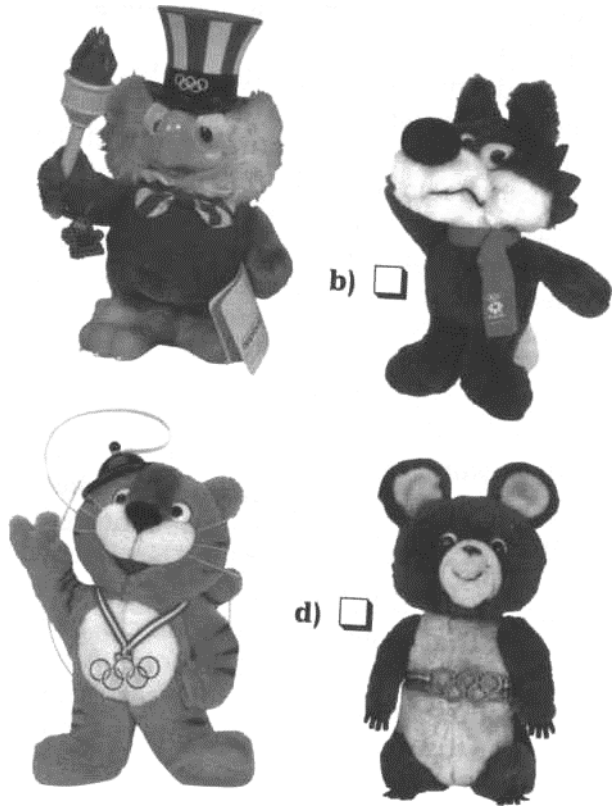
ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

1. Fill the table putting “+” where appropriate.

SPORTS	TEAM	INDIVIDUAL	COMBATIVE	INDOOR	OUTDOOR
rugby					
relay racing					
jumping					
golf					
fencing					
skiing					
boxing					
cricket					
riding					
soccer					

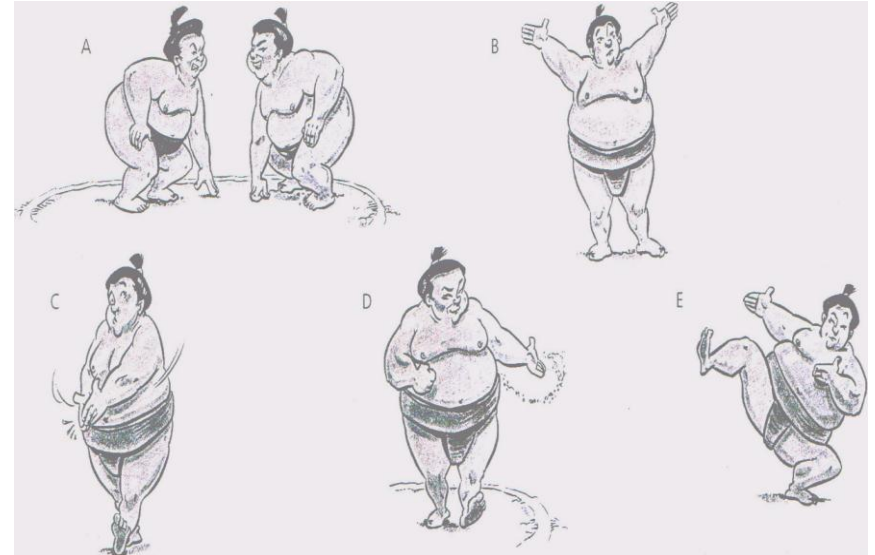
2. Match the name of the footballers with their position on the field.





**Draw a mascot for the Olympic Games for your country, write a description of it and motivate your choice.*

Read the text and put the following pictures in the order in which they happen.



Mountain Men

The history of Sumo wrestling goes back over 2000 years. Its origins are connected to the Japanese belief in Shinto, the 'way of the gods', where winning gains favour with the gods. This is why the ritual of a sumo match is taken so seriously. The clay fighting ring is itself a sacred shrine. On entering it, the enormous wrestler first claps, to attract the gods' attention and indicate his own purity of heart. Having done that, he shakes his apron to drive away evil spirits, and raises his arms to show he carries no weapons. Next comes his most dramatic gesture. With his left hand on his heart and his right arm extended to the east, the huge fighter raises his right leg as high as possible - to send it crashing down with all his force. Then he performs the same earth-shaking stamp with the other leg.

After that, he purifies himself and the ring by throwing salt, wiping himself, and rinsing his mouth with water. Finally,

the opponents spend three or four minutes trying to intimidate each other with grimaces and threatening postures.

The fight itself is brief and brutal and consists of a thunderous collision that rarely lasts more than ten seconds, which ends when one giant is pushed to the ground or outside the circle.

****Work in a group with other students and describe a sport that you know.***

Refer to the following if appropriate:

- where you play
- what you play with
- what you wear
- who you play with
- the object of the game
- the basic rules
- what makes a good player

****Write a short introduction to your particular sport for people who have never played it before.***

****Read the description of the Olympic mascots and match.***

1 This mascot is an animal. It has got brown and white ears, a white body and brown legs. This mascot isn't wearing clothes but it has got the Olympic rings round its body. It was the mascot for the Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980.

2 This mascot is an animal. It's a very fast animal. It's orange, brown and white. This mascot isn't wearing clothes but it has got the Olympic rings round its neck and it has got a hat. It was the mascot for the Olympic Games in Seoul in 1988.

3 This mascot is an animal. It's very fast. It's brown and white and it has got a big black nose and black eyes. It is not wearing clothes but it has got a scarf round its neck because it was the mascot for the Winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo in 1984.

4 This mascot is a bird. It's a big strong bird and it can fly very fast. This mascot is wearing clothes. It is wearing a hat and it's carrying the Olympic torch. It was the mascot for the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1984.

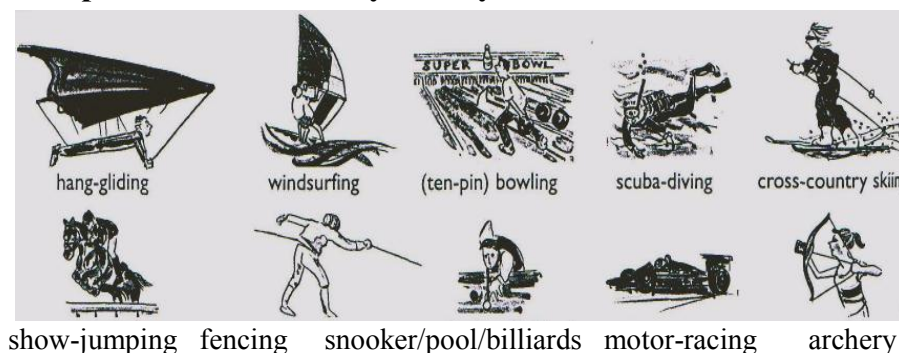
WINTER GAMES

NUMBER	YEAR	CITY AND COUNTRY
1 st	1924	Chamonix, <i>France</i>
2 nd	1928	St-Moritz, <i>Switzerland</i>
3 rd	1932	Lake Placid, <i>USA</i>
4 th	1936	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, <i>Germany</i>
	1940*	/
	1944*	/
5 th	1948	St-Moritz, <i>Switzerland</i>
6 th	1952	Oslo, <i>Norway</i>
7 th	1956	Cortina d' Ampezzo, <i>Italy</i>
8 th	1960	Squaw Valley, <i>USA</i>
9 th	1964	Innsbruck, <i>Austria</i>
10 th	1968	Grenoble, <i>France</i>
11 th	1972	Sapporo, <i>Japan</i>
12 th	1976	Innsbruck, <i>Austria</i>
13 th	1980	Lake Placid, <i>USA</i>
14 th	1984	Sarajevo, <i>Yugoslavia</i>
15 th	1988	Calgary, <i>Canada</i>
16 th	1992	Albertville, <i>France</i>
17 th	1994	Lillehammer, <i>Norway</i>
18 th	1998	Nagano, <i>Japan</i>
19 th	2002	Salt Lake City, <i>USA</i>
20 th	2006	Turin, <i>Italy</i>
21 st	2010	
22 nd		

* World War I (1914-1919), World War II (1939-1945)

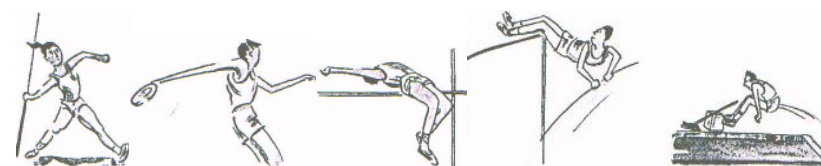
Learn the active vocabulary.

Some sports whose names you may not know



Equipment - what you hold in your hand

golf – club, **squash/tennis/badminton** – racket, **darts** – dart, **archery** – bow, **cricket/table-tennis/baseball** – bat, **(ice) hockey** – stick, **snooker/pool/billiards** – cue, **canoeing** – paddle, **rowing** – oar, **fishing** - rod/line



discus javelin high-jump long-jump pole-vault

She's a great sprinter [fast over short distances].

She's running the final leg in the relay.

I hope no one drops the baton.

He's a great long-distance runner. [E.g. 5000 metres, marathon]

Verbs and their collocations in the context of sport

Our team won/lost *by* three goals/points.

She broke the Olympic record last year.

He holds the record for the 100 metre breast-stroke.

Liverpool beat Hamburg "4-2" yesterday.

The team have never been defeated [more formal than beat]

How many goals/points have you scored this season?

I think I'll take up bowling next spring and give up golf.

People who do particular sports

-er can be used for many sports, e.g. footballer, swimmer, windsurfer, high-jumper, cricketer, golfer, etc. **Player** is often necessary, e.g. tennis-player, snooker-player, darts-player, and we can also say football-player, cricket-player. Some names must be learnt separately, e.g. canoeist, mountaineer, jockey, archer (not archerer), gymnast.

The Geography of the Games

SUMMER GAMES

OLYMPIAD	YEAR	CITY AND COUNTRY
I	1896	Athens, <i>Greece</i>
II	1900	Paris, <i>France</i>
III	1904	St. Louis, <i>USA</i>
IV	1908	London, <i>UK</i>
V	1912	Stockholm, <i>Sweden</i>
VI	1916*	The Olympiad was not celebrated
VII	1920	Antwerp, <i>Belgium</i>
VIII	1924	Paris, <i>France</i>
IX	1928	Amsterdam, <i>The Netherlands</i>
X	1932	Los Angeles, <i>USA</i>
XI	1936	Berlin, <i>Germany</i>
XII	1940*	The Olympiad was not celebrated
XIII	1944*	The Olympiad was not celebrated
XIV	1948	London, <i>UK</i>
XV	1952	Helsinki, <i>Finland</i>
XVI	1956	Melbourne, <i>Australia</i>
XVII	1960	Rome, <i>Italy</i>
XVIII	1964	Tokyo, <i>Japan</i>
XIX	1968	Mexico City, <i>Mexico</i>
XX	1972	Munich, <i>Germany</i>
XXI	1976	Montreal, <i>Canada</i>
XXII	1980	Moscow, <i>USSR</i>
XXIII	1984	Los Angeles, <i>USA</i>
XXIV	1988	Seoul, <i>Korea</i>
XXV	1992	Barcelona, <i>Spain</i>
XXVI	1996	Atlanta, <i>USA</i>
XXVII	2000	Sydney, <i>Australia</i>
XXVIII	2004	Athens, <i>Greece</i>
XXIX	2008	Beijing, <i>China</i>

The Olympiads are counted even if the Games do not take place!

** What Ukrainian Olympic champions do you know?
Make a report about one of the Olympic champions of Ukraine.*

Explore a little further...

Design an emblem for the National Olympic Committee (NOC) of your country. The emblem you draw must feature some characteristics of your country and include the Olympic rings.

Create a symbol which, in your opinion, represents peace in the world thanks to sport.

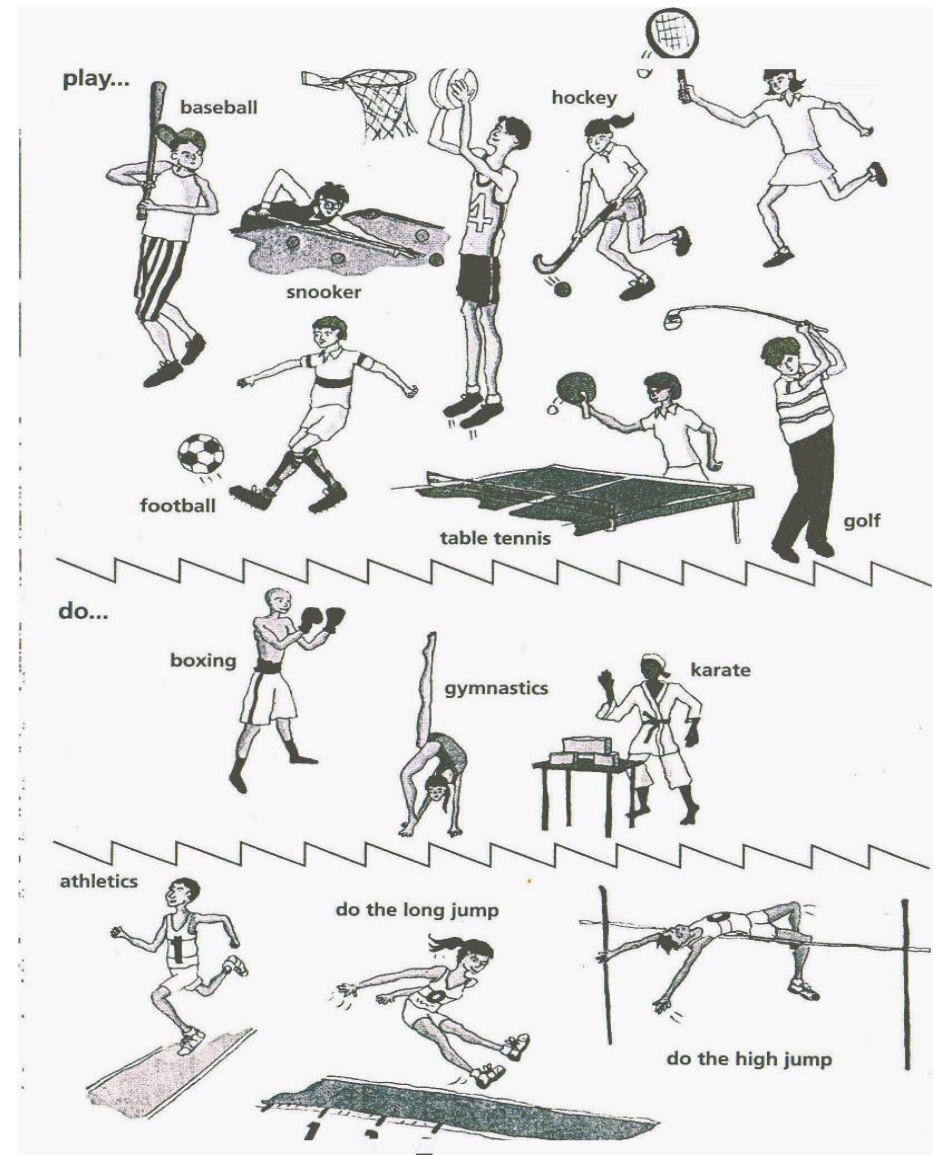
Think of a motto which best sums up your character, or think of a motto for your family, university or club. Explain the meaning of this motto.

Look at a globe or a map of the world and locate the Olympic Games host cities. Discuss the geographical distribution of the Summer and Winter games.

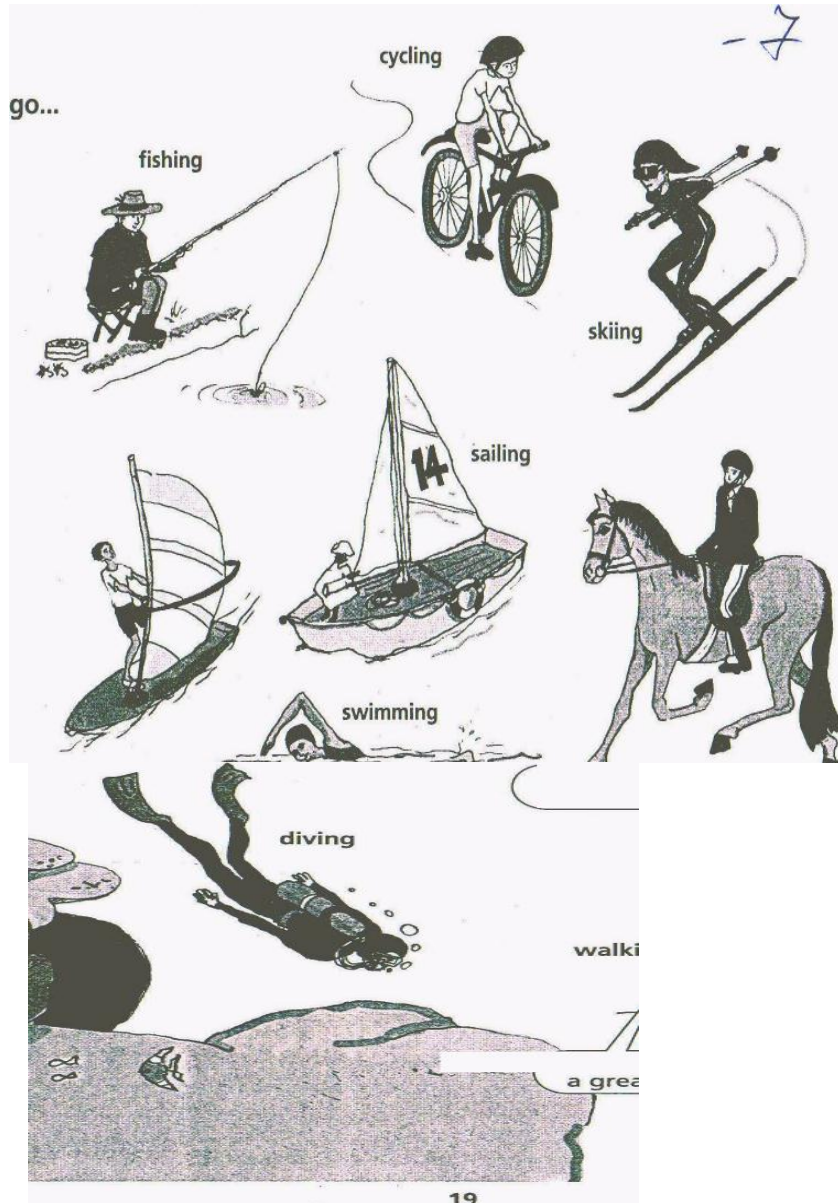
Write an article on an athlete who has taken part in the Games but who did not win a medal: describe his / her feelings, emotions, experience.

Find out about an Olympic sport. Pick a sport you do not know from the list of sports of the programme of the Summer or Winter Games. Do some research and prepare a fact sheet on it.

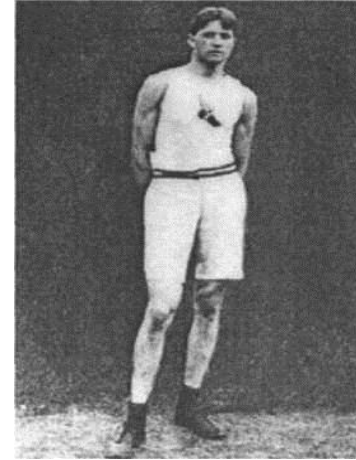
Memorize the usage of the kinds of sports with the verbs to play, to go, to do



It is interesting to know...



Olympic Champions and Medalists



With 10 Olympic titles including those from Intercalated games, Ray Erwy may be considered one of the most successful Olympic athletes in the history of the modern Olympics.



Larissa Latynina won 18 Olympic medals, including 9 gold ones, the highest IOC recognized gold and overall totals in the modern Olympics. B. 1934-12-27, Kherson, Ukraine gymnastics (9 gold, 5 silver, 4 bronze)

something brave;

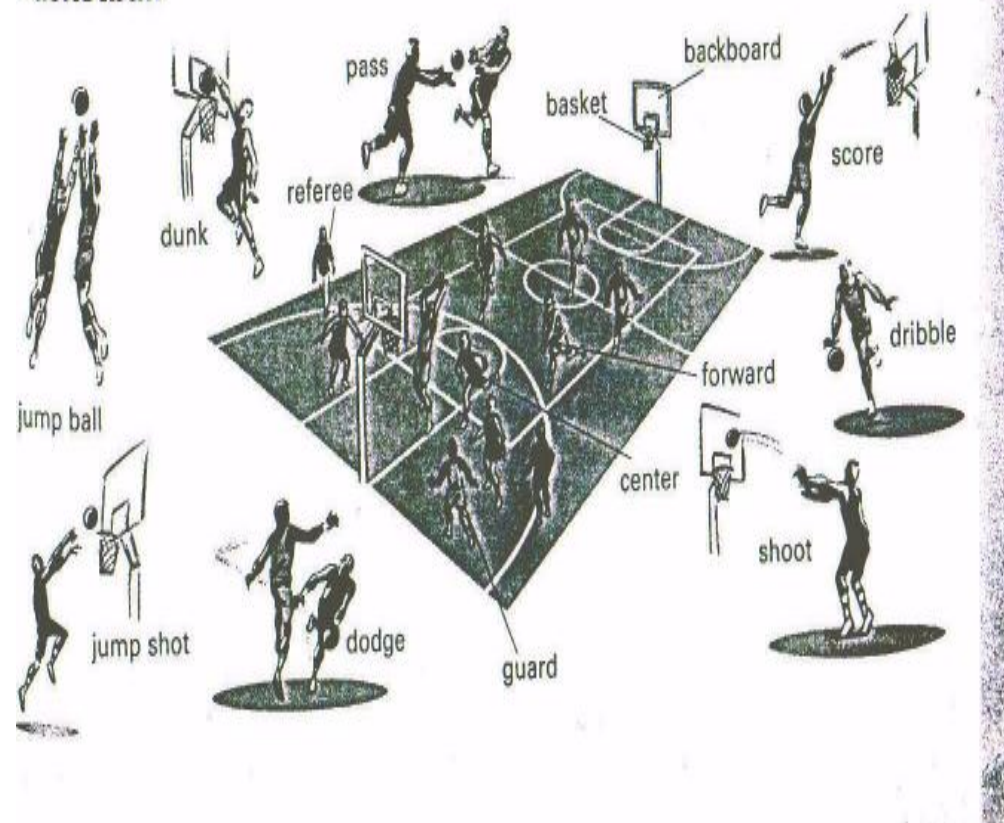
- if you are subject to a rule, law, penalty etc, you must obey the rule or pay an amount of money.

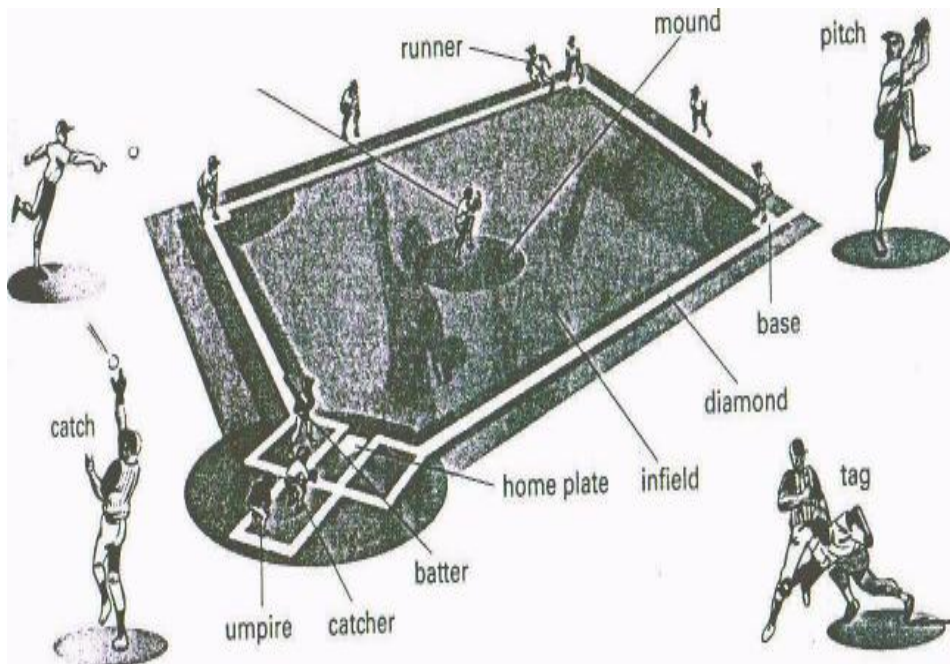
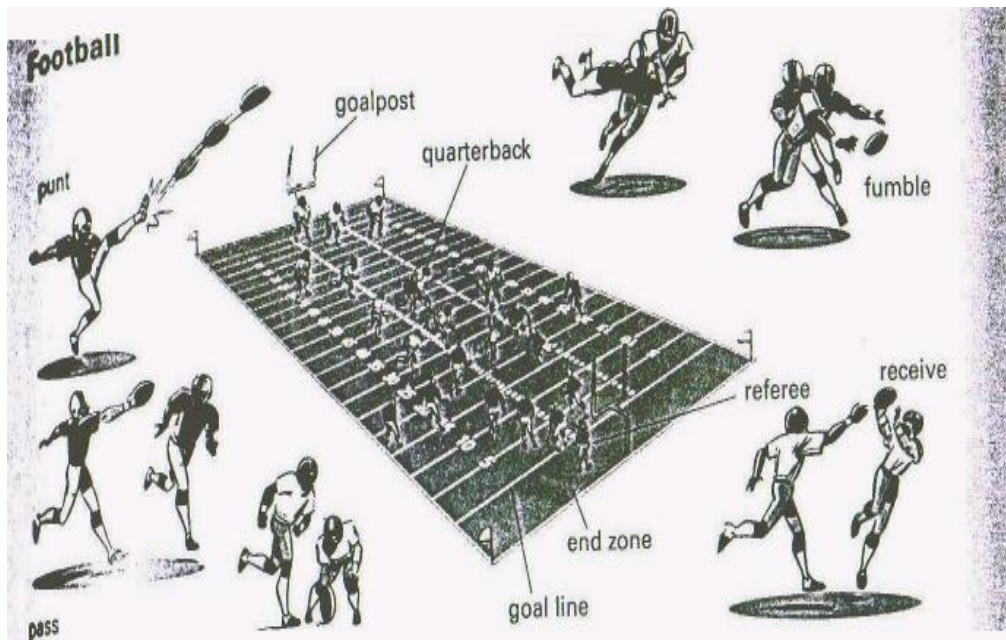
4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Після того, як переможцям вручили медалі та дипломи, усі почали співати гімн України. 2. Вчора ми отримали запрошення на церемонію відкриття нового спортивного центру в нашому місті. 3. Нове розпорядження директора стосується (applies to) не тільки працівників фірми, але й її стажерів. 4. Засновники конкурсу встановили обмеження у віці для тих, хто хоче змагатися за головний приз. 5. Стоячи на подіумі і дивлячись на прапор, піднятий високо над стадіоном, він не міг повірити, що досягнув своєї кінцевої мети і став чемпіоном світу. 6. Усі чули, як Президент присягався на вірність своїй країні та її народові. 7. Для участі в Олімпійських Іграх існують чіткі правила (To be subject to). 8. Спортсмени з подвійним громадянством можуть змагатися лише за одну з країн, громадянином яких вони є. 9. Молодий археолог підняв монету, на лицьовому боці якої була зображена цифра 5, а на зворотному боці – якісь ієрогліфи. У той момент він зрозумів, що це була гідна знахідка. 10. Професор вирішив змінити процес опитування студентів, і почав викликати їх до дошки не в алфавітному порядку, як він це робив до цього часу, а в довільному порядку. 11. Футболісти повинні виконувати (додержуватися) рішення арбітра.

Look at the pictures and memorize the vocabulary used in sports.

Basketball





accompanied the Congregational hymns and anthems? 5. They had come aboard at Charles's invitation. 6. The president takes the oath of office in a public ceremony. 7. Everyone in the class is expected to participate actively in these discussions. 8. So let's bring in an under-21 age limit and not discard our youngsters too early. 9. The crowd hoisted him onto their shoulders and carried him triumphantly down the main street. 10. The reverse side has two eagles with a dead hare. 11. The two boys were awarded medals for their bravery. 12. Hillie rose and went to the podium where he addressed the audience. 13. Mohammed Ali, the former world heavyweight boxing champion, will appear on the 'Tonight' show next week. 14. I don't ask, of course, because I wouldn't get any worthwhile answer.

3. Match the vocabulary from Text 3 with the definitions.

- the act of going into something;
- a formal and very serious promise;
- the way that things or events are arranged in relation to each other, for example showing whether something is first, second, third etc;
- a written or spoken request to someone, inviting them to go somewhere or do something;
- to take part in an activity or event;
- the oldest or youngest age at which you are allowed to do something;
- a formal or religious song;
- the state of being a citizen of two countries;
- a small raised area for a performer, speaker, or musical conductor to stand on;
- to raise, lift, or pull up something, especially using ropes;
- the front side of a coin or medal;
- someone or something that has won a competition, especially in sport;
- a flat piece of metal, usually shaped like a coin, that is given to someone who has won a competition or who has done

Vocabulary Revision

1. Complete the sentences below with the words given.

a gold medal, competing for, an oath, the entry of, anthem, worthwhile, qualifying for, subject to, in alphabetical order, champion in, ultimate goal, dual nationality, invitation to, participate in, age limit, hoisted

1. The games were displayed on a long wall, ..., from Acrobats to Wheel of Fortune. 2. Sarah and Hannah are always ... attention. 3. The ... of the military was to restore the democratic government. 4. Wait till the chorus of old men starts announcing ... Catullus. 5. I'm afraid I have to turn down your ... dinner. 6. Adams was elected to the British Parliament, but refused to swear ... to the English Queen. 7. One of its first actions was to endorse Putin's idea of restoring the Soviet national ... written for Joseph Stalin. 8. Members can ... any of the trips organized by the club. 9. He needed to shave 2 seconds off his best time to have a chance of ... the Olympics. 10. Jeanne has ... because her mother is French and her father is English. 11. The ... for buying tobacco has been raised to 38. 12. She won ... at the last Olympics. 13. More typical is the partial cure where the doctors could say that the treatment was ... but the future uncertain. 14. By 1978 Boitano was the national junior ... ice skating. 15. A school custodian ... the American flag every morning. 16. Violators are ... a \$100 fine.

2. Correct the spelling of the underlined words.

1. The biggest barrier to entery into the video shopping arena has been the lack of available channels offering variety to customers. 2. Our ultimete objective is to have as many female members of parliament as there are male. 3. The nationalitys of the plane crash victims have not yet been released. 4. I might have gone myself, but where else could I hear the music that

Listen to the dialogue and dramatize it. (Streamline English Connections №30)

The Bad Boy of British Football

Stanley Walsh, the Eastfield United football star, is in the news again. Yesterday he didn't arrive for a training session. Last night, Brian Huff, Eastfield manager, was very angry. Stanley has had a lot of arguments with Huff. Huff spoke to our reporter last night.

R. Where is Stanley?

H. We don't know.

R. When did you last see him?

H. We spoke to each other five days ago. I haven't seen him since then.

R. How angry are you?

H. Very. This is the end. Stanley Walsh won't play for us again.

R. But Stanley's the best player in England, isn't he? Did he give a reason?

H. No, he didn't.

R. Has Stanley any personal problems, Mr. Huff?

H. I don't know... but he's a very selfish man. He only thinks about himself.

Our reporter later spoke to Mrs. Lucy Walsh in her 50.000 pound apartment.

R. Where is Stanley, Mrs. Walsh?

L. I don't know and I don't care.

R. When did you last see him?

L. We haven't seen each other for two weeks.

R. Have you spoken to each other ... or written to each other recently?

L. No. We never want to see each other again.

R. But why, Mrs. Walsh?

L. Ask Stanley.

Our reporter found Stanley at his villa in Spain. He was with Inger Carlson, the Swedish actress. He seemed very happy.

R. How long have you known each other, Stanley?

S. We met each other in a disco three weeks ago. It was love at first sight.

R. But what about your football?

S. Oh, football can wait. Inger's the most important thing in my life. We love each other very much and we understand each other.

R. And your wife, Stanley? What about your wife?

S. Oh, that finished a long time ago.

R. What happened?

S. Well, I was in love with Lucy for a long time. We taught each other a lot, but...

R. But what?

S. Well we started to hate each other. We couldn't even look at each other.

R. So, what are you going to do next?

S. I don't know... Ask Inger!

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do you think the opening and the closing ceremonies are so important at the Olympic Games?

2. What must athletes do to participate in the Games?

3. What flags are hoisted in the stadium during the medals ceremony?

4. How many Olympic symbols are there? Can you imagine the Games without these symbols? Why? Why not?

5. Do you agree with the sense of the Olympic motto? Can you apply this motto to your life?

- *Arrival at the stadium*

The day of the opening of the Games, the flame enters the stadium. With the lighting of the cauldron by the last relay runner the flame is transferred from the torch to the place where it will continue to burn for the entire length of the Games. The flame is extinguished on the final day of the Games at the closing ceremony.

Vocabulary

Learn the active vocabulary:

invitation to
the entry of
in (alphabetical, any) order
anthem
swear/take an oath
ultimate goal/aim/objective etc
to achieve a goal
to abide by
qualify for
to participate in
dual nationality
compete for
age limit (for)
obverse / reverse
gold/silver/bronze medal
podium (to stand on, to take)
to hoist
champion
to be subject to a rule/law/penalty/tax etc
worthwhile
to apply to

Vocabulary Revision

1. What sports are these people probably talking about?

1. The ball has a natural curve on it so it doesn't go in a straight line on the ground. You have to aim away from the centre of the pins.
2. Provided it's not too windy at the top, there is no problem.
3. It is incredibly noisy, fast and dangerous, but it's really exciting to watch.
4. You have to jump over a series of different jumps without knocking the posts off.
5. It's all a matter of balance really. But sometimes you can't help falling in the water.

2. Name one other piece of equipment necessary to play these sports apart from the item given, as in the example. What special clothing, if any, is worn for each sport?

EXAMPLE golf: clubs, balls

1. archery: bow,
2. badminton: racket, ...
3. hockey: stick, ...
4. baseball: bat, ...
5. darts: darts,

3. Fill in the gaps with suitable verbs.

1. Were many records at the Olympics?
2. We've been so many times we deserve to be bottom of the league!
3. Congratulations! How many points did you

..... by?

4. You should jogging. That would help you lose weight.

5. Who the world record for the 1000 metres? Is it a Russian?

6. I only ever once a goal, and that was sheer luck.

4. *What do you call a person who ...?*

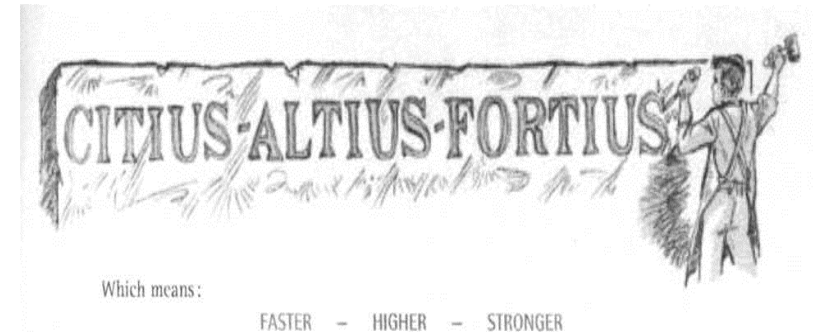
1. does the long-jump? a long jumper
2. rides horses in races?
3. drives cars in races?
4. throws the discus/javelin?
5. does gymnastics?
6. plays hockey?
7. plays football?
8. does the pole-vault?

5. *Make sure you know which sports these places are associated with, as in the example. Use a dictionary if necessary.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1. court: tennis, squash, etc. | 4. rink |
| 2. course | 5. alley |
| 3. ring | 6. piste |
| 4. pitch | |

6. *Do, Play or Go with Various Sports*

Use "play" with any competitive game that you can play, "go" with activities that can be done alone, and "do" with groups of related activities.



These three words (faster – higher – stronger) encourage the athlete to give his or her best during competition, and to view this effort as a victory in itself.

The sense of the motto is that being first is not necessarily a priority, but that giving one's best and striving for personal excellence is a worthwhile goal. It can apply equally to athletes and to each one of us.

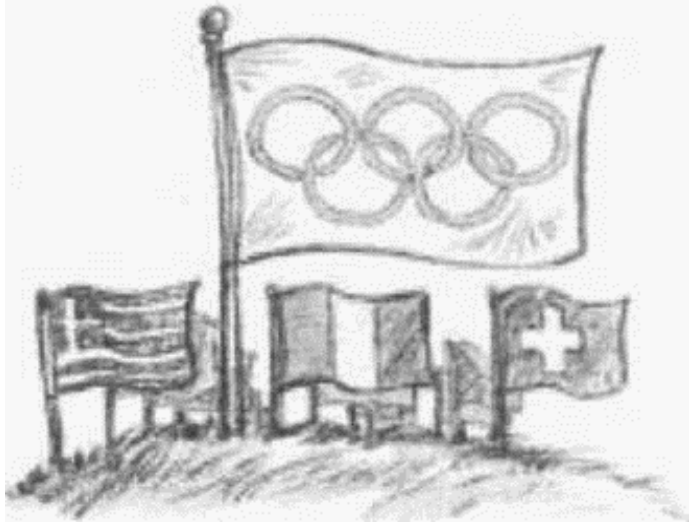
The flame. The Olympic flame is one of the best-known features of the Games. From the moment the flame is lit to the moment it goes out, a very precise ritual is laid down:

- *The lighting*

In memory of the Olympic Games' origins, the flame is lit in Olympia, Greece, some months before the opening of the Games. The Olympic flame can only be lit by the sun's rays.

- *The relay route*

Carried by relay from Olympia to the host city of the Games, the flame crosses different regions, countries and continents.



Combined in this way, the six colours of the flag (including the white of the background) represent all nations. It is wrong, therefore, to believe that each of the colours corresponds to a certain continent!

At the Olympic Games, the flag is brought into the stadium during the opening ceremony. After its arrival, the flag is hoisted up the flagpole. It must fly in the stadium during the whole of the Games. When the flag is lowered at the closing ceremony, it signals the end of the Games.

The mayor of the host city of the Games passes the Olympic flag to the mayor of the next host city of the Games.

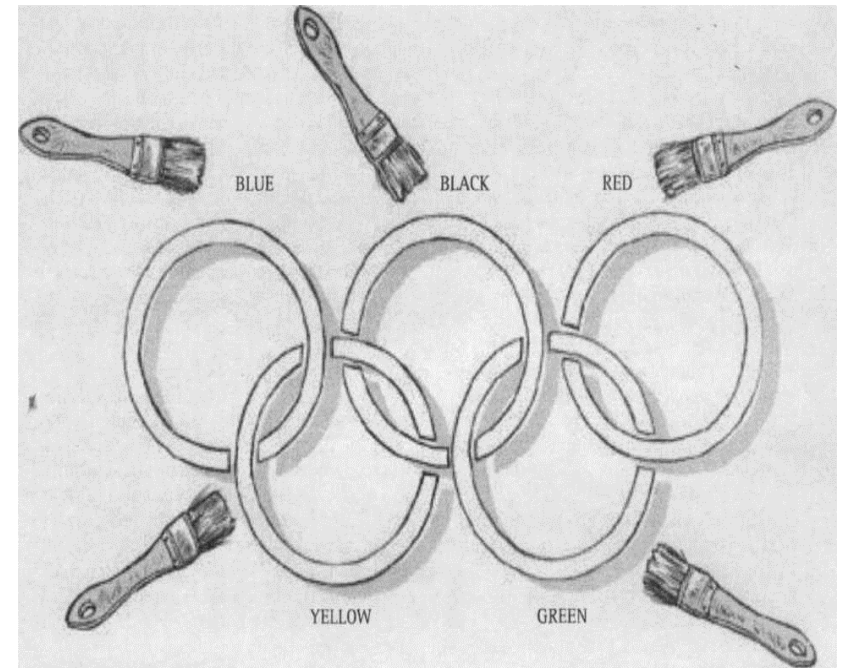
The motto. A motto is a phrase which sums up a **life philosophy** or a code of conduct to follow. The Olympic motto is made up of three Latin words:

Decide between “do”, “go” or “play”. Sometimes the verb needs to be conjugated or put in the infinitive or gerund form.

1. He used to..... jogging every day when he was at university.
2. This summer we windsurfing every day on our vacation.
3. He's quite an athlete. He basketball, baseball and hockey, too.
4. My wife.....horse-riding twice a week.
5. Why don't wea set of tennis?
6. Some people think that aerobics four times a week is the best possible way of keeping fit.
7. His idea of the perfect summer holiday is to rent a sailboat andsailing between the islands of the Tuscan archipelago.
8. Heathletics for his local track club.

7. Match the names of the sports with the pictures:

archery, badminton, baseball, canoeing and kayaking, diving, fencing, basketball, field hockey, gymnastics, pentathlon, equestrian, paralympics, rowing, judo, sailing, shooting, soccer, synchronized swimming, tennis, table tennis, taekwondo, swimming, softball, volleyball, water polo, team handball, weightlifting, wrestling, track and field, boxing, triathlon, cycling



The Olympic flag. On the Olympic flag, the rings appear on a white background. The flag reinforces the idea of the Olympic Movement's universality, as it brings together all the countries of the world.

Pierre de Coubertin, the father of the modern Olympic Games, explains the meaning of the flag: *"The Olympic flag [...] has a white background, with Five interlaced rings in the centre: blue, yellow, black, green and red [...] This design is symbolic; it represents the five continents of the world, united by Olympism, while the six colours are those that appear on all the national flags of the world at the present time."* (1931)

from one Olympiad to the next. At the first modern Games in Athens in 1896, winners were rewarded with an olive wreath and a silver medal, while the runners-up received a bronze medal and a laurel wreath. **Gold, silver and bronze medals** were not awarded until 1904.

From 1928 the medals were standardized. The obverse must show a figure of Victory holding a wreath in one hand and a palm frond in the other. The reverse had to show a victorious athlete being borne upon the shoulders of the crowd. Since 1972, only the obverse of the medal has remained the same. The reverse is modified for each Olympiad.

The medals ceremony takes place soon after the competitions. The first eight in each event receive a diploma and their names are read out. Only the first three receive a medal. Since the Olympic Winter Games in Lake Placid in 1932 (USA), the medals have been awarded on a podium. The winner takes the centre spot, on the highest step. He or she receives a gold medal and the title of Olympic champion. The second placegetter is to the winner's right and receives a silver medal. The third is to the winner's left and receives a bronze medal. The national flags of the three winners are hoisted in the stadium and the national anthem of the Olympic champion is played.

The rings. The five rings represent the five continents. They are interlaced to show the universality of Olympism and the meeting of the athletes of the whole world during the Olympic Games. The Olympic symbol is subject to very strict rules. Graphic standards have been set down, which determine, for example, the exact position of each ring:



UNIT III. Sport Culture in Great Britain

Check if you know...

Field [n C] a large area of ground usually covered in grass, where sports are played: *The players cheerfully ran onto the field.*
Baseball/football/sports etc field (a field where baseball, football etc is played): *The football field was too muddy to play on, so the game was cancelled.*

Pitch [n C] (British) a sports field. *The fans rushed onto the pitch at the end of the match.*
Cricket/football etc pitch (a pitch where cricket or football is played).

Court [n C] an area with lines paired on the ground, where two people or teams play a game such as tennis, badminton, basketball or netball. *Tennis/basketball/squash etc court* (a court where tennis etc is played).

Leisure centre [n C] (British) a building where you can do different sports: *There's a really nice swimming pool at the leisure centre.*

Gym [n C] a large room where there are machines that you can use to do exercises and make your body stronger: *Are you going to the gym today?*

Pool/swimming pool [n C] a place where you can swim, consisting of a large hole in the ground that has been built and filled with water, either outdoors or inside a building.

Stadium [n C] a large sports field with seats all around it, where

people go to watch team sports: *a baseball stadium*.

Text Work

Read, translate and retell Text 1.

Sport in Great Britain

Sport plays such a large part in British life that many idioms in the English language have come from the world of sport. For example, “that’s not cricket” means “that’s not fair” and “to play the game” means “to be fair”.

Sport has for a long time been a very important part of a child’s education in Britain, not just – as you may think – to develop physical abilities, but also to provide a certain kind of moral education. Team games encourage such social qualities as enthusiasm, cooperation, loyalty and unselfishness.

The British have a reputation for being mad about sports. In fact they like watching sports more than playing them. The British are spectators and the most popular spectator sports are cricket and football.

Football is the most popular game. The football league in England and Wales has four divisions. Football, or soccer, is an example of a professional game. The game of football was first played in Britain, and later people began to play football in other countries.

There are many amateur soccer players in Britain who play the game on Saturday or Sunday afternoon. Amateur clubs often play against professionals.

Football is the favourite winter game in Britain and cricket is the favourite summer sport. Amateur cricket has the same rules

(reference to the Ancient Games);

CLOSING OF THE GAMES

- handing over of the Olympic Flag to the next Olympic host city (continuity of the Games);
- gathering of the athletes in the stadium (friendship);
- the extinguishing of the flame;
- the declaration of the closing of the Games by the IOC President.

Olympic athletes. The prospect of being selected for the Olympic Games is the ultimate goal for the majority of athletes.

Enormous reserves of willpower and many years of dedicated training are required to achieve this goal. Those athletes that qualify for the Games can consider themselves as being among the world's best. They will become **Olympians**, whether or not they win a medal.

In practical terms, in order to participate in the Olympic Games, athletes have to abide by the Olympic Charter and the rules of the **International Federation (IF)** responsible for their sport.

Athletes with **dual nationality** may compete for the country of their choice. However, if they have already represented one country either at the Games or another major sports event, they may not compete for a different country before three years have elapsed.

There is no **age limit** for competing in the Olympic Games, except for those that may be imposed by individual IFs for health reasons.

By entering the Olympic Games, athletes are making a commitment to respect the Olympic values and agree to undergo **doping tests**. Throughout the Games, tests are carried out under the authority of the IOC and its Medical Commission. Tests may also be conducted during the pre-Games period. During the competitions, the first four athletes are tested, along with two other athletes chosen at random.

The rewards. In the beginning, Olympic medals varied

4. Who won the men's javelin final?
5. Where is Olga Ivanova from?
6. How many points did she get?

**Prepare your Olympic Report.*

Read, translate and retell Text 3.

The Olympic Traditions and Symbols

A party atmosphere is a feature of the Olympic Games. Each Olympic Games has an **opening ceremony** during which the sports stadium is filled with music, singing, dancing and fireworks. A **closing ceremony** in the same spirit takes place on the last day of the Games. The opening and closing ceremonies are an invitation to discover the culture of the country hosting the Games. Although most of the ceremony is creative and imaginative, there are some very strict rituals that have to be followed:

OPENING OF THE GAMES

- the entry of the athletes into the stadium with their delegations (in alphabetical order except for Greece which goes First, and the host country which brings up the rear);
- the declaration of the opening of the Games by the Head of State of the host country;
- the entry of the Olympic flag into the stadium;
- the Olympic anthem;
- the release of doves (the symbol of peace);
- the oath sworn by an athlete and an official from the host country (respect for the rules);
- the entrance of the flame and lighting of the cauldron

as the professional game. A typical amateur cricket match takes place on a village green, an open space in the centre of the village. It is played between two teams – the “home” team and the “visitors” who come from another village.

Rugby is another popular British sport which is played in other countries. It is also called rugby football. The story is told that in 1823 boys at Rugby school in England were playing football in the normal way, when suddenly one boy picked the ball up and ran with it. That was how a new game was born. There are two forms of rugby football: the amateur game and the professional game. The two games have different rules.

Golf is the Scottish national game. It originated in the 15th century and the most famous golf course in the world, known as the Royal and Ancient Club, is at St. Andrew's.

Lawn tennis was first played in Britain in the late 19th century. The most famous British championship is Wimbledon, played annually during the last week of June and the first week of July. These tournaments are known all over the world. The innumerable tennis courts of Britain are occupied by people between the ages of 16 and 60 who show and try their skills at tennis.

Those are the most popular kinds of sport in the UK. But there are many other sports, such as swimming, horse-racing and the traditional fox-hunting.

The chief spectator sport in British life is horse racing. A lot of people are interested in the races and risk money on the horse, which, they think, will win. There are all kinds of racing in England – horse racing, motor-car racing, boat racing, dog racing, and even races for donkeys.

Naturally animals don't race unless they are made to run in some way. For example, dogs won't race unless they have something to chase and so they are given a hare to go after, either a real one or an imitation one.

Baseball, hockey and grass-hockey are also popular. People are very fond of various forms of athletics, such as running,

jumping, swimming, boxing. Of course, there are winter sports in England. The weather is not always cold enough to ski, skate or toboggan, but winter is a good season for hunting and fishing.

So, sport and different activities are very important and it is an essential part of daily life in Britain.

Vocabulary

Learn the active vocabulary:

physical abilities

loyalty

to be mad about smb/smith

league

soccer

amateur

to play annually

tournament

championship

to toboggan

athletics

Answer the following questions:

1. How does sport play a large role in British life?
2. What kinds of sport popular in England can you name?
3. What is the most popular sport in England?
4. What is considered to be the English national game?
5. What is the name of the Scottish national game? When did it originate?
6. What do you know about Wimbledon?
7. What other games do the British play?

women's 10km race walk, water polo, triple jump Women, swimming, diving, speed skating, taekwondo, snowboarding, skating, synchronized swimming, football, equestrian sports.

SPORT:

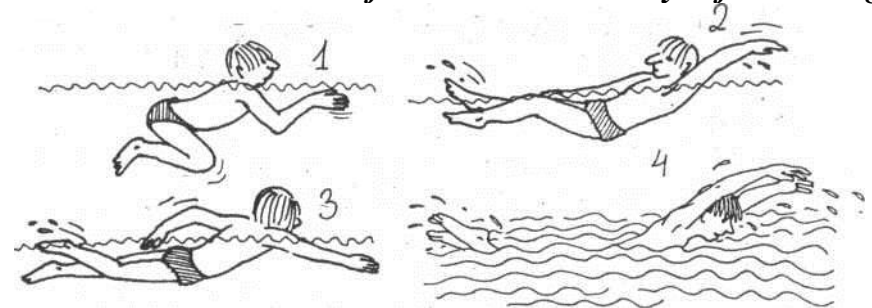
DISCIPLINE:

EVENT:

6. Circle one odd out:

ice hockey, diving, skating, snowboarding;
water polo, figure skating, speed skating, triple jump Men;
Salt Lake City, Chamonix, Athens, Turin;
taekwondo, fencing, handball, judo.

7. Give the names for the illustrated ways of swimming.



1. _ _ _ _ _ s _ _ _ _ _
2. b _ _ _ s _ _ _ _ _
3. _ r _ _ _ _ _
4. b _ t _ _ _ _ _

* *Listen to the Olympic Report* (Streamline English Connections №4) *and answer the following questions:*

1. What was the most important event of the day?
2. What was the new record time?
3. How many 'golds' did the USA win that day? And in the first three days?

- the first public appearance of an entertainer, sports player etc or of something new and important;
- a sport in which swimmers move in patterns in the water to music;
- to stop doing, producing, or providing something.

4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Директор стадіону повідомив, що змагання з кінного спорту припиняються через сильну грозу та вітер. 2. Ми прочитали в газеті оголошення про утворення гуртка теквондо у нашому місті. 3. Повідомляють, що Люсі Браун, одна із членів команди із синхронного плавання, провалила допінг-тест, і тренер команди шукає спортсменку, яка б змогла її замінити не тільки у завтрашніх змаганнях, але й у запливі на 100 метрів брасом та 200 метрів вільним стилем. 4. Якби ти проводив більше часу на свіжому повітрі, у тебе не боліла б голова так часто. 5. Судді знали, що обидва фіналісти вперше беруть участь у цьому конкурсі, тому не були дуже суворими. 6. Не сказавши ні слова, Девід взяв свої кросівки та спортивний костюм і пішов готуватися до змагань з триборства. 7. Міжнародний Олімпійський Комітет вирішує, які дисципліни та спортивні змагання включати у програму певного спорту. 8. Коли глядачі побачили, що спортсмен з Італії кинув спис на 2 метри далше, ніж французький спортсмен, на трибунах пролунав вибух аплодисментів. 9. Мені не сподобалася ідея кидати диски у дворі, оскільки там було мало місця і ми могли поранити когось. 10. Тренер сказав спортсменові, щоб він скористався відсутністю вітру і постарався метнути спис так, щоб побити місцевий рекорд, бо тоді він зможе стати переможцем змагань “Золотий спис” і брати участь у міжнародних змаганнях.

5. Classify these words:

long jump Men, figure skating, ice dancing Mixed, athletics, middle-distance running, hammer throw Women, the

Vocabulary Revision

1. Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate word given below.

athletics, tournament, annually, championship, league, spectator, amateur

1. It's a wonder that Johnson won his first major golf ... while still an 2. Yorkshire are the current holders of the cricket 3. Scores of young men and women go in for ... today, considering it to be very useful for their health. 4. He will eventually make his football ... debut tomorrow. 5. The matches of this football team attract hundreds of thousands of

2. Match the definition with the word.

athletics, league, tournament, amateur, championship

- a) a competition in which players compete against each other in a series of games until there is one winner;
- b) physical activities such as sports and exercise;
- c) a competition to find which player, team etc is the best in a particular sport;
- d) someone who does an activity just for pleasure, not as their job;
- e) a group of sports teams or players who play games against each other to see who is best.

3. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Футбольна ліга України є відомою за межами країни. Щороку команди професіоналів змагаються між собою за право участі у чемпіонаті Європи з футболу. 2. Тисячі глядачів з усього світу приїжджають щороку до Великої

Британії, щоб спостерігати за тенісними турнірами. Це завжди захоплююче видовище. 3. Чемпіонат України з волейболу відбудеться через місяць у Києві. Команди непрофесіоналів з усієї країни матимуть змогу набути певного досвіду та поспостерігати за відчайдушною боротьбою за кубок. 4. Як відомо, англійці шаленіють від футболу. Футбольна ліга у цій країні має, навіть, кілька підрозділів. 5. Атлетика – це дуже важкий вид спорту для спортсмена-початківця. Почніть краще з легких ранкових фізичних вправ.

sign up, the course will be 8. History and economics only became separate academic ... in the 20th century. 9. The next ... will be the 100 metres. 10. Outside, ... , it was glorious.

2. Correct the spelling of the underlined words.

1. The five Olympic rings were designed in 1913 and debuted at the Games at Antwerp, 1920. 2. A few weeks later he married the Czech javellin champion, Dana Ingrova. 3. Diciplines such as yoga improve mental and physical fitness. 4. A campground, picnic tables, an equestrian center and a youth camp are among developments being talked about for the property. 5. Their battle cry at the moment is: To know synckronized swimming is to love sinchronized swimming. 6. There was no rivalry between them when they tried which could throw the discuss farthest; they were only playing a game. 7. On Thursday night, she was happy just to reach the finals in the 100 breastroke. 8. He plans to win his age group of the Ironman triatlon in Hawaii when he is 70.

3. Match the vocabulary from Text 2 with the definitions.

- a swimming race in which swimmers can use any style they choose, usually crawl;
- relating to horse-riding;
- outdoors;
- a style of fighting from Korea, and also a sport, in which you kick and hit but do not use weapons;
- a way of swimming in which you push your arms out and then bring them back in a circle towards you while bending your knees towards your body and then kicking out;
- the practice of using drugs to improve performance in a sport;
- a way of swimming by lying on your front and moving your arms together over your head while your legs move up and down;
- a way of swimming on your back by moving first one arm then the other backwards while kicking your feet;

Answer the following questions:

- 1) What is the difference between the notions “sport”, “discipline”, and “event”?
- 2) How many sports were there in Athens in 1896?
- 3) What were the changes in Athens in 2004? How many events were there on the programme?
- 4) What conditions must a summer sport fulfil to be included in the Olympic Games?
- 5) What are the two star sports on the programme of the Summer Olympic Games?
- 6) Where and when did the winter sports make their Olympic debut?
- 7) How many sports and events were there at the Salt Lake City Games?
- 8) What winter sport has the longest Olympic history?
- 9) What conditions must a winter sport fulfil to be included in the Olympic Games?
- 10) What sport has the largest number of events?

Vocabulary Revision

1. Complete the sentences below with the words given.

doping, equestrian, disciplines, freestyle, javelin, taekwondo, discontinued, event, debuts, in the open air

1. Seven athletes at the Pan American Games failed a ... test.
2. Stretching exercises are especially important to enable students to perform the fantastic kicks that are the hallmark of
3. Susan is in nine events 100m and 200m backstroke, breaststroke, butterfly, ... and 200m individual medley.
4. Last spring, the international ... community was concerned over likely quarantine restrictions of their horses.
5. Both players will be making their
6. Procris had given Cephalus a ... that never failed to strike what it was aimed at.
7. If fewer than ten students

Read and translate Text 2.

Sport in England

Football. The most popular sport in England, both spectator and participant, is football. Despite being widespread internationally, it must be noted that the game almost certainly originated in England.

What is certain is that the modern game was formed in England, as the rules of football, called “the Laws of the Game” were codified in England by the Football Association in 1863 to standardize the rules of the widely varying games of football played at the public (i.e. private) schools of England. The name ‘association football’ was coined to distinguish the game from the other versions of football played at the time. The word soccer is a colloquial abbreviation of association and first appeared in the 1880s. The game is sometimes known colloquially as footy.

Football is more commonly known as soccer in certain English-speaking nations where the word football refers to a rival code of football developed within that nation, specifically Australia, Canada, the Republic of Ireland and the United States, and also in nations where rugby football is more popular, such as Wales, New Zealand and South Africa. In these countries football was often included in the names of the earliest leagues and governing bodies of the sport, but as that word became increasingly associated with the domestic form of the game so soccer became more widely used. For example, the governing body of the game in the US is the United States Soccer Federation. Outside these countries the word soccer has not been commonly

used and football remains by far the most common name to describe the sport, being the name officially used by FIFA, the sport's world governing body, and the International Olympic Committee. However, soccer is on the rise, perhaps due to the global influence of American culture on the English language.

Today football around the world is perhaps the most popular sport and the turnover of the football business is in the many tens of billions of USD. The richest club in the world is England's Manchester United, and 8 of the top 20 clubs by income of the top 20 sides is nearly 4 billion USD.

This income comes from not only direct activity, such as the selling of tickets for matches, but also from TV rights and sales of a very wide range of products (merchandising). It is difficult to walk along High Street in England without frequently seeing a person in a replica club shirt, that person perhaps being a supporter or perhaps just making a 'fashion statement'.

Cricket. As with football, cricket originated in England. Although it is perhaps followed by more people in India, Australia, New Zealand, the Caribbean and South Africa, the game remains essentially "English".

Earliest references to cricket are from 1300 when Edward I was king and the game was played in Kent. By the 17th century the game was quite popular as a rough rural pastime, but in the following century the leisure classes took up the sport, particularly in Sussex, Kent, and London. It is known that an organized match was held in London in 1730. By the middle of the 18th century cricket was being played at every level of society, from village greens to wealthy estates.

The basic rules of cricket are:

1. You have two sides, one out in the field and one in.
2. Each man that's in the side that's in, goes out, and when he's out, he comes in and the next man goes in until he's out.
3. When they are all out the side that's out comes in and the side that's been in goes out and tries to get those coming in out.
4. Sometimes you get men still in and not out.

Skating has the longest Olympic history, having figured on the programme of the London Games in 1908. Women made their debut in figure skating at the Olympic Winter Games, but speed skating was not open to them until 1960. Today, skating events take place indoors, but during the first Olympic Games skating rinks were in the open air. There are four Olympic Figure Skating events: women's singles, men's singles, pairs, and ice dancing.

Skiing is the sport with the largest number of events. Cross-country skiing is the oldest discipline and snowboarding is the newest arrival (1998 Games in Nagano, Japan).



* The IOC – International Olympic Committee

Vocabulary

Learn the active vocabulary:

sport
discipline
event
to discontinue
triathlon
taekwondo
equestrian sports
doping
the javelin (throw)
the discus throw
freestyle / breaststroke / backstroke / butterfly
synchronised (synchronized) swimming
make (record, release, set etc) a debut
in the open air

in a swimming pool, usually indoors. The current programme includes swimming (freestyle, breaststroke, backstroke and butterfly), water polo, diving and synchronised swimming.

The Winter Games Sports. Winter sports made their Olympic debut at ... the Summer Games in London (UK) in 1908!

Figure skating competitions were organised for men, women and pairs. The experience was repeated at the Antwerp Games in 1920, along with an ice hockey tournament. In Chamonix in 1924, the winter sports finally had their own Games. Six sports were on the programme: bobsleigh, curling, ice hockey, skating, Nordic skiing (cross-country) and the military patrol race.

The number of sports at the Winter Games has remained relatively stable over the years. However, the number of events has increased considerably. At the Salt Lake City Games in 2002, there were seven sports - biathlon, bobsleigh, curling, ice hockey, luge, skating and skiing - and a total of 78 events on the programme!

HOW TO BECOME A WINTER OLYMPIC SPORT

These days, a winter sport must be widely practised in at least 25 countries and on three continents in order to be included on the programme. No distinction is made between men and women's events. The three major attractions on the Winter Games programme are **ice hockey**, **skating** and **skiing**.

Ice hockey, like skating and skiing, is one of the sports that helped to launch the Olympic Winter Games. Hockey is very popular and has very high audience levels.



5. When both sides have been in and got out, including the not-outs, that's the end of the game.

Field placings have such names as 'third leg' and 'silly mid-off'. A player who doesn't score gets a duck. If a player appears to be out, the traditional cry is 'Howzat?'

More recent cricketing heroes have become television personalities, celebrities and significant public figures.

Squash. Squash is an indoor racquet sport which was, until recently, called "Squash Rackets". It is becoming one of the most popular participant sports in England.

The game is played by two players, with 'standard' rackets (or occasionally four players for doubles) in a four-walled court with a small, hollow rubber ball. In the more popular and widespread "International" (originally English) version of the game, the court is 9.6 m long by 6.4 m wide.

The relatively small Squash court and low-bouncing ball makes the game harder to master than its American cousin racquetball, as the ball may be played to all four corners of the court. Since every ball must strike the front wall above the tin (unlike racquetball), the ball cannot be easily killed. As a result, rallies tend to be fast, strenuous and longer than in racquetball.

Vocabulary

Learn the active vocabulary:

spectator/participant sport
to be widespread
to coin
to distinguish smth. from smth.
rival
to be on the rise
to take up a sport
village green
celebrity
to bounce

strenuous
rally

Answer the following questions:

1. Where and when were the rules of football codified?
2. What are the two other names of football which were coined in some countries of the world?
3. What is the richest football club in the world? And where does the income in the football business come from?
4. What do you know about the origin of cricket?
5. What are the basic rules of cricket?
6. What is peculiar to the game of squash?

True or false statements.

1. The name ‘association football’ was coined to distinguish the game from cricket.
2. Football is more commonly known as soccer in some English-speaking countries.
3. The governing body of football in the US is the International Soccer Federation.
4. The word ‘football’ is the name officially used by both FIFA and the International Olympic Committee.
5. The income from the football business comes only from direct activity.
6. Earliest references to cricket date back to 1300 during the reign of Edward III, when the game was played in Kent.
7. The first organized match of cricket was held in London in 1730.
8. Squash (also called “Squash Rackets”) is an outdoor racquet sport.
9. Squash is played in a court by two players (or four players for doubles) with rackets and a shuttle-cock.
10. The game of squash is harder to master than its American

took place in **nine sports**: athletics, cycling, fencing, gymnastics, weightlifting, wrestling, swimming, tennis and shooting.

The Olympic programme has come a long way since then: some sports have been discontinued (e.g. golf and polo); others were dropped and then reintroduced (e.g. archery), while several new sports have been added (e.g. triathlon and taekwondo).

In Athens in 2004 the programme included the **nine original sports** plus a further 19: rowing, badminton, baseball, basketball, boxing, canoe/kayak, equestrian sports, football, handball, hockey, judo, modern pentathlon, softball, taekwondo, table tennis, archery, triathlon, sailing and volleyball. A total of 301 events were on the programme!

HOW TO BECOME A SUMMER OLYMPIC SPORT

In order to be included on the Olympic programme, a summer sport must fulfil amongst others, the following conditions: it must be widely practised (by men, in 75 countries on four continents; by women, in 40 countries and on three continents); the Olympic Movement anti-doping code must be applied; and it must not rely on mechanical propulsion (such as a motor).

The two star attractions on the programme of the Summer Games are **athletics** and **swimming**. These are the most widely followed Olympic sports in the world.



Athletics consists of a wide range of events.

Some of these were performed at the ancient Olympic Games: foot races (varying distances), the javelin throw, the discus throw and the long jump. Athletics can be divided into four areas: track, field, road and combined events.



The first **swimming** competitions at the Games look place in the sea or in a river. Today competitions take place

cousin racquetball.

Vocabulary Revision

1. Make up sentences with the words given below. The verbs need to be conjugated.

a) abbreviation, first, in, to appear, a, 1880s, of, association, word, the, to be, colloquial, and, soccer, the.

b) in, to include, sport, the, leagues, of, football, the, earliest, and, to be, governing, names, often, the, of, bodies.

c) the, products, to come, of, matches, rights, the, income, wide, of, selling, tickets, football, range, from, TV, for, and, sales, a, products, of.

d) American, small, ball, harder, racquetball, the, to make, and, relatively, low-bouncing, game, than, court, squash, the, to master.

2. Find spelling mistakes in the sentences and correct them.

1. On learning that they were going to play a game against their old rivalls, Manchester United, everyone was happy, realizing that they had a good chance to beat them this time. 2. It was not surprising that after so many years of training he has finally become a sporting selebrity. 3. Can you book a squosh court for tomorrow? 4. Being one of the best-known spektator sports in the world, football is watched by its fans in all countries of the world. 5. My elder brother, being very athlatic, decided to go in for track and field. He took up the sport for a while, but soon lost interest. 6. The children were bauncing a ball against the wall. 7. Sherry is so eager to win in the Olympic Games, that she's been making a strenuos effort in training for them.

3. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English.

Read, translate and retell Text 2.

Olympic Sports

The Olympic programme includes all the sports in the Olympic Games. The IOC* sets the programme and decides which sports will be included. The IOC also has the right to accept or refuse any proposed new **sport, discipline** or **event**.

Sport – for a sport to be made an Olympic sport it has to be governed by an International Federation recognized by the IOC. For example, Swimming at the Games is governed by the International Federation of Swimming, skating by the International Skating Union (ISU), etc.

Discipline – a branch of a sport that includes one or more events. For example, water polo and diving are disciplines of swimming. Speed skating and figure skating are disciplines of skating.

Event – a competition in an Olympic sport or in one of its disciplines. An event gives rise to a result for which medals and diplomas are awarded. For example, the 10 m. platform for women is a diving event. The men's 500 m. is a speed skating event.

The Summer Games Sport. In Athens in 1896, competitions

1. Діти люблять стрибати на батуті. Для них це справжня розвага. 2. Ця галявина досить зручна. Гадаю, це просто чудове місце для гри у гольф наступної неділі. 3. Суперником Стіва на цьогорічному турнірі з шахів буде Каспаров. Йому доведеться багато тренуватися, щоб зіграти з таким відомим шахістом. 4. Сквош не є популярним у нашій країні, тому непрофесіоналу важко відрізнити його від великого тенісу. Але варто лише одного разу відвідати змагання зі сквошу для того, щоб помітити істотну різницю між цими двома видами спорту. 5. Ніколи б не подумала, що Кевін стане футболістом. Мені завжди здавалося, що його захоплення футболом не переросте у майбутню кар'єру і що він обов'язково стане юристом. Хоча, безсумнівним є те, що сьогодні цей вид спорту є на піку своєї популярності у багатьох країнах.

**** Make up and dramatize the dialogues between:***

- a reporter and a football fan;
- a news reporter and a cricket player;
- a football fan of the "Manchester United" and one of the "Dynamo" Clubs.

Marathon northeast of Athens to the Olympic Stadium, a distance of 40 kilometers. The race commemorates the run of Pheidippides, an ancient "day-runner" who carried the news of the Persian landing at Marathon of 490 B.C. to Sparta (a distance of 149 miles) in order to enlist help for the battle. Pheidippides delivered the news to the Spartans the next day.

NUDITY AT THE GAMES? There are two stories relating to the question of nudity at the ancient Olympic Games. One story states that it was a runner from Megara, Orsippus or Orrhippos who, in 720 B.C. was the first to run naked in the stadium race when he lost his shorts in the race. Another tradition is that it was the Spartans who introduced nudity to the Olympic Games in the 8th century B.C. as it was a Spartan tradition. It seems fairly clear that by the late 8th century nudity was common for the male contestants.

****Find some more interesting facts concerning the history of the Olympic Games.***

rock music concerts, consisting of a playing field surrounded by rows of seats.

4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. З допомогою представників з інших країн П'єру де Кубертену вдалося відродити Олімпійські Ігри. 2. Усі сподівалися, що цей молодий талановитий поет стане лауреатом Нобелівської премії. 3. Це містечко назване, напевно, в честь його засновника. 4. Олімпійські ігри – міжнародна спортивна подія, що відбувається кожних чотири роки. 5. Він був неприємно здивований, коли дізнався, що йому не дозволено змагатися в Олімпійських Іграх. 6. Ти міг би й попередити, що у цьому поселенні збереглися язичницькі обряди. 7. Ніхто з моїх родичів не збирається дивитися змагання з боротьби. – І я теж. Я краще піду на стадіон і подивлюся футбольний матч. 8. Ви впевнені, що ця спортивна передача приверне увагу глядачів? 9. Новий директор школи відродив традицію святкування Дня здоров'я, і зараз учні готуються брати участь у змаганнях з різних видів спорту. 10. Усі стадіони нашого міста на ремонті через невихованих глядачів, які, будучи в гніві, поламали лавки, побили вікна, порозмальовували сходи та стіни. 11. Мушу визнати, що мені вдалося вирішити усі свої проблеми тільки з допомогою тітки Люсі. До речі, вона переможець місцевого турніру з шашок.

5. Give the capitals, languages and nationalities of the following countries:

Belgium, England, France, Greece, Italy,
Russia, Spain, Sweden, the United States.

It is interesting to know...

The marathon was NOT an event of the ancient Olympic Games. The marathon is a modern event that was first introduced in the Modern Olympic Games of 1896 in Athens, a race from

Read and translate Text 3.

Sport Games in Scotland

Scotland has many national sporting associations, such as the Scottish Football Association (SFA) and the Scottish Rugby Union (SRU). This gives the country independent representation at many international sporting events such as football's World Cup. Scotland cannot compete in the Olympic Games independently however, and Scottish athletes must compete as part of the Great Britain team if they wish to take part. Scotland does however send its own team to compete in the Commonwealth Games.

Scotland also has its own sporting competitions distinct from the rest of the UK, such as the Scottish Football League and the SRU.



Shinty. Shinty is an outdoor game played on grass with sticks called camans and a small, hard ball. Two opposing teams

attempt to hit the ball through their opponents' goal; it is similar to the Irish game of hurling and to field hockey.

The game was possibly once used as a battle-training exercise by Celtic warriors and then developed from the chaotic mass games between Scottish Highland clans at least as nearly as the 17th century.

It is considered to be the 'national game' of Scotland, played on a 150-metre long, 80-metre wide pitch. The ball weighs 70-85 g. A team consists of 12 players, with one goalkeeper. A match is played over two halves of 45 minutes. With the exception of the keeper, no player is allowed to play the ball with his hands.

Golf. Golf is a sport with passionate devotees all over the world but mostly played by the rich in an elite environment. Americans especially may often compete more over who pays the highest membership fees of an exclusive Golf Club than competing to win a round of golf. Scotland is an exception as people from all walks of life often play and enjoy the game. This makes golf in Scotland an ordinary person's participant sport and candidate for 'national game'.

The game originated in Scotland in the second half of the 15th century. The modern game evolved there in the second half of the 19th century. The rules of the game and the design of equipment and courses greatly resembled those of today.

The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrew's (or R&A for short) is not only one of the oldest golf clubs, but also the governing body of golf in much of the world. It is based in St. Andrew's, in Scotland, and seen as the home of golf.

The organization was founded in 1754 as a local golf club playing at St. Andrew's Links but quickly grew in importance.

In 1834 King William IV became its patron and the club became known under its present name. In 1897 the Society codified the rules of golf, and was gradually over the next 30 years invited to take control of the running of golf tournaments at other events around the world.

The R&A is today the ruling authority of golf everywhere

included in the next ... were denied at a conference staged during a busy week. 12. We manage, ... a nurse who comes daily. 13. Scientists still have not ... of what to do with nuclear waste.

2. Correct the spelling of the underlined words.

1. She wanted to be a true Olimpic champion. 2. This ritual suggests the pegan belief in the baptism by blood rather than water as being more binding. 3. Hotels in the downtown area were in direct compitition with each other. 4. The crowd roared as the winer crossed the finishing line. 5. Cricket benefited by about £750,000 when the July awords of the Foundation for Sport and the Arts were announced. 6. Japan has refused to send a representativ to the talks in Geneva. 7. It was a further step in their development on the road to possible overall victory at this stadum on Sunday. 8. The college hostted an open house for prospective students. 9. The game was watched by over 50,000 spectaters.

3. Match the vocabulary from Text 1 with the definitions.

- to provide the place and everything that is needed for an organized event;
- to take part in a competition or sports event;
- the respect that you, your family, your country etc receive from other people, which makes you feel proud;
- a person or animal that has won something;
- someone who watches television;
- a sports event involving five different sports;
- a sport in which two people fight by holding each other and trying to make each other fall to the ground;
- someone who has been chosen to speak, vote, or make decisions for someone else;
- physically strong and good at sport; [only before noun] relating to athletics;
- someone who is watching an event or game;
- a building for public events, especially sports and large

the growth of

Answer the following questions:

1. When and where did the Olympic Games begin?
2. What athletic event took place in ancient Olympics?
3. Were women allowed to watch the Games?
4. When were the Games ended and why? Do you think it was a good decision?
5. Who brought the Olympic Games back to life?
6. When were the first modern Olympic Games organized?
7. What problem does a host city face while organizing the Games?

Vocabulary Revision

1. Complete the sentences below with the words given.

representative, winner of, in honour of, pagan, stadium, compete in, pentathlon, with the help of, wrestling, host, Olympic Games, solved the problem

1. Well-placed league sources say such a deal would be no problem, provided the new ... actually were built. 2. It was named ... our departed hero. 3. There are newly available seats for two extra sessions of volleyball and individual portions of the five-sport modern 4. On Thursday the judges will be announcing the ... this year's Booker prize. 5. Denver has a new airport, a new baseball ... , and a reputation as a good place to live. 6. Last year, the city ... a three-day gay pride festival. 7. He could just about ride a bike and he liked ... and playing football, usually in goal. 8. We discussed these issues with a senior ... of the company. 9. Within a generation or two aristocratic Christians were pursuing the same interests as their ... ancestors. 10. But they do ... advanced services like electronic mail and computer-data networks. 11. Reports that golf will not be

except the United States and Mexico, where this responsibility rests with the United States Golf Association (USGA).

Highland Games

Highland games are traditional competitions which originated in the Highland areas of Scotland and are still held there and in other parts of the world. The competitions are best known for traditional competitive athletic heavy events, highland dancing and pipe bands.

The best-known games are the ones held at Braemar, Lonach, Ballater and Aboyne. Although they can be dated back to the 11th century, there have been many long breaks and revivals. It is believed that the competitions would have included shooting and swordplay.

The major heavy events are the hammer throw, shot putt and tug-of-war, together with the unique caber toss.

The Caber toss is a traditional Scottish athletic event involving the tossing of the caber, a large wooden pole.

The caber is held vertically by one end and thrown so that it lands on the 'top' end and then falls forward, away from the thrower after landing. A perfect throw ends with the 'top' and nearest to the thrower and the 'bottom' end pointing exactly away from the thrower.

A traditional caber is around 5-6,5 m long and weighs around 40-60 kg. The size, and particularly the length, of the caber means that enormous strength is required. For competitions involving less skilled athletes a shorter and/or lighter caber is used.



Other events in Highland games include competitions of the regional pipe bands, solo bagpipe, and drum majors.

Dance competitions are held at Highland games, but until the 1970s women were forbidden to compete in “Highland Dances”. The most common dance is the Highland Fling danced by males from about the 1700s, usually on a shield.

The Sword Dance is an old and powerful dance dating from the time of Malcolm, King of Scots. After beating a foe men took their swords and, after crossing them on the ground, danced over them. The dancers each stood over a pair of crossed swords and balanced on one foot while pointing the other leg over the blades. Every few steps they changed to balance on the other leg.

Vocabulary

Learn the active vocabulary:

sporting association
 independent representation
 sporting event
 to hit a ball through the goal
 devotee
 to pay a membership fee
 to evolve
 to grow in importance

the Games grew to nearly 11,100 competitors from 202 countries at the 2004 Summer Olympics in Athens. The number of competitors at the Winter Olympics is much smaller than at the Summer Games.

The Olympics are one of the largest media events. In Sydney in 2000 there were over 16,000 broadcasters and journalists, and an estimated 3.8 billion viewers watched the games on television. The growth of the Olympics is one of the largest problems the Olympics face today. Although allowing professional athletes and attracting sponsorships from major international companies solved financial problems in the 1980s, a large number of athletes, media and spectators makes it difficult and expensive for host cities to organize the Olympics.

Vocabulary

Learn the active vocabulary:

the Olympic Games/the Olympics
 competition in / to compete in
 in honour of somebody/something
 athletic
 stadium
 wrestling
 pentathlon
 winner / winner of (*the winner of the Ladies' Championship*)
 prize/award/medal etc winner (*a Nobel prize winner*)
 to bring back to life
 with the help of somebody/with somebody's help
 representative
 to host
 pagan
 to solve a problem
 spectator
 viewer

back to 776 BC, but historians think that the games began well before then. The ancient Games were held in honour of Zeus, the most important god for ancient Greeks. According to the earliest records, only one athletic event was held in the ancient Olympics — a footrace of about 183 metres, or the length of the stadium. Only men were allowed to watch the games. In the 18th century Olympics already included wrestling and pentathlon. The winners of the games were highly praised and honoured for their results. In 349 AD the Games were officially ended by the Roman emperor Theodosius, who felt that they had pagan meaning.

Pierre de Coubertin, a young French nobleman, had an idea to bring the Olympic Games back to life. With the help of the people who supported him he managed to organise the first modern Olympic Games in 1896. Baron de Coubertin had planned to hold the Olympic Games in France, but the representatives from the nine countries that supported his idea decided that Greece was the right place to host the first Olympic Games. The nine countries were Belgium, England, France, Greece, Italy, Russia, Spain, Sweden and the United States. They agreed that every four years the Olympics would move to other great cities of the world.

The Athens Games in 1896 were a success. Athletes from thirteen countries competed in nine sports. The second Olympiad was held in France in 1900.

Beginning in 1926 Winter Olympics were included. They were held in the same year as the Summer Games but starting in 1994, the Winter Games are held two years after the Summer Games. The Olympics are governed by the International Olympic Committee, situated in Lausanne, Switzerland.

From the 245 participants from 15 nations in 1896,

to codify rules
to run a tournament
to rest with (about responsibility)
shield
revival
to date from (the time of...)

Answer the following questions:

1. What national sporting associations are there in Scotland? Do they give the country an opportunity for independent representation at international sporting events?
2. What do you know about shinty?
3. How and when did the game of golf originate?
4. What are the best-known Highland games?
5. What is caber toss?
6. What do you know about dance competitions in Scotland?

Consult a dictionary and find the definitions of the words:

battle-training exercise
membership fees
patron
hurling
field hockey
hammer throw
shot put
tug-of war
pipe band
toss
the World Cup
the Commonwealth Games

England, in October 1958.

Highest score

The highest score recorded in a professional match was 36, in the Scottish Cup match between Arbroath and Bon Accord on September 5, 1885. Arbroath won 36-0 at their home field.

Vocabulary Revision

1. Match the definition with the word.

shield, caber, bagpipes, pole, sword, drum majors, blade

- a) a long heavy wooden pole that is thrown into the air as a test of strength in sports competitions in Scotland;
- b) a long stick or post usually made of wood or metal;
- c) [n Pl] a musical instrument played especially in Scotland in which air blown into a bag is forced out through pipes to produce the sound;
- d) the male leader of a marching band (a group of musicians who march as they play musical instruments);
- e) a large piece of metal or leather that soldiers used in the past to protect themselves when fighting;
- f) a weapon with a long pointed blade and a handle;
- g) the flat cutting part of a weapon.

2. Find spelling mistakes in the sentences and correct them.

1. There was a constant tug-of-wor between the military and the President. 2. This hockey team has involved its own style of training before matches. 3. Traditional English food seems to be enjoying the revaival at the moment. 4. We couldn't make up our minds, so we decided to tos for it. 5. It was amazing to hear

UNIT V. The Olympic Games

Text Work

Read, translate and retell Text 1.

From the History of the Olympic Games

The Olympic Games are an international sports festival that began in ancient Greece. The original Olympics included competition in music, oratory, and theatre performances as well.



The earliest record of the Olympic Games goes

- 1) Ann's emotions seemed to many guests, but at last she managed to control the situation.
- 2) High schools have coaches as faculty members, and school teams with each other.
- 3) Nowhere in the world books and publications about sports so quickly.
- 4) Football started as a game involving the ball, but later this branched off into two different sports.
 - 5) The match has the expectations of many of Dynamo, because that was the game of command and planning.
 - 6) While playing basketball two teams of five players try to score points by throwing a ball through a
 - 7) During the football match the spectators sit behind the protective in order to avoid different accidents.

It is interesting to know...

Most career goals

The greatest number of goals scored by a player in a specified period is 1.281, by Pele (Edson Arantes do Nascimento) for Santos, the New York Cosmos, and Brazil between September 7, 1956 and October 1, 1977.

Most goals in a match

The most goals scored by one player in a professional match is 16, by Stephan Stanis for Racing Club de Lens v. Aubry-Asturies in a wartime French Cup game in Lens, France, on December 13, 1942.

Fastest goals

In professional soccer, the record for the fastest goal is six seconds, by Albert Mundy for Aldershot v. Hatlepool United in British Fourth Division match at Victoria Ground in Haterpool,

the pipe bend play that kind of music. 6. This sports club charges an annual membersheep fee. 7. Passionate devoties of football began rioting in the streets. 8. Goalkeeper is the player in a sports team whose job is to try to stop the ball going into the gole.

3. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Відродження теквондо у східних країнах – це намагання пригадати стародавні традиції. Гадаю, знайдеться багато прихильників цього виду спорту і в інших країнах. 2. Відповідальними за організацію та проведення місцевого турніру з шахів цього року є директор спортивного комплексу та головний тренер. 3. Юніорська баскетбольна ліга України представляє собою окремий структурний підрозділ серед численних спортивних асоціацій з баскетболу. 4. Цей спортивний клуб встановив розмір щорічних внесків для тих, хто хоче у ньому займатися. 5. Змагання з крикету у нашій країні це справжня спортивна подія.

Do you know?

The Oxford-Cambridge University Boat Race.

The Boat Race is a rowing race between the rowing clubs of the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge. It is rowed annually each spring on the River Thames in London. The event is an extremely popular one, not only with the alumni of the universities, but also with rowers in general and those with no connection at all. It is estimated that a quarter of a million people watch the race from the river banks. The first race was in 1829 and it has been held annually since 1856 with the exception of the war years. Members of both teams are traditionally known as blues and the boats as blue boats, with Cambridge being represented as light blue, and Oxford as dark blue. The course is 4 miles and 374 yards from Putney to Mortlake in west London.

The event is very much a British national institution. The race has been won by Cambridge 78 times and Oxford 71. The race in 1877 was declared a dead heat. The 2003 race was amongst the closest in history, with Oxford winning by less than 30 cm. One entertainment for spectators is the possibility of a boat sinking. This has occurred on three occasions; to the Oxford crew in 1925 and 1951, and to Cambridge in 1859 and in 1978. In 1912, the race had to be rescheduled after both teams sank.

The Wimbledon Championships.

Tennis is played in England, but is one of many sports for enthusiasts and not remarkable for its popularity. This changes dramatically in each June when the Grand Slam Championship Tournament is played on grass courts at Wimbledon each year. Suddenly the British public becomes devoted followers of tennis for two weeks.

Wimbledon is the oldest and the most prestigious tournament in the sport of tennis and has been played since 1877. It is the third Grand Slam tournament played each year, preceded by the Australian Open and French Open, and followed by the US Open. The tournament (which is the only one of the Grand Slams to be played on grass courts) lasts for a fortnight, subject to extensions for rain.

England has a poor record of winners in any of the events of the tournament – Virginia Wade won the Ladies’ Singles in 1977 and no man has won since the Second World War.

.....itit

3. Write down:

- a) five games where you can hit the ball (with various kinds of equipment);
- b) four games where you can pass the ball (with hands or feet);
- c) three games where you can catch the ball;
- d) two games where you can kick the ball;
- e) one game where you can head the ball.

4. Order the words to make questions and statements.

- 1) sports are with institutions which unique is associated in a way educational ?
- 2) soccer popular is the in parts world the of most sport most ?
- 3) on goes expeditions who hunting require of weeks planning organizing and that ?
- 4) activities do these health to fitness contribute and physical ?
- 5) football to games similar as early China 400 BC played were in as .
- 6) involving they games the played a kicking of ball .
- 7) sport as national a implement football the last to the States was United one of .
- 8) in early the history days of of there baseball variations the game several were of the .
- 9) the popularity continued the game of in rise to York New .
- 10) started football a game as kicking involving and handing .

5. Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate word.

compete, kicking, adherents, spread over, managerial, surpassed, excessive, hoop, gear

Vocabulary Revision

1. Match the words below with their right meaning.

- coach - much more than is reasonable or necessary;
excessive - the fact of being more powerful, more important, or more noticeable than other people or things;
pageantry - relating to the job of a manager;
dominance - a person, group, or organization that you compete with in sport, business, a fight etc.;
managerial - impressive ceremonies or events, involving many people wearing special clothes;
implement - someone who trains a person or team in a sport;
adherent - to happen or exist in a particular place or situation;
occur - to take action or make changes that you have officially decided should happen;
gear - someone who supports a particular belief, plan, political party, etc.;
rival - a set of equipment or tools you need for a particular activity.

2. Write down six things you can do with a ball.

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UNIT IV. American Sportlife

Text Work

Read and translate the text.

Sport in the USA

American's interest in sports seems excessive to many foreign visitors. Television networks spend millions of dollars arranging to telecast sports events. Publications about sports are sold widely. In the US professional athletes can become national heroes. Sports are associated with educational institutions in a way which is unique. High schools have coaches as faculty members, and school teams compete with each other.

Nowhere else in the world are sports associated with colleges and universities in the way they are in the States. College sports, especially football, are conducted in the atmosphere of intense excitement and pageantry. Games between teams attract nationwide television audiences.

The sport that is most popular in most parts of the world – soccer – is not well known in the US. The most popular sports are football, baseball and basketball, games that are not played in a

large number of countries.

Sports play such an important role in American life that the sociology of sports, sports medicine, and sports psychology have become respectable specializations.

Many Americans jog every day, or play tennis two or three times a week. They go on ski trips and hunting expeditions that require weeks of planning and organizing. In the Americans' view, all these activities are worth the discomfort they may cause because they contribute to health and physical fitness. That is probably why Americans are known as a healthy nation.

Football in the USA

Football is a popular sport played all over the world. It is the national sport of most European and Latin-American countries and of many other nations. Millions of people in more than 140 countries play football. Football is played in the Olympics. Games similar to football were played in China as early as 400 BC. Egyptians played a kind of football too. They played games involving the kicking of a ball. In about 200 AD the Romans played a game in which two teams tried to score by advancing a ball across a line on the field. The Romans passed the ball to one another but they never kicked it. London children in about 1100 played a form of soccer in the streets. During the 1800's the people of England played a game similar to football. Many rules changed and each person interpreted the rules differently. Now, the sport has grown to a global scale, including men's and women's teams and the World Cup and European Championship competitions, which are played every four years. Also in Europe there are the League of Champions and FIFA Cup competitions which take place every year.

Football started as a game involving kicking and handing, but later it branched off into two separate sports: rugby and football, which is what the Americans call soccer. Around the late nineteenth century, English football began spreading over Europe. The United States was one of the last to implement

laughing when I watch old Ford. Every time he gets the ball he either fells over or passes it to the opposition. I can't make out why they are kicking.

Ted: He is too old really. He had already been playing in the team for about ten years when I became a supporter. And that was eight years ago.

Bill: Evans isn't much better. He is not only too slow; he's scared of attack as well.

Ted: Yes, he is always afraid of getting injured. Neither Ford nor Evans is up to it.

Bill: We need two new defenders and a new forward, too. But the management is too mean to spend money either on new players or on improving the ground.

Ted: Yes, that's true. The pitch is a disgrace, it isn't flat and the drains don't work. Every time it rains the pitch is covered with great puddles of water.

Bill: What we need, Ted, is not only new players but a new manager and a new pitch as well. Then perhaps we could win promotion to the third division.

to be highly suited
protective gear
to keep smb occupied
to nail up
adherent
to dispatch
a rival
dominance
to merge
recreation
to sprout up

Answer the following questions:

1. What are the most popular sports in the USA?
2. What specializations have become respectable thanks to sports?
3. Why do Americans spend so much time on sport activities?
4. Where and when were games similar to football played?
5. What competitions played every four years do you know?
6. When did football become a very popular game?
7. Who invented basketball?
8. When was the first professional basketball match played?
9. What is the origin of the term "baseball"?
10. Who invented baseball?

Read, translate and learn the dialogue.

Loyal Fans

Ted: What do you think of the game, Bill?

Bill: Dreadful. It was neither exciting nor skilful.

Ted: I agree with you. Of course the weather didn't help. They'd hardly kicked off when it started to pelt with the rain. Our team's useless on the mud.

Bill: Someone of our team cannot play football in either wet or dry conditions. And I've never seen them on form. I can't help

football as a national sport. The Canadian Soccer Association was established in 1912 while the United States Soccer Federation was set up in 1913. The first World Cup Championship was in Montevideo, Uruguay. Since then it has been played every four years except during World War II. The North American Soccer League (NASL) was formed in 1968. But it didn't gain popularity until the 1970s.

American football, known in the USA simply as football or gridiron, is a competitive team sport that is both fast-paced and strategic. It is one of the most physically demanding sports, with a great deal of physical contact occurring in each play, and requiring rare athletic talent. However, it is also a complex game of managerial command and planning.

Since the 1990s, football has surpassed baseball as the most popular spectator sport in the US. The 32-team National Football League (NFL) is the most popular professional league. Its championship game, the Super Bowl, played since 1967, is watched by nearly half of the US television households. The game is almost like a national holiday for the United States and is held annually on the last Sunday in January or the first Sunday in February.

Basketball

Basketball is a ball sport in which two teams of five players each try to score points by throwing a ball through a hoop.

Basketball is highly suited to viewing by spectators, as it is primarily an indoor sport, played in a relatively small playing area, or "court", with only ten players, and using a large ball which is easy to follow. Additionally, the lack of protective gear makes it easy to see the reactions of the players. It is one of the most popular sports in the United States, and is also popular in other parts of the world, including South America, southern Europe, Asia, and the former Soviet Union, especially Lithuania.

Basketball is unusual in that it is a sport that was invented essentially by one man. In 1891, Dr James Naismith, a Canadian minister on the faculty of a college for YMCA ("Young Men's

Christian Associations") professionals was looking for an indoor game to keep young men occupied during the long New England winters. He wrote up some basic rules, nailed up a peach basket on the gym wall, and got his students to start playing his new game. The first official game was played there on January 20, 1892. "Basket ball", the name suggested by one of his students, was popular from the beginning and, with its early adherents being dispatched to "YMCAs" throughout the United States, was soon played all over the country.

In 1946, the National Basketball Association (NBA) was formed, organizing the top professional teams and leading to greater popularity of the professional game. A rival organization, the American Basketball Association, emerged in 1967 and briefly threatened the NBA's dominance until the rival leagues merged in 1976.

Baseball

In the early days of the history of baseball there were several variations of the game known as Rounders, but the game had no set of «official» rules. People played the game by their own set of rules which were decided by local customs or decisions. This led to variations in the number of players on a side, how many bases were used; the formation and distance of the bases and other rules would vary from place to place.

This game eventually led to a game known as Town Ball and then to the game we know as baseball. The game was more likely invented by the man named Alexander Cartwright. In 1845 he was looking for some recreation with friends. They began to play a version of Rounders, but Cartwright added some new rules to the game.

Twenty-five year old Cartwright began to give the game some order. He made the decision that the bases should be set at 90 feet apart. He decided that there should be 9 players in each team and devised the positioning that is still used today. He decided that each team would get three outs and then switch sides.

Baseball history shows that the game that Cartwright came up with was referred to as the New York game or the Knickerbocker's game. The first organized baseball game between two rival clubs took place on June 19, 1846 in New Jersey. The game took place between the Knickerbocker club from New York City that was under the direction of Alexander Cartwright and the New York Nine.

The popularity of the game continued to rise in New York City where clubs began to sprout up at a very rapid rate. These social clubs included the Gotham Club of New York in 1850, the Eagle Club in 1854 and the Empire Club in 1854.

Vocabulary

Learn the active vocabulary:

excessive
coach
pageantry
to contribute
to telecast events
to be sold widely
to compete with smb
to involve
to advance a ball
to kick
a global scale
to interpret
to branch off
to spread over
to implement
competitive team sport
to occur
managerial command
to surpass
annually
a hoop