

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
САМАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

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SPORTS AND GAMES

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Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для студентов 2 курса филологического факультета (английское отделение) и содержит аутентичные англоязычные тексты для чтения и аудирования, расширяющие возможность работы над темами, включенными в программу 2 курса РГО по основному иностранному языку (английскому). В задачи обучения на базе данного пособия входит активизация навыков профессионального владения иноязычным материалом, который ориентирован на совершенствование филологической грамотности.

Пособие состоит из разделов, включающих тематические тексты, словарь, подлежащий активному усвоению, задания, направленные на формирование грамматических и лексических навыков, разнообразные упражнения творческого характера, ориентированные на развитие коммуникативных навыков на основе овладения наиболее употребительными речевыми образцами коммуникативной лексики и идиоматическими выражениями современного английского языка.

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TOPIC “SPORTS and GAMES”

Part One. SPORTS AND GAMES IN GREAT BRITAIN

1.1. Surveying combines both skimming and scanning. When you survey a passage, you are reading to find the general contents of the text. There are several steps in surveying. First, you read quickly (**skim**) the title, the main headings, highlighted words and the first sentence of each paragraph. When you **scan**, you are searching for specific information. When you have finished your survey you should have a clear idea of the contents and organization of the text you are about to read.

a. Survey the text “Sports and Games in Great Britain”. What do you think this reading is about?

b. Scan the text to find out what sports and games are mentioned in it.

Text 1. Sports and Games in Great Britain

Whenever you strike up a conversation in England, maybe at the barber’s, or in the street, or on a train journey, you inevitably get around to two subjects – the weather and sport, which are as much part of English life as roast beef and the Houses of Parliament. The weather often interferes with sport – in summer a cricket or tennis match sometimes has to stop because of rain. In winter football or rugby matches may have to be postponed due to fog, icy grounds or snow. Snow, however, is the least of their worries as it usually lasts a fortnight at the most and some winters have no snow at all.

The British have always been a nation of sport lovers and interest in all types of sport is as great today as it has ever been. Many sports which nowadays are exercised all over the world grew up to their present-day form in Britain. Football is, perhaps, the best example, but among the others are horse-racing, golf, lawn-tennis and rowing.

The British are great lovers of competitive sports; and when they are neither playing nor watching games they like to talk about them, or when they cannot do that, to think about them.

The game particularly associated with England is **cricket**. Many other games which are English in origin have been adopted with enthusiasm all over the world, but cricket has been seriously adopted only in the former British empire, particularly in Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, the West Indies and South Africa and it remains true that for most Englishmen the

sight of white-flannelled cricketers represents something that is traditionally English.

Cricket is played by men and boys, women and girls. There are two teams of eleven each. One team must bat, and the other team must field. When the first team finishes batting, the second team must begin. The batsman must all the time guard his "wicket", three pieces of wood which are pushed into the ground. The game is very slow.

Organised amateur cricket is played between club teams, mainly on Saturday afternoons from May to the end of September. Nearly every village except in the far North, has its cricket club. A first-class match between English counties lasts for up to three days, with six hours' play on each day. When England plays with one of the cricketing countries such as Australia or New Zealand it is called a test match and it lasts for five days.

For the great mass of the British public the eight months of the football season are more important than the four months of cricket. Their football season lasts from late summer (the end of August) to late spring (early May). **Football** or **soccer**, as it is sometimes called to distinguish it from rugby football, is the most popular game. Most young lads begin by kicking a tennis ball or a tin up and down the street and some of them end by playing for their town clubs. There are plenty of amateur association football (or soccer) clubs, and professional football is big business. The annual Cup Final match at Wembley, between the two teams which have defeated their opponents in each round of a knock-out contest, remains an event of national importance.

Football clubs in England are based on towns like Manchester, Birmingham, Portsmouth and all have nicknames – Norwich are the Canaries (because of their yellow shirts), Portsmouth – the Sailors because their town is a port, Wolverhampton – the Wolves and so on.

A team is composed of a goalkeeper, two backs, three half-backs and five forwards. A game usually lasts for one and a half hours. At half-time the teams change ends. The referee controls the game. The aim of each team is obviously to score as many goals as possible. If both teams score the same number of goals, or if neither team scores any goals, the result is a draw.

You'd be surprised at many of the things football fans shout when they are standing at a football match on a cold and rainy winter day: "Shoot the referee!", "Eh, goalie, get yourself some spectacles!" or "Put that forward on pension!", or "I'm not coming to see this rubbish!" – this is from the man who has been saying that for the past twenty years. Of course, some teams have their own song, chime or chant, like – "2, 4, 6, 8 – who do we appreciate? B-O-L-T-O-N!" Here is another chime: "Play up, Pompey, Pompey, play up!" – this is for Portsmouth (Pompey is a nickname for the Portsmouth team). And a song:

"Who's afraid of the Big Bad Wolf?" – that's for Wolverhampton, of course. Welsh clubs have their songs in Welsh. Cardiff fans, for example, sing:

“Sospas Fach are Berui Anna Dach!” But the biggest and the happiest shout of all is: “Shoot –shoot – It’s a goal!!!”

The big event of the week usually begins at 3 o’clock on a Saturday afternoon when most matches are played. A team plays either at home or away – and wins, draws or loses – bringing a happy or sad weekend to many English families.

Another British winter sport is **Rugby football (or rugger)**. This is especially popular in Wales and in the north of England. Rugby is played with

an egg-shaped ball on a field like a football pitch but the two goals have no nets and their posts are quite high, in the shape of the letter H. The ball may be carried and thrown (but not forward). If a player is carrying the ball he may be "tackled" and made to fall down. Each team has fifteen players, who spend a lot of time lying in the mud or on top of each other and become very dirty. There is some professional Rugby League in the North, but elsewhere rugby football is played by amateurs and favoured by the middle-class. It is also the game played at most "public schools", including Rugby itself, where it was invented.

Most secondary schools have playing fields, and boys normally play rugger or soccer in winter and cricket in summer; girls play tennis and rounders (similar to baseball) in summer and netball and hockey in winter. Hockey is also becoming more and more popular at boys' schools, and there are many men's amateur hockey clubs. Men's basketball is played by a tiny minority.

Golf is becoming increasingly popular and many clubs are having to turn perspective members away. Golf courses are popular meeting places of the business community; it is, for example, very desirable for bank managers to play golf. There are plenty of **tennis** clubs, but most towns provide tennis courts in public parks, and anyone can play tennis cheaply on a municipal court. There are cheap municipal golf courses in Scotland but few in England. The ancient game of **bowls** is played mainly by middle-aged people.

The biggest new development in sport has been with **long-distance running**. "Jogging", for healthy outdoor exercise, needing no skill or equipment, became popular in the 1970s, and soon more and more people took it seriously. Now the annual London Marathon is like a carnival, with a million people watching as the world's star runners are followed by 25,000 ordinary people trying to complete the course. Many thousands of people take part in local marathons all over Britain.

Rowing is one Olympic sport which has a great history in Britain, - beginning in some schools and universities. Some regattas on the Thames (the annual Boat Race between Oxford and Cambridge universities, for example) have been spectacular social events for well over a hundred years, and today's best rowers have had international successes.

Cycling is a fairly popular pastime, but few people take it up as a serious sport, and it is not a very popular spectator sport. **Sailing and horseriding** are popular among those who can afford them.

Horse racing is big business. Every day of the year, except Sundays, there is a race meeting at at least one of Britain's several dozen racecourses.

Greyhound racing has had a remarkable revival in the 1980s. Its stadiums are near town centres, small enough to be floodlit in the evenings. Until recently the spectators were mostly male and poor, the surroundings shabby. The 1980s have changed all this, with the growth of commercial sponsorship for advertising. The elite of Britain's dogs, and their trainers, mostly come from Ireland.

The most popular of all outdoor sports is **fishing**, from the banks of lakes or rivers or in the sea, from jetties, rocks or beaches. Some British lakes and rivers are famous for their trout or salmon, and attract enthusiasts from all over the world. **Gambling.** One reason for the great interest in sport in Britain is the Englishman's fondness for a little "flutter" (a slang expression for a bet or gamble). Britain has nothing quite like the national lotteries of some other European countries. However, gambling is a popular activity with horse racing being one of the biggest attractions, particularly for famous races such as The Grand National and the Derby. Betting shops ("bookmakers") can be found in most high streets. Other forms of gambling include amusement arcades and pub games, casinos, bingo, and the weekly football pools where very large prizes of a million pounds or more can be won. It has been estimated that over 90% of adults gamble at some time or other with about 40% gambling regularly. **Sport at School.** Sport has for a long time been a very important part of a child's education in Britain, not just to develop physical abilities, but also to provide a certain kind of moral education! Team games in particular encourage such social qualities as enthusiasm, cooperation, loyalty, unselfishness. Above all, absolute fairness (no cheating!) and being able to lose without anger (being a "good loser") are considered important. **The Game of Darts.** In the bar of every English pub there is a dart-board, and on most evenings you will find the game of darts being played. This is a traditional English game, and it presumably developed from archery, which was much encouraged for military reasons during the Middle Ages. The first record of something like the modern game appears in a sixteenth century description of a tournament where people threw missiles at a target by hand, instead of using a bow. The Pilgrim Fathers, who sailed on the *Mayflower* to America in 1620 in search of greater freedom, played darts during their voyage.

The dart-board has numbered sections, and the score depends on the section in which the dart lands. The darts are small, above five inches long, and have a steel point, a metal body, and three feathers. A set of three darts is used and each player throws them in turn. Expert players usually have their own private set of darts, but pubs always provide a set for occasional performers. Style is a matter for the individual; but you must have a good eye and steady hand — not always easy in a pub!

VOCABULARY PRACTICE.

Ex.1. Name sports and games which haven't been mentioned in the text.

Ex.2. Mark the strong syllable in each of the following words:

foreigners, encourage, specifically, popular, facilities, traditional, amateur, integral, spectator, missiles, target, provide, occasional.

Ex. 3. Distinguish between *game and sport* .

Ex. 4. a. Give another word for *integral* as in the expression "an integral part".

b. What are *white flannels*?

c. Tennis is played on the tennis *court*. Can you give the names of two very different sorts of court?

d. Football is played on a football..... Races are run on a racing...

e. Give a synonym for *turn away* in the phrase "to turn prospective members away".

f. What is the opposite of *amateur*? Explain the difference between the two terms.

g. What is a *prospective* member?

Ex. 5. Give the past tense, and past and present participle of these verbs: prevail, play, grow, oppose, leave, find, take, encourage, sail, throw.

Ex. 6. Make the following sentences negative, using NO or NOT ANY:

a. I have some cricket flannels.

b. They need some more practice.

c. I scored some goals in the match.

d. I saw someone dive in the pool.

e. They lost some balls playing tennis.

f. We need some more players like you.

Ex. 7. Insert the correct preposition in the following sentences:

a. He ran up ... the goal.

b. The player jumped ... the air to reach the ball.

c. The canoeist sat ... his canoe very confidently.

d. The boxer's fist flashed ... the air.

e. Always keep your eye ... the ball.

f. The diver suddenly sprang ... the top board.

Ex. 8. Answer the questions on the Text "Sports and Games in Great Britain":

1. Which sports have originated, in their present form, in Britain?
2. Which sport is regarded as typically English?
3. Which is the most popular British sport? Name the members of a football team.
4. How do football fans support their favourite teams at the stadium?
5. What things distinguish soccer from rugby?
6. Why do you think golf is becoming increasingly popular these days?
7. What is considered to be the biggest new development in sport in the way of running?
8. Why do many of the British take winter holidays on the Continent?
9. Give one reason why many of the British are interested in horse-racing.
10. What is the annual sporting event which takes place on the river Thames? Can you think of any reason for the popularity of this event?
11. Why haven't sailing and horseriding got many followers?
12. Which sports have seen their revival lately in Great Britain?
13. What's the difference between fishing and angling?
14. With what sports is gambling a popular activity?
15. What do you happen to know about the game of darts?
16. What role do sports and games play in British schools, colleges and universities?

Ex. 9. Listen to Text 8 "National Sports" from "Тематические разработки по развитию навыков аудирования в помощь студентам 2-го курса РГФ" and do Tasks 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3.

Ex. 10. The large part sport has always played in English social life may be seen from the considerable number of idiomatic expressions derived from the various games. Can you give the meaning of the following ten common expressions?

to play the game; to throw up the sponge; it isn't cricket; to do smth off one's own bat; to knock someone (smth) for six; to be out for the count; to hit below the belt; to be an outsider; to be left at the post; to be on the last lap.

Ex. 11. Describe your experience in a sport or game you enjoy indulging in or playing.

Text 2. Two Kinds of Football

American football, not to be confused with the football called soccer, is the American national sport. It developed from the British game of rugby and, although it is played in no other country in the world (except Canada), it excites tremendous enthusiasm. Intercollegiate games (games between universities) are great social occasions. More than 100 thousand mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters, students and football fans from the general public, crowd into the huge, luxurious stadiums. During a recent college final in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena, California, there were severe earthquake tremors, but nobody noticed!

Then there is the razzamatazz — the splendidly-trained brass bands, the teams of pretty girls twirling batons and dressed in fancy costumes who march like well-drilled soldiers during the half-time show, the cheerleaders urging the fans to shout encouragement or applaud good play.

The method of scoring in American football is the same as in rugby. Players try to carry the ball over the opponents' line, and then to earn more points by kicking the ball between the upright goal posts *above* the bar. But that is where the likeness between the two games ends.

American football has a reputation for being a brutal and dangerous game. This reputation is not really deserved. The players hurl themselves at each other fiercely, but today their uniforms and helmets (fitted with visors to protect their faces) are so skilfully padded that there are few serious injuries. By comparison, the rugby player is almost naked, having only a thin jersey and a pair of shorts to protect him from his opponents' boots and tackling.

The football coach is a very important member of the college staff — more important than the professors, some say! The coach picks promising football players from the high schools, and recommends that they be given scholarships. This is the only way some boys from poor families with no intellectual background can get to college. Quite a few of these students go on to become professional football players. The names of professional football clubs are as well known to Americans as professional soccer clubs are to Europeans and South Americans.

The Americans are addicted to crazes. When they take something up, they do it so wholeheartedly, and often the rest of the world follows their lead. Jogging is an example of this. The Americans now have another craze, a game which most other countries call "football," but which they call soccer. Soccer is spreading like wildfire through all the States and gaining in popularity on baseball. It is being run by big business and TV advertisers, who are doing everything they can to sell it to the public. They are employing famous fashion designers to design novel uniforms for the players. They have introduced a musical background to the games, and there is a big screen in the stadium which explains to spectators what is happening. Most important, they have hired, at enormous expense, famous coaches and players from Europe and South

America. They have also changed some of the rules, including the offside rules to make the game more exciting.

Soccer games can now draw crowds of over 70 thousand in cities where baseball attracts a mere 20 thousand spectators. The soccer stadiums are much more luxurious than the vast majority of European and South American league grounds. There is a seat for everyone and a parking lot for 25 thousand cars. Soccer is being brilliantly promoted, like any other promising American product.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE.

Ex. 1.

1. What is a *social occasion*?
2. Name one or two costumes that could be called *fancy*. Otherwise, define the word.
3. Find another word or phrase for *hurl themselves*.
4. How does a *visor* protect an American football player's face?
5. What do you get if you win a *scholarship*?
6. How would you define the word *craze*?
7. Say in more simple language – *spreading like wildfire*.
8. What is the British English for a *parking lot*?

Ex.2. There are seven past participles and three present participles in the text which are used as adjectives. Make a list of them and then use them in brief sentences. Put the verb at the end of the sentence.

Example: He is an interesting man. (to interest)

She is worried. (to worry)

Ex. 3. Answer the questions on the Text "Two Kinds of Football":

1. In what way is American football different from most other games in the world?
2. In what ways are rugby and American football alike?
3. In what ways do rugby players and American football players look different?
4. Why has American football become much less dangerous in recent years?
5. How can some students from poor homes manage to get to a university?
6. How does big business "sell" soccer to the public?
7. Some American spectators do not know much about soccer. How do they learn what is going on?

Ex. 4. Study the following ways of showing your emotions about sports and games. Use the suggested communication techniques in your own short dialogues:

Disappointment.

Your team has lost the game and you tell your mother about it.

Mother You

Did you enjoy the game? Of course I didn't!

Why not? Well, they lost.

Really? Yes, they played like burns.

What a shame! Yes, I was very disappointed.

Alice saw a soccer game on television. She was very disappointed by the uniforms worn by the players of both teams. She tells a friend about it. Make up a dialogue, using the questions used above, and any others you can think of.

Friend: Did you like the uniforms the players wore? *Alice:*

Ex. 5. Study Supplementary Vocabulary

a basketball		Баскетбольная площадка
a football	Field	Футбольное поле
a hockey		поле для хоккея на траве
a badminton		Площадка для бадминтона
a handball	Court	Гандбольное поле
a tennis		Теннисный корт
a volleyball		Волейбольная площадка
an ice hockey	Rink	Хоккейное поле
a skating		Каток
Physical	Education	Физическое воспитание
	Development	Физическое развитие
	Fitness	Физическая подготовленность
	Training PT)	Физическая подготовка

a competitor – участник соревнований

an entrant – заявленный на соревнования участник

a reserve – запасной игрок

a judge (referee) – судья

an umpire, a linesman – судья на линии (поле)

judge, (officiate, referee) – судить соревнования

a stop watch – секундомер

sporting gear – спортивное снаряжение

the starting signal – стартовая команда

On your marks! – На старт!

Get set!- Внимание!

Go! – Марш!

qualify for the finals – выйти в финал

participate hors concours – участвовать вне конкурса

a lap – круг (на стадионе)

warm up – разминаться

Ex.6. Read, translate and comment on the following dialogue:

Radio Talk on Football

A (an interviewer for a local radio station) Well, Chris, you comment on football for many years now, and you must have seen hundreds of games. Has football changed very much over the years?

B. (a football commentator) Well, since I started commenting on football some fifteen years ago the game changed beyond recognition. The abolition of the maximum wage was instrumental in bringing this about.

A. To what extent do you think that high wages are responsible for a lot of the dull and dirty play that goes on in present day football?

B. Well, I disagree that the modern play is dull. I think that not only the modern game is exciting but it's also a great technical improvement of the old-style game. I also think that footballers, on the whole, deserve every penny they get. Most footballers, after the age of 30, have to adapt themselves earning their living outside football, and that's not easy. In many cases, no sooner they reach the top than their playing days are over.

A. But what about dirty play? Surely you'd agree that modern football is far from being as clean as it should be?

B. You must not make the mistake thinking that modern football is full of dirty play. It's man's game, don't forget. There're some players who're incapable of playing cleanly, but they're in minority.

A. But to what would you attribute the large number of bookings and sendings-off this season?

B. You must remember that the modern professional player is subject to great pressures. They play to win, and when it comes to playing out there on the field, they're going to play like schoolboys. But I would call it professionalism, not dirty play. So you think the modern game isn't clean? It's a professional game. There's a minority of dirty players who bring discredit to the game, and I think they should be banned from playing, but let's keep things in perspective. Most players aren't deliberate foulers. What about dwindling crowds? Crowds keep dropping, and clubs seem no nearer in attracting them back to football than they were last season. You must bear in mind that in the past people were used

to standing on windy terraces, but nowadays people are used to watching sport in comfort.

A. What about Sunday football?

B. I'm completely in favour of allowing Sunday football. It would go a long way in helping the game to reestablish its popularity.

A. Well, Chris, thanks for coming into the studio.

Ex. 7. Study the following section which may help you.

People who do particular sports

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

Which of the sports are these people talking about?

1. The ball has a natural curve on it so it doesn't go in a straight line on the grass.
2. Provided it's not too windy on the top, there's no problem.
3. It is incredibly noisy, fast and dangerous, but it's really exciting to watch.
4. It's all a matter of balance really.
5. You need a good eye and a lot of concentration.

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?

Ex. 8 Read the following text and choose the correct alternative below to fill in the gaps:

I never really enjoyed sports at school. I remember when I played football, I was always put in (1) _____, but I used to get bored and read a book. Then when the other side (2) _____, the rest of my (3) _____ would shout at me. Later on I tried tennis which wasn't much better. I used to have this habit of dropping the (4) _____ each time I went to hit the ball. The worst thing

was once when I actually won a (5) _____ – I was so pleased that I ran and jumped over the (6) _____, but caught my foot on it, fell and broke my arm.

My latest attempt to get fit was when I tried boxing at a local gym. I remember my first (7) _____. I climbed up inside the (8) _____ and the bell went for the start of the fist (9) _____. I just shut my eyes and swung my fist. Unfortunately, I hit the (10) _____ and not my opponent. Needless to say, that was the end of my boxing career.

(1) net/goal

(2) scored/pointed

(3) club/team

(4) racket/bat

(5) play/game

(6) line/net

(7) fight/struggle

(8) court/ring

(9) round/game

(10) umpire/referee

Ex. 9. Finish up the talks:

1) A. How did your University's soccer team play yesterday?

B. Oh, they followed the "kick-and-rush" pattern ("бей-бери").

A. Why? What happened to the boys?

B.

2) A. What was the penalty awarded for?

B. You, see ...

3) A. How was the second ball netted?

B. There was a pile up (куча-мала) in the goal area, the ball got on somebody's head and he nodded it in.

A. Funny, isn't it? And what about the third goal?

B.

4) A. Has the form of this soccer player improved of late?

B. Oh, yes, tremendously. Now he's quite at home with the ball and

Ex. 10. Render the text in English:

Признание в любви

Я часто задумываюсь: имеет ли моя любовь к футболу какую-то цель? Я, например, никогда не играл в футбол. Один раз в жизни в пионерском лагере меня заставили играть левого защитника, но так как я редко попадал (to hit) по мячу, меня заменили в начале первого тайма.

В чем же дело? Почему мы так любим смотреть с высоты двадцатого ряда на бегодную маленьких проворных человечков по зеленому полю? Ей-богу (really), это загадочное дело. Можно ломать себе голову (to rack one's

brains) – и ничего не придумаешь. Иногда я думаю, “Ну, хорошо, выиграет “Спартак” – ну и что дальше? Мне-то что с этого (Where do I come in?) Может, у меня перестанут болеть зубы?” “Спартак” выигрывает, я счастлив, но зубы болят по-прежнему.

Не надо думать (one should not think), что в футболе все можно понять и научно объяснить. В футболе есть вещи необъяснимые, так же как в нашей любви к нему. Французы говорят: “Я люблю потому, что люблю.”

К этой же области относится спор насчет того, в чем красота футбола. Одни считают, что красота в количестве забитых мячей, другие видят ее в изящной (refined) комбинационной борьбе (manoeuvring), третьи просто-душно (artlessly) признаются, что для них красота в победе, пусть даже в один мяч, забитый с сомнительного пенальти. Можно бесконечно продолжать этот спор.

Красота футбола вот в чем: в ясном голубом небе, когда трава промыта недавним дождем, и скамейки еще не совсем просохли, и мы подстилаем (to stretch) газеты, и садимся, и футболисты в ярких футболках (jersey) первые минуты поскользываются (to slip) на сырой траве, но потом все налаживается (to get going, to get right), игра идет ни шатко, ни валко (so-so), кто-то забивает случайный (incidental) гол, и зрители шумят и аплодируют.

И в сером дождливом небе тоже есть красота, когда мы сидим, накрывшись втроем одним плащом, и футболисты грязны с головы до ног (from top to toe), и вид у них отчаянный и ожесточенный (desperate and fierce), и когда они выходят во втором тайме, на них (to have smth. on) те же самые грязные, мокрые насквозь футболки, потому что у них не было времени переодеться (to change) – весь перерыв они спорили и винули друг друга.

“Снова весна,” – говорит художник, глядя на землю с рыжей и влажной прошлогодней листвой.

“И снова любовь,” – говорит девушка, которой надо готовиться к экзамену.

“И снова футбол,” – говорит человек, купивший зонтик в магазине, и радуется неизвестно чему.

(По Ф.Трифонову)

Pre-Reading Exercise. Read the selection. Here are some words to help you understand Text 3:

declared war *on*—*here* said they were going to fight (by not running trains); wrecked – damaged very badly; went on strike – stopped work in protest; explosive —*here* violent, not peaceful; football season – months (from late August to late April) when professional football is played; pitch — part of the football ground where the game is played; coach — a bus used for long distances; service station — petrol station; half-price – anyone under 15 only pays half the

price of a ticket; away towns — towns that they are visiting. When a football team plays in their own town they are playing "at home", when they go to another town they are playing "away"; have lived on the dole — received money from the government because they had no jobs; have lost their ambition -*here* have stopped trying or wanting (to do well); kids— *coll.* young people, children; petty crime — small crime — like stealing from shops, etc.; fed up — bored and annoyed; worship — admire very much; frustration — feeling of anger because you cannot do what you want; rival *adj* — in competition against each other; glamour— *here* importance and attractiveness (of a famous person, film star, etc.); let off steam — do something to use up extra energy or emotion; ignore — pay no attention to; spectator sport — sport that is watched by an audience (like football, baseball, etc.)

Text 3. The "HOOLIFANS": Football Violence

On September 13th, this year London Transport Workers declared war on football fans. Manchester United were in London to play a match against Queen's Park Rangers. Manchester United supporters had already wrecked three trains on visits to other towns so all the drivers and guards on the London Underground Central Line went on strike. Thousands of fans had to walk miles to see the game.

It was the end of an explosive first month of the English football season. On the first day of the season hundreds of Chelsea fans ran on to the pitch at Luton when their team was in danger of losing the game. They wanted to force the referee to stop the match. Chelsea lost, and the fans went home angry. On the way back to London they wrecked the train. On another occasion, a coach carrying Chelsea fans from Manchester to London stopped at a motorway service station. At the same station there was a coach full of Leeds United supporters, on their way home after seeing their team play at Stoke. The two groups began fighting even though their teams had not played against each other.

The situation has not changed much since that first month. Every Saturday there is at least one story of violence and damage after a football match: and every Monday morning the newspapers report another important person giving his ideas on how to solve the problem. Here are some suggestions:

1. Put the hooligans (or "hoolifans", as one clever reporter named them) in prison and make them do "hard labour" — breaking rocks and building roads, etc.
2. Put them all in the army.
3. Don't let anyone under eighteen go into a football ground without an older person.
4. Make everyone pay the full price for a ticket, not half price.
5. Do not run special football trains for fans.
6. Only allow the supporters of the home team to enter the stadium.

I think that most of these ideas are extremely dangerous — they would cause more problems. The real question is: Why do English football supporters behave so badly? Obviously it is only a small minority who break windows, terrorize local inhabitants of away towns and wreck trains, but there is no European country where football makes people react in this way.

Psychologists, doctors, social workers and teachers are all looking for the answer to this problem. Here are some possible reasons.

England's economic position affects young people who are on the point of leaving school. They have bad job prospects, no "future". For the last five years, many school leavers without examination qualifications haven't been able to find jobs. Some have been unemployed and have lived on the dole since they left school. Other children who are still at school have seen this, and have lost their ambition to do well at school.

Little by little, the teachers have lost the battle to keep these children interested in any academic subjects. The kids only seem to be interested in those things which the school says are wrong. Many of them become involved in violence and petty crime. The violent situation at football matches is only part of the problem which can be seen in the playgrounds of some of our schools.

Youngsters who are fed up with having to go to school all week look forward to football matches on Saturday afternoons. Some are really interested in the game — they worship a player in the same way that other young people worship pop stars. Others go to football matches as an escape from the authority of their teachers at school and their parents at home. For fans, disappointed by their team's defeat, violence is an immediate way to let out their frustration. Other youngsters bored and frustrated by school or unemployment join in the violence of the "war" between rival supporters.

Not only the fans of losing teams are violent after the game. At the beginning of the season last August, Manchester United won five of their first six games, and their fans destroyed trains even then. The tension, excitement and actual violence of the football game affect the crowd. Most spectators get rid of the tension and excitement by shouting and cheering during the match. But a few want to participate in the violence and arrive at the football match prepared to do so. They bring knives and bicycle chains with them and wear boots with steel toe-caps.

Although most people behave well at football matches, the newspapers, radio and TV pay a lot of attention to the hooligans and their violence. Some people think that this encourages violence. Young boys probably think it's fun to be seen on the television news or to have their photograph in the evening newspapers. In this way, violence brings them admiration among their friends — and brings glamour to their life of boredom and lack of opportunity. What can we do to improve the situation? Should football players visit schools and youth clubs and tell young people what they think about their behaviour? Or must we blame the footballers themselves who show such violent behaviour on the field?

Should we tell our policemen to bring guard dogs to the stadiums? Should we build huge fences around the pitch, and separate the rival fans from each other?

It seems to me that there is no answer as simple as this. In our cities there are discontented young people between the ages of fifteen and eighteen. Some will continue to let off steam in this violent way during and after football matches. We must not ignore the violent minority. We must learn how to deal with their problems and needs, before their actions result in the closure of one of our big stadiums. If we don't, English football as a spectator sport may have to stop altogether.

Ex.1. Make the correct choice.

1. London Transport Workers went on strike because
 - a) Manchester United had lost the game;
 - b) Manchester United supporters had already wrecked their train in visits to other towns;
 - c) Manchester United had won the game.
2. Every Monday morning the newspapers
 - a) report another important person giving his ideas on how to solve the problem;
 - b) report at least one story of violence after a football match;
 - c) declare that the situation has changed.
3. The reason why football fans display violence is that
 - a) they love football very much;
 - b) it is the British custom;
 - c) England's economic position affects young people who have no future.
4. Youngsters who are fed up with having to go to school all week
 - a) look forward to football matches;
 - b) are equally fed up with football;
 - c) want to stay at home on Sundays.
5. During the game
 - a) only fans of losing teams become violent;
 - b) all the spectators participate in violence;
 - c) most spectators get rid of the tension by shouting and cheering.

Ex. 2. Answer the following questions.

1. When did London Transport workers declare war on football fans? 2. Why did drivers and guards on the London Underground Central Line go on strike? 3. What did Chelsea fans want on the pitch at Luton? 4. What did they do on the way back to London? 5. Has the situation changed? 6. What is there in newspapers every Monday? 7. Whom does England's economic situation affect? 8. What is the reaction of children who are still at school? 9. In what things do the kids seem to be interested? 10. Why do some youngsters go to the game? 11.

Why do others go? 12. By what is the crowd affected at the game? 13. By what is violence encouraged? 14. What do some young boys probably think? 15. What should be done to prevent violence at stadiums?

Ex. 3. List the possible reasons for the explanation of hooligans' behaviour given by the author.

Ex. 4. List the alternatives the author suggests for the solution of the problem.

Ex. 5. Divide the selection into logical parts.

Ex. 6. Make a short summary of the selection. Ex. 7. Give the pairs of words with the opposite meaning:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. opening | a) build |
| 2. minority | b) lose |
| 3. win | c) peaceful |
| 4. destroy | d) discontent |
| 5. defeat | e) closure |
| 6. satisfaction | f) majority |
| 7. violent | g) victory |

Ex. 8. Who is who?

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. a person who lives in a place is... | a) fan |
| 2. a person who is without work is... | b) guard |
| 3. an official in charge of a train is... | c) spectator |
| 4. a person who worships a football player or a pop singer is... | d) inhabitant |
| 5. a person who watches a game, a play or a show is... | e) unemployed |

Ex. 9. What is what?

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. opportunity | a) suppressed excitement |
| 2. tension | b) get away from |
| 3. blame | c) chance |
| 4. bore | d) make a person tired by being dull and uninteresting |
| 5. escape | e) say that a person or thing is the cause of something bad or wrong |

Ex. 10. Fill in the blanks with the words from the reading selection.

1. The tension, excitement and actual violence ... the crowd. 2. A few people want to ... in the violence and arrive at the match prepared to do so. 3. Some people think that the attention of TV to the hooligans ... violence. 4. In this way violence brings glamour to the life of ... and lack of 5. What can we do to ... the situation? 6. Many kids become ... in violence and petty crime. 7. For fans, disappointed by their team's... , violence is an ... way to let out their frustration.

8. Every Monday morning the newspapers ... another important person giving his ideas on how to ... the problem. 9. Some kids go to football matches as an ... from the ... of their teachers. 10. Some youngsters bored and frustrated by school or ... join in the violence of the "war" between rival teams.

Part two. THE HISTORY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

2.1. Pre-reading exercise. Look up the following words in the dictionary, practise their pronunciation:

ancient, negotiations, neutral, feuds, heralds, era, discus, javelin, oath, award, sacred, wreaths, honourary, hymn, orator, stadium, penalty, coach, excell, Theodosius, revival, course, cause, amateur, spectators, wrestling, weight, cycling, debut, miracles, techniques, devices.

Text 1. The History of the Olympic Games

Long ago ancient Greeks often waged wars. Small states suffered and lost much even if they did not take any side and stayed out of wars. The ruler of such a small state, Elis, wanted to live in peace with all neighbours. He was a good diplomat because his negotiations were successful and Elis was recognized a neutral state. To celebrate this achievement he organized athletic games. In the beginning this feast lasted one day but later a whole month was devoted to it. All wars and feuds were stopped by special heralds who rode in all directions of Greece.

The games were held every four years in Olympia on the territory of Elis. This four-year period was called the Olympic year or the Olympiad. The first games which later were called the Olympic Games were held about a thousand years before our era.

Usually the Olympic Games began before the middle of the summer. Best athletes arrived from many Greek states to Olympia to compete in running, long jumps, throwing of discus and javelin and wrestling. In the course of time fist fighting (boxing) and chariot races were also included in the Games.

All athletes took an oath that they had been preparing well for the Games in gymnasiums and promised to compete honestly and keep the rules of the sacred Olympics. The athletes took part in all kinds of competitions. Winners were called "olympionics", they were awarded olive wreaths and cups of olive oil. This tradition has survived. In our time sportsmen often get cups and wreaths for winning the first place in sports competitions.

The olympionics of ancient Greece became very popular. Best craftsmen were chosen to make honorary cups, many poets wrote and recited in public poems about the best athletes. Sculptors made their statues which were put up at the birthplace of the winners. The Olympics were accompanied by arts festivals. Poets recited their poems, singers sang hymns, dancers danced and orators pronounced speeches – all this in honour of the sacred Games.

Only men could take part in the Olympic Games. Women were not allowed even to watch the competitions at the stadium under the fear of death penalty. There was a single exception, when a woman coached her son and accompanied him to the stadium in men's clothes. The brave woman was spared the penalty because her son excelled in many events. But from that time all athletes and their coaches had to compete without any clothes.

Magnificent strong bodies inspired artists and sculptors. They painted wall pictures and made statues of marble and bronze, so now we can admire the corporal beauty of ancient and eternally young discus thrower, javelin bearer and others.

The Olympic Games had been held for about eleven hundred years, until Emperor Theodosius banned them for religious reasons in 394 A.D.

The revival of the Olympics began long afterwards, in 1892, when a young French teacher Pierre de Coubertin made a public speech before the Union of French sports clubs in Paris. At that time many people in many countries practised various kinds of sports and games. They wanted to make friends and compete with sportsmen from other lands. Pierre de Coubertin understood the importance of sports which united people of the world and served the cause of peace like in ancient time.

On the 23d of June, 1894 the International Congress of amateur sportsmen made an important decision: to revive the Olympic Games and to establish the International Olympic Committee which would be responsible for the administration of the modern Olympic Games. The first Committee consisted of 12 members. Now the International Olympic Committee controls the affairs of more than 135 member countries which joined the Olympic movement.

The first Olympics of the modern times were held in 1896 in Athens, Greece. Thousands of spectators watched the historic event when after 15 hundred years the Games of the first modern Olympiad were announced open. The first Games saw the competitions in nine kinds of sports: athletics, swimming, gymnastics, weight lifting, wrestling, tennis, fencing, cycling and shooting.

Winter sports made their Olympic debut in 1908, when ice figure-skating was included in the Olympic programme among summer sports. International competitions in winter sports often took place in the beginning of the 20th century, but what could be compared with the Olympic Games, the most impressive event of the world? So, in 1925 the Interational Olympic Committee made the decision to consider the International Winter Sports Week that had taken place

in 1924 at Chamonix, France, as the first winter Olympic Games and to hold them since that time on.

At first only men took part in the Games. Later rules were changed several times. Women and girls were allowed to participate in the competitions, many new sports and games were added to the Olympic programme, several sports were stricken off. One thing remains unchanged – the popularity of these international festivals of health, youth, beauty, friendship and good will. Sometimes athletes seemed to work miracles on the sports grounds, and often the Games were called after some outstanding sportsmen. Different cities of the world welcomed sportsmen from many countries. The host countries do their best to prepare for the guests' arrival. New sport complexes and living quarters are built, old ones are restored. Stadiums, cycling tracks, swimming pools and hippodromes are equipped with various modern techniques and devices. The interest to the Games is world wide. Millions of spectators are present at many breathtaking competitions and millions watch them on TV. Modern Olympics keep old traditions of equality, honour and justice.

Do You Know That ...

... in 1976 the Olympic fire was transferred to Montreal via an earth satellite? Special devices transformed the fire into electric current which was transmitted in a few moments from Greece to Canada.

... only once the Olympic fire was brought not from Greece? In 1952 it was lit from the fire in the house where S. Nordheim, the famous skier and ski inventor, was born, in a small Norwegian town of Morgendalle.

After-reading exercises:

Ex.1. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following words and word-combinations:

древние греки, развязать войну, принимать чью-либо сторону, не участвовать в войне, жить в мире, признать нейтральным государством, междоусобицы, до нашей эры, соревноваться, с течением времени, кулачные бои, гонки на колесницах, давать клятву, соблюдать правила, награждать венками, на родине победителей, в честь священной Олимпиады, под страхом смертной казни, одно (единственное) исключение, тренировать, избежать наказания, добиться успеха (преуспеть), древний и вечно юный дискбол, запретить, по религиозным соображениям, возобновить (вернуть к жизни), служить делу мира, принять важное решение, отвечать за..., провозгласить открытыми, фехтование, велоспорт, включить в программу, исключить из программы, остаться неизменным, помешать проведению, творить чудеса, равенство, честь, справедливость.

Ex. 2. Answer the questions:

1. Where were the first Olympic Games organized?
2. When did the Olympics begin?
3. What kinds of sports were in the programme of ancient Olympic Games?
4. Who could take part in the Olympic competitions?
5. What accompanied ancient Olympic Games?
6. For how long have the Olympic Games been forgotten by people?
7. Whose efforts helped to revive the Olympic Games?
8. When and where were the first Olympics of modern times held?
9. What have you learnt about winter Olympics?
10. What are the main principles of the Olympic movement?
11. Where were the Games of the 22d Olympiad held?
12. When and where were the latest summer Olympics held?
13. When and where did the latest winter Olympic Games take place?

Ex. 3. Study the chart of the Olympic Games:

Summer Olympic Games

- I 1896: Athens, Greece
- II 1900: Paris, France
- III 1904: St. Louis, USA
- IV 1908: London, England
- V 1912: Stockholm, Sweden
- VI 1916: Berlin, Germany*
- VII 1920: Antwerp, Belgium
- VIII 1924: Paris, France
- IX 1928: Amsterdam, Holland
- X 1932: Los Angeles, USA
- XI 1936: Berlin, Germany
- XII 1940: Tokyo, Japan **
- XIII 1944: London, England**
- XIV 1948: London, England
- XV 1952: Helsinki, Finland
- XVI 1956: Melbourne, Austr.***
- XVII 1960: Rome, Italy
- XVIII 1964: Tokyo, Japan
- XIX 1968: Mexico City, Mexico
- XX 1972: Munich, West Germany
- XXI 1976: Montreal, Canada

Winter Olympic Games

- none
- none
- none
- none
- none
- none
- none
- I 1924: Chamonix, France
- II 1928: St.Moritz, Switzerland
- III 1932: Lake Placid, USA
- IV 1936: Garmish-Partenkirchen, Germany
- 1940: Sapporro, Japan**
- 1944: Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy **
- V 1948: St.Moritz, Switzerland
- VI 1952: Oslo, Norway
- VII 1956: Cortina d'Ampezzo, It.
- VIII 1960: Squaw Valley, USA
- IX 1964: Innsbruck, Austria
- X 1968: Grenoble, France
- XI 1972: Sapporro, Japan
- XII 1976: Innsbruck, Austria

XXII	1980: Moscow, USSR	XIII	1980: Lake Placid, USA
XXIII	1984: Los Angeles, USA	XIV	1984: Sarajevo, Yugoslavia
XXIV	1988: Seoul, South Korea	XV	1988: Calgary, Canada
XXV	1992: Barcelona, Spain***	XVI	1992: Albertville, France***
XXVI	1996: Atlanta, USA	XVII	1994: Lillehammer, USA
XXVII	2000: Sydney, Australia	XVIII	1998: Nagano, Japan
XXVIII	2004: Athens, Greece	XIX	2002: Salt Lake City, USA
XXIX	2008: Beijing, China	XX	2006: Turin, Italy

REFERENCES:

* Games were cancelled due to World War I.

** Games were cancelled due to World War II.

*** Games were cancelled because of Australian quarantine laws; the equestrian events were held in Stockholm, Sweden.

**** 1992 was the last year when both the summer and the winter games were held in the same year.

Do You Know That ...

In the 18th and 19th centuries, some early recommendations were made regarding the importance of sports as a factor accelerating the social rehabilitation of people with physical and intellectual disabilities. These comments eventually led to the establishment of an important institution.

Meanwhile, there were clubs in Berlin in 1888 at which deaf people could engage in various sports. It was mainly after the Second World War, however, for obvious reasons, that serious attention began to be paid to the social rehabilitation of people with special needs, mainly in Britain, the United States and Germany. Since that time, the original aim of rehabilitation has been abandoned and the events for people with special needs have become primarily a matter of recreation and competition.

The Paralympics are now the supreme sporting event for disabled athletes. Organized every four years by the International Paralympic Committee (IPC), they enjoy equal status with the Olympic Games, and are held in the same city 10 days after them. The competitors are normally divided into five disability categories and may enter for 18 events.

The five categories in question consist of athletes enrolled in the following world federations:

1. ISMWSF (People who use wheelchairs)
2. IBSA (Blind people)
3. INAS-FID (People with intellectual disabilities)
4. ISPD (Amputees)
5. CP – ISRA (People suffering from cerebral palsy)

Fourteen of the eighteen events mentioned below are held in the same facilities as the Olympic Games. Some of the events are: archery, basketball, track

events, cycling, tennis, table tennis, volley-ball, swimming, botsia (football for the blind), football and rugby. The official representative of the IPC in Greece is the Panhellenic Athletic Federation for People with Special Needs.

Part three. ADDITIONAL TEXTS

3.1. Present one of the texts to the group:

Text 1. Athletics (Track-and-field Events)

Historians found many facts that running, jumping and throwing had been held in many ancient countries: Egypt, Assyria and, of course, Greece. Ancient Olympic Games included mostly athletic events. We all know the story about marathon running when a warrior covered more than forty kilometres, running to tell his people about their victory.

Athletics is not only the oldest, but also the most popular sport. Many people all over the world practise running or jumping because other sports assume that sportsmen must be fast and keen.

As modern sports athletics began to develop in the middle of the 19th century. In the beginning running races were held on open fields. Later stadiums appeared where sportsmen could train and compete. Athletics was in the programme of the first Olympic Games. The International Amateur Athletics Federation was formed in 1912. It was made responsible for administration of athletics rules, competitions and so on. The main athletics international competitions are the Olympics, the European championships, Asian, African Games, and world championships.

The first Russian athletics club was organized in 1888 in Petersburg. The first athletics championship in Russia was held in 1908. Four years later Russian athletes took part in the Olympic Games, but nobody won. The major event in the history of athletics in our country, the Spartakiada, first took place in 1928. It began a new page in the development of athletics in the USSR. Many Soviet athletes showed results that were better than world records. Among them were N. Dumbadze, the Znamensky brothers and many others. Soviet athletes began to participate in international competitions in 1946. Since that time there had been no competitions where our sportsmen did not win gold medals. Many world and Olympic champions like V. Borzov, J. Lusia, N. Chizhova, V. Yashchenko or V. Kutz and V. Brumel became the glory of the Soviet sports.

Athletics competitions are held at stadiums. That is why it is sometimes called "track and field". Athletics are divided into three main parts: running and walking, jumping and throwing.

Running and Walking. Both running and walking races are contested on the track. In running we distinguish flat races (the flats) and hurdle races (the hurdles). Both kinds of races include many distances.

The speediest distance is 100 metres. Other short distance events include 200 and 400m, and all three are called "sprint".

Medium-distance runners compete at the distances of 800, 1500 and 3000m. Longer runs are represented by 5000 and 10 000m distances. But they may seem nothing in comparison with the marathon distance which equals 40km 195m!

Marathon runs and long-distance walkings are the only events that are contested out of the stadium on specially marked routes. It should be added that women do not take part in all long runs.

Talking of flat races we should also mention the relays. It is a very interesting view when four men or women dash along the runway one after another with a small baton. The shorter is the changeover the better time is put up. So, the passing of the baton happens in split seconds. The tension reaches its peak at an anchor leg. The quickest runners are usually picked to anchor the relay. The track fans are cheering the sportsmen on and the race ends amidst the shouts and applause of supporters.

In contrast to flat races, the hurdles distances do not look impressive – 80, 110, 200 and 400m. But in reality they appear much more difficult because the athletes must not only run at full speed but also kangaroo-jump over ten hurdles. The hurdles vary in height from 76 to 101cm.

JUMPING. There are four varieties of jumping: high jumping, long jumping, triple jumping and pole vaulting.

High jump is performed by sportsmen by clearing a bar suspended between two posts. To clear each height jumpers are given three trials. If they fail to clear the height they are eliminated from the competition. The bar is raised 3 to 5 cm higher when all athletes have used their trials. The contest lasts until only one jumper is left, who becomes the winner.

But really "cosmic" heights are cleared by pole-vaulters. After an energetic run-up with a pole in his hands, the jumper takes off into the air and tops the bar fixed about 5m above the ground level. Vaulting poles were first made of bamboo or aluminium but it was fibreglass that allowed to raise the bar above the 5m point. Its springing ability catapults the athlete over two-storey heights.

Long jump is known as a part of ancient Olympic Games, when athletes made their run-up with weights in their hands. At the moment of taking-off they threw the weights thus adding more momentum. Now weights are abandoned but the athletes leap even farther than their ancient predecessors.

To arrive at good results a long-jumper must develop a powerful approach and the ability to exactly hit the take-off board. Overstepping is forbidden and is considered a foul. The sportsmen are judged according to the best of three trials. The result is measured from the further edge of the take-off board to the rear-

most imprint in the sandpit left by the jumper. Modern long jump results come close to 9m mark.

The essence of the triple is seen in the other name for this event: “hop, step and jump”. That means the athlete must run up, take off, land on the take off foot then on the other and spring from the same foot for the final jump. If a jumper is in good condition some 16 odd metres can be covered.

THROWING. Everybody knows the famous Greek statue “The Discus Thrower”. A young athlete is half bent, a heavy stone discus in his hand. A moment later he will hurl it forward.

A modern discus is smaller and lighter. It is made of wood with a metal rim. Its weight is 2kg for men and 1kg for women. The discus is thrown from a circle two and a half metres in diameter. The athlete stands with his back to the throwing sector, makes several swings with the discus in one hand, then turns one and a half times and releases the discus.

An ancient weapon javelin also has its modern “brother” which is made of wood or aluminium with a steel point and a cord grip in the middle. The sportsmen make a run-up and throw the javelin over the shoulder. It must touch the ground with the point and this mark shows the result. The javelin weighs 800gr for men and 600gr for women.

Hammer throwing originated from Scotland, where it was a usual contest between peasants. A sports hammer is a metal ball with a handle attached by a steel wire. The hammer is thrown from a circle about 2 metres in diameter. The sportsman swings it several times over his head, then turns around 3-4 times and lets the hammer fly.

Shot-putting was a favourite contest of artillery soldiers who threw cannon shots. Now the shot is a metal ball weighing 7.25kg for men and 4kg for women. The sportsman stands in the same circle as for the hammer throwing. He holds the shot at his neck and after some jumps he turns and sends the shot forward. All throwers are allowed three trials, and the winner is that who tosses his piece farther.

In the athletics there are combined events called decathlon and pentathlon. The decathlon is the most tasking of Olympic track-and-field events. One man must compete against the starter’s clock and the metre stick. The ten trying events scheduled for two days are: 100m, 400m, 1500m, shotput, discus, javelin, high jump, long jump, pole vault and 110m hurdles. Points are given for each event and at the end of the second day the sum of total is calculated.

The pentathlon is for women who compete also for two days in 100m hurdles, shot-putting, high jump, long jump and 200m.

The basic clothes for athletics include singlets or jerseys, shorts or slacks and light shoes which are often spiked.

Athletics is justly called the queen of sports.

Topical Vocabulary:

a (the) 100-metre race (run dash, event)

a (the) 4 –100 metre relay

a long distance race

a cross-country race

a marathon race

a 400m hurdle race

a 10,000m walk

a lap

a heat

a round

a baton

a route

to finish ahead of N.

to time

to break (breast) the tape

to cross the finishing line

to take the lead

to keep the lead

to regain the lead

to make a good (bad) start

to win the heat

to win by a couple of yards

to fail to win the heat

(the) high jump

(the) long jump

(the) pole vault(ing)

(the) hop, step and jump

roll style

to master the scissors style

to clear the height

to touch the bar

(the) discus throw

(the) hammer throw

(the) javelin throw

(the) shot put

RUNS

бег на 100 метров

эстафета 4-100 метров

бег на длинную дистанцию

кросс

марафонский бег

бег на 400м с барьерами

спорт. ходьба на 10 000м

этап (дистанция)

забег

круг

эстафетная палочка

маршрут

прийти к финишу раньше Н.

зафиксировать время

порвать ленту на финише

пересечь линию финиша

выходить вперед, вести

лидировать

вернуть лидерство

хорошо (плохо) взять старт

выйти победителем забега

выйти победителем, опередив

противника на несколько ярдов

потерпеть поражение в забеге

JUMPS

прыжок в высоту

прыжок в длину

прыжок с шестом

тройной прыжок

стиль “перекат”

овладеть стилем “ножницы”

преодолеть планку

задеть планку

THROWS

метание диска

метание молота

метание копья

толкание ядра

Text 2. Gymnastics

Ancient Greek athletes competed in the nude which in Greek reads “gymnos”. That is why all physical exercises were called gymnastics, and the halls and schools where athletes trained – the gymnasiums.

Dances of those times often had elements of acrobatics or gymnastics. Those dances were also the prototypes of one of the most attractive and graceful sports. In Greece young people were taught different exercises, and the basic principles were written in ancient books. Ancient Romans developed Greek exercises and added new apparatuses such as horses.

Like many sports gymnastics was forgotten for 15 hundred years after the banning of the Olympic Games. Only in 1811 in Germany a new gymnasium opened and the revival of gymnastics began. Many gymnastics clubs were organized, it was taught in schools and armed forces.

In 1860 the first gymnastics competition took place in Czechoslovakia, and in 1912 gymnastics was included in the programme of the Olympics. At that time the competitions included not only exercises on the floor or apparatuses, but also running, long jumps and shot-putting which are part of athletics now.

In Russia the first gymnastics club was organized in 1883. At first gymnastics was known only in a few big cities, but in the course of time it became one of the most popular sports in our country. Soviet gymnasts took their Olympic start only in 1952; but since that time they have been holding one of the first places among other countries. The real triumph was reached in 1956 when Larisa Latynina and Boris Shakhlin became the best among the gymnasts who contested in Melbourne at the Olympic Games. In the sixties new serious rivals appeared: gymnasts from Japan and Czechoslovakia. Many Soviet and Russian girls and boys became real stars in gymnastics. Kuchinskaya, Turishcheva, Petric, Korbut worked miracles, no matter how young they were. Some of their exercises were so difficult that the girls were not allowed to show them. But later those exercises were accepted and performed by many other athletes. Present day champions Svetlana Horkina and Alexei Nemov are known all over the world.

The Olympic and other international gymnastics championships include six exercises for men and four for women. Men's events include floor exercises, vault, pommel-horse, parallel bars, horizontal bar and rings. Women's events are: floor exercises, vault, beam and asymmetrical bars. In Olympic and other big competitions the best sportsmen are awarded prizes for each exercise, then for an all-over championship and also for the team event.

Floor exercises is a blended composition of leaps, spins, acrobatic elements and dancing steps. Sportsmen perform on a 12 by 12m square mat, men – for 70 seconds and women – for 90 seconds. Women's performance is accompanied by music. Floor exercises usually begin the competitions.

Both men and women use the vaulting horse. This apparatus is a leather body on four legs 135cm high for men and 110cm for women. Usually a springboard is put before the vaulting horse. A sportsman takes a run-up from about 20m distance, then jumps for a moment upon the springboard which sends the gymnast towards the horse. The gymnast must touch the horse and land behind it. They may twist and turn in the air and then land in an upright position. Women get extra points if they land as far as possible.

The pommel-horse looks like the vaulting horse. It is 110cm high and has two handles or “pommels” on the back. Only men compete on it because the exercises require much strength. They grip the pommels and begin to swing their legs without lifting them. The gymnast may pass the legs over the horse in split or circular manner. And the hands may rest either on the pommels or on the back of the horse.

The parallel bars are used by men. The wooden bars are fixed at 170cm above the floor and 42-48cm apart. The gymnasts may support themselves between or above the bars with their hands, arms and shoulders. They swing their legs, make somersaults and pass from hanging positions to handstands. In the end they jump off the bars and land upright.

The asymmetrical bars are for women. These bars are fixed differently: at the heights of 150 and 230cm. The exercises consist of swinging elements, arches, somersaults and turns followed by passing from one bar to the other and, finally, a graceful jump-off.

The horizontal bar is a men’s apparatus. The bar is made of steel and fixed 250cm above the floor. The gymnast grips the bar and rhythmically swings and whirls around it. He may take the hands off the bar for a moment or change his hand-grip. The exercise is performed without pauses and ends with a somersault (often double) or a twist before landing.

The rings are also for men because here much strength is needed too. The rings hang from wire ropes about 2.5m above the floor and 50cm apart. The gymnast performs a combination of hanging and swinging exercises and handstands. The most interesting is the “cross” when he spreads his arms and holds the body vertically, or with legs at the right angle to the body. The jump-off is often accompanied by turns and twists. The gymnast must land with both legs held together.

The beam is the most difficult women’s apparatus. The event includes different steps, jumps, turns, spins, balances, lying and sitting exercises – all these upon a narrow, 10cm wide, beam made of wood and metal and fixed 120 cm above the floor.

The gymnastics competitions usually consist of compulsory and voluntary exercises. The gymnast may get up to 10 points for each exercise. This happens not often because every mistake reduces the result by tenth of a point.

In gymnastics women wear a one-piece suit with sleeves. Men's clothes are: white slacks and sleeveless vests or singlets. Both men and women have light fabric slippers on their feet.

Topical Vocabulary

an outdoor gym(nasium)	спортплощадка
an indoor gym(nasium)	спортзал
free callisthenics	художеств. гимнастика
(the) side horse	конь
(the) parallel bars	брусья
(the) flying rings	кольца
(the) horizontal bar	перекладина (турник)
(the) balance beam	бревно
(the) rope climb	подъем на канате
to balance	балансировать

Answer the Questions

1. What was the prototype of gymnastics?
2. When did the revival of gymnastics begin?
3. Where were the first gymnastics competitions held?
4. What are the events for men and women in gymnastics?
5. What apparatus is shared both by men and women?
6. For how long do the floor exercises last?
7. What is put before the vaulting horse?
8. What is the basic movement on the pommel-horse?
9. How high are the parallel bars?
10. What kind of bars are used by women?
11. How must a gymnast land after jumping off the rings?
12. How wide is the beam?

Text 3. Ice Skating

No doubt, that ice skating originated from the North of Europe. People made skates of wood and bones and used them for gliding over frozen lakes and rivers. In some museums there are bone skates which are believed to be more than two thousand years old.

Ancient skating is considered a variant of skiing. Wooden or bone skates were slow because they stuck to ice, so ancient skaters had two spiked sticks which helped the skaters from skidding sideways. Those sticks were abandoned

with the appearance of steel blades with sharp edges which allowed to kick off without skidding.

Skating was practised as means of transport mostly in Holland, where many canals became natural ice roads in winter. Like many practical activities, skating became a kind of recreation. The earliest evidence of ice skating as a sport dates back to the 11th century. In the middle of the 18th century skating spread in other European countries. It became a mass sport in England; the French royal court found it fashionable, too.

Peter the Great visited Holland in 1698 and studied different crafts there. Besides, he learnt to skate and after returning home, the first in Russia all-metal skates were made by his order in Tula. Those skates were permanently fixed on leather boots.

Skating became the most widely-spread winter sport because skates were cheap and even poor people could afford them. The first skating club appeared in 1742 in Scotland. National ice skating federations were organized more than 100 years later, and the international governing body, the International Skating Union, was formed in 1892. Since that time, the Union has been controlling the administration of the three variants of skating: ice figure-skating, ice dancing and ice speed-skating.

Ice Figure-skating. The first illustrated descriptions of this graceful sport can be found in the Western European chronicles of the 11th century. The sport itself originated from Holland, where even a woman skater was canonized and made the patroness of skaters. In the 16th century many people in Holland practised figure-skating which found its fans in other countries.

But it took about three centuries to develop the modern technique of figure-skating and rules of competitions. The first competitions which were held according to the modern formula took place in 1872 in Austria. There participants performed compulsory exercises or figures and a free programme accompanied by music.

In 1865 the first ice figure-skating rink was opened in Petersburg which became the site of the first unofficial world championship in 1890. Regular annual figure-skating world championships began in 1896 (also in Petersburg) under the supervision of the newly formed International Skating Union.

Figure-skating was first included in the Olympic Games in 1908, when the competitions were held on artificial ice for men, women and pairs. Sixteen years later when the first winter Games were held, ice figure-skating became a permanent Olympic event.

The first Olympic champion, U. Salchow of Sweden, won the world champion's title 10 times. This achievement was repeated by Sonia Henie of Norway who had been holding the world title for ten years in a row (1927-1936) and won three top Olympic titles. There are many other brilliant sportsmen whose performance caused storms of applause: P. Fleming (USA), G. Seifert

(GDR) among women, A. Jenkins (USA), E. Danzer (Austria), O. Nepela (CSSR) among men and, of course, our golden pair – I. Rodnina-A. Zaitsev.

In ice figure-skating both technical skill and style are tested. The competitions include three rounds: figures, a short compulsory programme and a longer free programme for individual skaters, men and women.

The first round is very often called the “school”. All sportsmen must skate four ice skating figures: “eight”, “three”, “loop”, “rocker” and repeat them two times, following the pattern the skates had left on the ice. For better impression the ice is swept clean before each performance. The performance is judged by many factors including tracings of the state, positions of hands, body and feet and the smoothness and steadiness of skating. A maximum of 6 points may be given for each figure. Later the marks are multiplied by the figure’s factor of difficulty which varies from one to six.

The second round is the short free-skating programme which lasts not more than 2 minutes. The competitions are concluded by the 5 minutes free programme. Both compulsory (short) and free programmes are a number of various figures, spirals, jumps, spins and loops with linking steps combined in a gracious sequence. The short programme includes elements compulsory for all competitors while in the free programme sportsmen and their coaches may show skills multiplied by their fantasy and added up by music.

Pair skating is more complicated. Its elements include lifting of woman-partners and spirals that can only be performed by two people with utmost skill and care. Besides, very often (if not always) the movements of both partners must be synchronized, no matter if they are together or in different ends of the rink. It should be also noted, that while in some other sports moral and physical tension of sportsmen is seen on their faces, in figure-skating all elements are performed with a smile as if there is nothing difficult.

Ice Dancing. The evidence of ice dancing in Europe may be found in the 17th century documents, though as a sport ice dancing began to spread in 1880s in Austria. The ice waltz conquered Europe. Ice dancing was further developed and organized in 1930s in Great Britain. The first world championship in ice dancing was held in 1952 in Paris where J. Westwood and L. Denny won the champions’ titles. English sportsmen had kept their leadership for 10 years, until a pair from Czechoslovakia, E. Romanova and P. Roman won this top title and held it for 4 years. Then again British sportsmen took their revenge – D. Towler and B. Ford remained the world champions for 4 years.

In 1970 L. Pakhomova and A. Gorshkov brought the world title to the USSR and won it 5 more times. They were the first Olympic champions when in 1976 ice dancing became part of the Olympics. I. Moiseyeva and A. Minenkov closely followed them and won two world titles – in 1975 and 1977. Next champions were also from our country – N. Linichuk and G. Karponosov.

Ice dancing is a relatively new variant of figure-skating. In ice dancing there are no elements which demand strength, like lifts. Dancers may use certain

free skating movements which must be brief and show the style and quality of dancing rather than the physical abilities of sportsmen.

One of the most popular ice dances is waltz where dancers skate mostly close together. Short separations of partners are allowed and may be seen in such dances as foxtrot, tango, paso doble or quickstep. Ice dances are performed in a counter-clockwise direction on the rink.

Ice dancing competitions include compulsory and free-style dances. Like in ice figure-skating, judges give two marks: for the technical quality and for the artistic impression of each dance. The top mark is 6 points. Usually from 7 to 9 judges are employed, and all points are added up to decide the winners.

Sportsmen use the same type of skates both for figure-skating and ice dancing. The skates have a toe-rake or "teeth" in front and a hollow groove on the sole of the blades whose sharp edges do not allow skidding. The skates are screwed to ankle-high skating boots. Knowledge and skill is needed to lace the boots correctly. When not on ice, skate-guards of wood or plastic are put on the blades. Women figure-skaters are usually dressed in one-piece suit with sleeves and a short skirt. Men wear long trousers and a short jacket. Sometimes, especially in free programmes, fantastic clothes are worn which add to the artistic impression of the performance.

Speed-skating. As a sport, ice speed-skating originated from Holland in the beginning of the 19th century. International speed-skating competitions began in 1885 in Germany and in 1893 the first official world championship was held in Amsterdam. The first world champion was J. Eden of Holland. Speed-skating for men was included in the programme of the first winter Olympic Games in 1924. Women's world championships began in 1936, and their Olympic debut took place in 1960.

Speed-skating began to develop in Russia about the same time as in Western Europe. Russian skaters also took part in world contests and won them, too, like N. Strunnikov who in 1910 and 1911 became the world champion. Yakov Melnikov won the Soviet Union champion's title 10 times in combined events and 27 times in individual races. Among women speed-skaters the most famous is "Soviet Rocket" Lydia Skoblikova who won all four gold Olympic medals in 1964.

The Olympic speed-skating races are held over 500, 1000, 1500, 5000 and 10000m for men and 500, 1000, 1500 and 3000m for women. Usually the competitions are held during two days. On the first day sportsmen compete over the shortest and the third in length distances. The second day sees the second and the longest events. Individual winners are decided by the shortest timing and the best over-all skater, decided by the sum of points, becomes the champion of the competitions.

Almost always speed-skating competitions take place in the open air on large rinks with natural ice. Very often rinks are high above the sea level, because thinner air allows to increase the speed. The elongated ice circlce is divided

into two lanes, separated by a low snow barrier. Two skaters take their start along these lanes and change them during the race, because the inner lane is shorter.

After the starter's shot, the skaters make an energetic run-up and then assume the basic speed-skating position: the body is over half-bent legs which rhythmically strike the ice, propelling the sportsmen at the speed of some 45-48km per hour. At the bends of the rink the sportsmen lean to the left side and keep as close to the barrier as possible. The hands are clasped on the back during straight runs. At the bends or before the finish skaters begin to swing one or both arms to increase the energy of their movements. The timing is taken by electronic photo-finish devices.

Speed-skaters are dressed in rather warm woolen sweaters, tights and caps. There are also belts of different colours (red and white) which show the starting lane, decided by drawing. Speed skates are very long, up to 47 cm. Their 0.8 mm thin blades are fixed in tubular parts which are in their turn screwed to the boots. The boots are lighter than those for figure-skating or ice-hockey.

Answer the Questions

1. Where did ice skating originate from?
2. Where was ice skating mostly spread?
3. Who made the first all-metal skates in Russia?
4. Where were the first figure-skating world championships held?
5. Who were the best figure-skaters in our country and abroad?
6. How is the performance in figure-skating judged?
7. What kinds of ice figure-skating are there?
8. Who dominated in ice dancing for a long time?
9. Can you name the most famous a) Soviet ice dancers?
b) present day Russian ice dancers?
10. What are the most popular ice dances?
11. When did the first speed-skating competitions begin?
12. What are the Olympic speed-skating distances?
13. How is speed-skating done?
14. How do skates differ in figure-skating and speed-skating?

Text 4. Skiing.

Skis have been used by people for a very long time. In the North of our country and other countries were found rocks with pictures of skiers who hunted animals or fought against enemies. These rocks are five thousand years old. The oldest skis, about 25000 years of age, were found in Sweden. They were of different shape and length and made of wood, bones, leather and sinew.

Peoples who lived in woodless areas, like Eskimos, used round or oval skis which just helped their feet from sinking in snow. Wooden skis of European peoples were narrow and long and allowed to slide over hard snow. In the course of time skis became known to other peoples, but it was in Scandinavian countries, where skiing was first practised as a sport.

The skiing technique was unusual: skiers wore skis of different length. The shorter ski was covered with animal fur and used for pushing off. The other ski, much longer and without fur, was used for sliding. A long pole was held in hands for stopping. This technique survived well into the 19th century.

In 1840 a farmer's son from Norway, Sondre Nordheim, invented ski bindings which changed skiing greatly. Former bindings were loose-fitting straps of leather, and the heels could be hardly held in place on the skis. The new bindings allowed such control of skis, that Nordheim discovered the possibility of taking off and landing on steep slopes. That was the discovery of modern ski jumping. Later, in 1860 Nordheim jumped the distance of 30.5m and nobody could beat this record until 1893

Nordheim was also the inventor of skis which looked very much like modern skis. Besides, he discovered the possibility of swinging while sliding downhill by changing weight position of the body, which later developed into Alpine skiing.

The first ski races were held in 1866 in Norway. The first skiing school opened in 1879 also in Norway. Norway was the first country to organize a national ski association. And it was the famous traveller and scientist F. Nansen from Norway who crossed Greenland on skis for the first time, covering a great distance. Nansen wrote a book about his journey which contributed greatly to the popularization of skiing.

By that time the number of skiing fans grew in Switzerland and Austria. An Austrian army officer M. Zdarsky, adapted Nordheim's technique to ski down-hill to steeper and more dangerous slopes of Austrian Alps and invented several new turns. In the beginning of the 20th century downhill racing became very popular in Middle Europe. Downhill racing routes were marked with flags or poles; besides, skiers had to pass by trees and bushes on their way down. All this led to the invention of slalom, where skiers must pass several gates. The first slalom competitions were held in 1923.

Olympic skiing competitions began in 1924. World championships have been held since 1925 every year, and since 1950 – every second year between the Olympic Games. Skiing was popular in our country too. Crowds of people enjoyed skiing in their leisure hours. The first championship in ski racing was held in 1919, and ski jumping championship – in 1926. The names of such famous skiers as Vasiliiev, Kolchin, Vedenin, Bolotova, Baranova, Kolchina, Kulagina and many others were often heading the lists of winners in world, Olympic and Soviet Union championships.

In 1930 the International Skiing Federation (which was organized in 1924) divided skiing into Nordic and Alpine events.

Nordic events include cross-country ski races, ski jumping and the Nordic combination or both ski racing and jumping as one event.

Cross-country ski races are held over different distances from 5 to 10 km. The tracks are usually prepared in advance by men or special machines for better skiing. The course is also marked by small flags and distance signs. The start and finish are in the same place, so skiers make a circle. All skiers start the race in turn, 20-40 seconds one after another.

Skiing is performed by kicking-off from one foot to a gliding step on the other. These movements are repeated in turn and make a rhythmical and smooth stride. Kick-offs are more effective with the help of ski sticks which are held in hands. The sticks are put on the snow in turn when the opposite foot begins the kick-off. When gliding is good, both sticks are used simultaneously with a slight kick.

Ski jumping is performed on specially equipped natural and artificial hills. On the top of the hill there is a launching platform. The upper part of the slope is called an "in-run" which ends in a ledge called a "take-off". Below the take-off is a landing slope with a straight landing part which joins the last curve known as an "out-run".

The length of the first ski jumps was about 20 m. Now there are different ski jumping hills designed for 70 or 90 m jumps. And the sportsmen, too, add to improvement of results which are growing longer and longer up to 100-130 m. Thus ski jumping became ski flying. A ski jumper starts down the in-run in a crouching position and straightens his body at the take-off. He leans forward during the flight with straight legs and arms held either at his sides or above the head. The jumper lands on half-bent legs, one foot in front of the other, and his body must be upright.

In ski jumping the results are decided by the distance and the style of the jumps. The distance is measured to an accuracy of 0.5 m, and distance points are scored by special scoring tables. A jumper may get up to 20 points for his style of jumping from each of 3-5 judges. Points are deducted if a sportsman waves his arms, bends hips, crosses skis, lands awkwardly or falls. If there are five judges, the best and the worst marks are dropped, and the result is calculated on the base of the remaining three.

The Nordic combination consists of the cross-country race over 15 km and ski jumping from a 70 m hill. In this event points are given for each competition and the winner is decided by the best sum of points. Jumping is held before the cross-country and includes three rounds of jumping. The points for the best two rounds count for the result.

Alpine skiing includes three Olympic events: downhill, giant slalom and slalom. The aim of each event is to slide down a steep slope in the fastest time. Both kinds of slalom include passing through a number of gates marked by

flags. The slope is thoroughly prepared in advance by special machines or, more often, by people who pack the snow by foot stamping. When the course is hard enough, skiers smooth it. Sometimes snow is sprayed with water and left to freeze.

Then special course-setters develop the course for the competitions. The course is marked by a system of gates made of poles with flags put in pairs. A gate is passed when a foot passes the pole. This done, nobody would mind if the pole is knocked out (which often happens). Usually the racer chooses the line which is shorter or helps to keep his rhythm of sliding.

In downhill sportsmen learn their course the day before the race. In both kinds of slalom all they can do is climb up the course and remember the gates system.

The downhill is a contest of speed, so the course is always close to a straight falling line without many turns or sudden changes of steepness. Difficult and dangerous places are padded by sacks filled with straw. The length varies from 3.5 to 4.5 km for men and 1.6 – 2.5 km for women. The vertical drop or the difference between the start and finish is about 1 km.

The giant slalom shows a skier's ability to find and keep to the fastest routes on the course about 1.5 km long with a vertical drop of 450 m. There are from 60 to 70 gates 4-8 m wide on the course. Women's courses are shorter. The main object is to avoid slipping, thus good control of ski edges is of great importance. There are two legs in each race, then both timings are added up to make the final result.

Slalom, also known as "special slalom", includes two races on different courses, each about 575 m long with a vertical drop of 150-200 m. There may be up to 75 gates set 75 cm apart. The minimum width of the gates is 3.2 m. There is an observer at each gate who watches that a racer passes through them without missing. If he does, he must return and pass the missed gate or he will be not allowed to participate in the second leg.

Alpine skiing technique is based on balance and flexibility. A skier starts downhill with several powerful kick-offs, then assumes a crouching position with sticks under his arms. The body is balanced above half-bent knees, and the further forward he bends, the faster is the speed. When snow is soft, more weight is transferred towards the tail of the skis. Turns are made by transferring the body weight on different skis and ski edges.

Clothes are different for different kinds of skiing, though there is a common feature – all of them are rather tight-fitting to avoid air resistance. Modern skiing anoraks and breeches are made of windproof fabrics and called "wind-cheaters". For cross-country or ski jumping a woolen cap is worn. In Alpine events a crash helmet is needed and yellow goggles too, especially when the sky is gloomy and visibility is low. Woolen socks and gloves are especially needed on frosty days. Boots for Alpine skiing are made of rigid leather and plastics. They are ankle-high with thick soles and numerous fasteners. The forward part

of these heavy boots is held on skis by a toe-cap, and the heel – by a heel-clip. Nordic ski boots are lighter, and only the toe is held by the bindings leaving the heel free to move.

Cross-country skis are very light, about 700 g each. Their length is about 2 m and is chosen by skiers. Modern skis are made of hard kinds of wood. Several wooden strips are glued together in the shape of a narrow board with a curved-up tipped front end, a flat platform in the middle and a long groove along the sole.

Jumping skis are the longest, up to 2.5 m, and the heaviest – up to 9 kg a pair. Their bindings are a little different from those of the racing skis.

Alpine skis are wide, flat, with sharp edges. Modern Alpine skis represent a complex construction of metal, plastics, fiber-glass and sometimes wood. The tip is made flexible for better riding over bumps, and the tail is very stiff for stable sliding. Ski sticks made of bamboo, metal or plastics must be as high as the skier's armpit. On the upper end there is a handle with a leather strap which prevents the hand from slipping. About 10 cm above the pointed lower end a thin ring is suspended which keeps the stick from sinking in the snow. Alpine ski sticks are slightly curved while racing sticks are straight.

During Alpine events special radiomen with walkie-talkies in different parts of the course give information about the competitions and weather conditions.

Answer the Questions

1. For how long have people known and used skis?
2. Where was skiing first practised as a sport?
3. What was the former technique of skiing?
4. Who improved skiing greatly and how?
5. When did the Olympic skiing championships begin?
6. What are the names of Soviet and Russian outstanding skiers?
7. How many events are there in Nordic skiing?
8. How is ski jumping done?
9. What events does Alpine skiing include?
10. What is the difference between downhill and slalom?
11. Why are all skiing clothes tight-fitting?
12. What skiing equipment do you know now?

Text 5. Aquatics. Swimming

It may seem strange that swimming was not included in ancient Olympic Games, though people had known it long before. Both in ancient Greece and

Rome swimming was as important as reading. Soldiers often sailed to other lands and fought on seas too. They were taught swimming for life-saving.

As a sport swimming was practised in Japan. There swimming contests were held before the new era. Since the 17th century it has been taught in schools. But the Japanese did not let foreigners into their country. That is why it were Europeans who developed swimming and made it a sport.

One of the earliest swimming competitions in Europe was held in 1515 in Venice. In 1538 the first swimming hand-book was published. First swimming schools began to appear in the end of the 18th century. Swimmers trained and contested mostly in rivers, ponds and lakes, which was only possible in summer. In the 19th century covered pools appeared and swimming became very popular.

The first European championship was held in 1890. Six years later swimming became the Olympic sport and in 1908 the International Swimming Federation was formed. Oddly enough, the first world championship was only held in 1973, or 65 years later!

Among foreign swimmers the most famous was Mark Spitz of the USA who set 27 world records in five years and won 7 gold medals at the 20th Olympic Games.

Swimming as a sport was not popular in Russia. Training and competitions were only possible in summer and sportsmen could not achieve good results. The first swimming competitions in Russia were held in 1913 in Kiev. In the 30s first covered pools were built and swimmers could train all the year round. They did well and their results were often better than official world and European records of that time.

Regular swimming championships of the Soviet Union have been held since 1928. And since 1947 our swimmers have been taking part in international competitions. Many of them have achieved good results and set new records. Among them are G. Prozumenschikova, S. Babanina, A. Krylov, V. Bure and others.

Swimming like no other sport develops human body because when a man swims, all his muscles work. There are four styles of sports swimming: freestyle, backstroke, breaststroke and butterfly.

Freestyle is associated with the front crawl invented by John Trudgen in 1873. In freestyle racing swimmers are free to use any stroke, and naturally they prefer the front crawl as the fastest. In freestyle a swimmer is in the prone position. One arm is pulled through the water while the other is carried over the surface. Both legs are straight and kick up and down in the water. The swimmer takes a new breath moving one arm up and forward, and exhales the air turning the face down in the water.

Backstroke is like the front crawl on the back. The arms move behind the head and down through the water. The legs work like in freestyle.

Breaststroke is the earliest and slowest style. The arms and legs move frog-like simultaneously. The breath is taken when the hands are moving apart.

When the stroke is made, the body straightens horizontally and the air is exhaled in the water.

Butterfly once was a variation of the breaststroke. Here the arms moved over the water after the stroke. The legs made the usual frog-kick and swimmers were allowed to use both variations as they wanted. Later butterfly was recognized as a new style. In 1952 it was improved: swimmers changed their leg-kick. Now the legs moved together up and down like a dolphin's tail fin. That is why the new style sometimes was called "dolphin".

Medley is using all four strokes over a distance during one race, either individual or team relay for men and women.

All international competitions are held in 50 m pools. The pool is divided into lanes which are separated with floats strung on ropes. Usually there are 6-8 lanes.

At the deep end of the pool there are starting platforms 50-70 cm above the water. Before the race swimmers stand on them bent forward. After the signal they dive into the water as far as possible and begin to swim.

In backstroke swimmers take start in the water. They hold onto special handles just under the starting platform and throw the body back.

The distances are different – from 100 to 1500. There are also 4-200 free-style and medley relays. The first swimmer who touches the wall of the pool after covering the distance becomes the winner. The clocking is taken either by referees or by special electronic devices.

Men wear bathing trunks and women – a one-piece bathing suit. Sometimes a cap of rubber or fabric and goggles are used for the protection of hair and eyes from the water.

Diving

No one knows the first man who plunged into the water instead of just jumping. But historians found ancient pictures which show divers. At first diving was used just for entering the water and then swimming. But the joy of flying through the air attracted fans, and a new sport appeared.

Mexican Indians were good at diving into the sea from high cliffs. Many people were able to leap from bridges and high river banks. In the end of the 19th century the beaches were equipped with the first diving platforms and springboards. These apparatuses were not high in the beginning, but they went up in the course of time. Diving became popular, and in 1895 in England diving competitions open to sportsmen from other countries were held. There a special 10 m diving stage was used.

Diving was shown at the Olympic Games in 1900, and since 1904 it has always been in the Olympic programme. Every now and then sportsmen showed new and beautiful dives. It was not easy to choose winners, that is why special

tables were made. In the tables each dive has a numeral factor depending on its difficulty. This system is used in our time too.

Swedish divers were leading in all competitions at first. Since 1920 American sportsmen took the leadership and held it till 1968.

The first diving competitions in Russia were held in 1913. And the first championship of the Soviet Union was organized in 1923. Now diving is one of the favourite sports because there are many pools to practise it all the year round. Our divers take part in different contests and achieve good results.

Modern sports diving is practised in open or covered 5 m deep pools with special diving platforms and springboards. The platforms are fixed at 5, 7.5 and 10 m above the surface, and the springboards – at 1 and 3 m. The higher, the better is the difficulty factor of the dive. A diver may stand on the platform with his face or back to the pool; or stand on his arms. He may also take a short run-up before the take-off, especially on the springboard. In the flight the diver's body is either straight or bent. Sometimes divers bring the knees to the chest and hug them. Usually sportsmen make a combination of these basic positions. In the air the body rotates and twists, but it must be straight before entering the water. The best dives are made almost without splashing.

At the Olympic competitions there are 7 judges who may give up to 10 points for a dive. At other competitions 5 judges are enough. Their marks, except the highest and the lowest, are added up and multiplied by the difficulty factor. This makes the final score of the diver. Divers may use only one trial for each dive. If they walk off the board, and make a second come-up, each mark is lowered by 2 points. The winner is the diver with the largest score.

Divers wear tight swimming suits.

Water Polo

Water polo originated from England. Playing with a ball in the water looked like football. Usually there were no goal posts and players were to swim up and put the ball with their hands at some spot on the shore or elsewhere.

The first rules of this game were written down in 1887 by William Williamson, who also suggested that goal posts should be placed at each end of the field of play.

This game soon won international recognition. The first international water polo match was held in 1890. In 1900 water polo was made part of the Olympics and English sportsmen were the first winners of the Olympic gold medals. Later Hungarians 5 times became the Olympic champions. In 1972 Soviet players won the Olympic water polo championship in Mexico. Their second Olympic victory was won in 1980 in Moscow.

Water polo is played in a pool 20-30 m long and 8-20 m wide. There are two goals at each end of the field of play made of two vertical posts 3 m apart and a crossbar 90 cm above the water surface. There are several field lines

clearly marked on the walls and the bottom of the pool. They are: the half-distance line in the middle, the 4 m line and the goal line.

A team consists of seven players. One of them is a goalkeeper. The players wear caps of contrasting colours, usually blue and white. Goalkeepers' caps are red.

The game begins in the centre of the playing field. The players may dribble or pass the ball to each other, advancing it to the opposite goal. They are not allowed to hold the ball with two hands, hold it under water, help themselves by standing on the bottom, diving, pushing opposite players, sinking them and splashing in their faces. All these tricks may be penalized by a free throw or a 4 m penalty throw.

The game is played in 4 quarters five minutes each. Players are stopped by the whistle of the referee, who also throws the ball in when the game begins again.

The suit for water polo is simple: bathing trunks and numbered caps of different colours. Only men play water polo because it is exhaustive for women.

Answer the Questions

1. Where was swimming first practised as a sport?
2. When was the first European swimming championship held?
3. What event took place earlier, the Olympic swimming championship or the organization of the International Swimming Federation?
4. What are the names of famous Russian and foreign swimmers?
5. How many styles are there in swimming?
6. What kind of a pool is used in international competitions?
7. When did diving begin to spread?
8. How are different dives judged?
9. How deep is the diving pool?
10. How high may diving platforms be?
11. What makes the final score of a diver?
12. Where did water polo originate from?
13. When were the first water polo rules written down?
14. How many players are there in a water polo team?
15. What is penalized in water polo?

3.2. Dramatize the following dialogues, learn the topical vocabulary.

A. An Interview with a Coach.

R. –Reporter. S. – Smirnov.

R. – Mr. Smirnov, I hear that the handball squad of the Spartak Club has been promoted to play in the nationals.

S. – Yes, we've won nearly all the qualifying preliminaries and thus found ourselves in the "A" league.

R. – What are the boys busy now with? Putting in their training session?

S. – Oh, no. Now the boys are seeking promotion at the exams. Spring session, you know.

R. – Well, I've overlooked it completely. But what are your plans for the coming season?

S. – In July we're going to get through some loose plays, warm-up meetings and friendlies. We'll both meet some teams away and entertain several here.

R. – I know that all the teams of the "A" league are broken up into two subgroups. How does the fixture list look for you? You are going to have top competition, aren't you?

S. – Right you are. All the sides look tough. Take Dynamo for one. That's the team we're to play the opener against. Last year we lost the semi-final cup game to them. Now the boys are looking forward to a come-back but it'll be a hard job to do for we'll meet them on their home ground.

R. – But they say your away record is pretty good, isn't it?

S. – Yes, more or less, if I may say so.

R. – Only four teams from each subgroup will have the edge in this final pool. Have you got any hopes to qualify for the finals?

S. – Hard to say. We'll try not to be among the also-rans, though.

References:

to promote – переводить в более высокий класс

the nationals – первенство страны

qualifying preliminaries – квалификационные предварительные игры

to put in a training session – тренироваться

loose play, warm-up meeting – тренировочная игра

a friendly – товарищеская встреча

to meet a team away – играть с кем-л. на чужом поле

to entertain a team – играть с кем-л. на своем поле

to break up into subgroups – разбивать на подгруппы

fixture-list = calendar

to have top competition – иметь сильных соперников

the opener – первый матч

come-back – реванш

away record – количество очков, выигранных на выездах

to have the edge in smth. – участвовать в чем-л.

the final pool – заключительные игры, финальная пушка

an also-ran – спортсмен или команда, выступившие неудачно

B. Before a Volleyball Game.

L. – Lucy. M. – Mary.

L. – Hallo, Mary!

M. – Hallo, Lucy!

L. – I must say, it's rather uncommon to see you among volleyball fans.

M. – Well, I'm a devoted track-and-field enthusiast but today I've come to root for our University volleyball team.

L. – It's awfully good of you. Today our girls will need all the cheering they can get for they face extremely tough opponents. Imagine how tense and nervous the girls are now.

M. – But why aren't you among the contestants today? They say you're one of the best spikers on your side.

L. – I strained a leg muscle some days ago and I'll set back to training no sooner than in two weeks or so.

M. – I'm sorry for you. Look down, the umpire is calling the teams out. By the way, who are those two tall girls? They are head and shoulders above the rest.

L. – Yes, both in direct and figurative sense. They are very good at killing balls.

M. – I think our girls should block them with utmost care.

L. – Surely. But, what's more, we place great hopes in our back line, in one-pass combinations and a special Japanese service we have been training hard.

M. – Well, let's see how the girls will capitalize on their strong points. I hope they'll stand up to the rivals.

References:

to root for smb. – болеть за кого-л.

spiker – игрок, владеющий сильным завершающим ударом; to spiker – “гасить” мяч

to strain, to pull a muscle – растянуть мышцу, сухожилие

to set back to training – вновь приступить к тренировкам

to call out – вызывать команду на поле

to be head and shoulders above smb. – быть на голову выше других

to kill the ball – “резать”, “гасить” мяч

to block – ставить блок, блокировать

one-pass combination – комбинация в одну передачу

service – подача мяча; to serve – подавать мяч

to stand up to smb. – оказаться достойным соперником, сражаться на равных с кем-л.

C. Two Friends at a Ping-pong Table.

A. – Andrew. B.- Boris.

A. – Will you have a table-tennis game?

B. – Oh, no. What an insult to me, a hockey-player! It is such a trifling unman-ly game. I've heard it was invented by two waiters in Paris who indulged in tossing a bottle-cork along the table by means of small plates.

A. – Well, they say there is little complimentary in the origin of ice-hockey as well. Some boys were pushing an empty can to and fro on the ice, the grown-ups noticed it and modified the children's fun into a slap-dash hurly-burly affair which hockey is today. But enough of history. So, will you prove that table-tennis is nothing much to a hockey-player?

B.- Why not? Tremble ye, I will hand you a bad defeat.

A. – No objections whatsoever. Which racket would you prefer – the thin one or

the so-called "sandwich"?

B. – It's all one to me but which is better?

A. – The sandwich to be sure. Well, shoot off your service. (The boys are play-ing.)

B. – I should not say my placement of the ball is the top of accuracy. I mishit every now and then. By the way, what sort of racket grip have you got over there? Looks rather queer.

A. – It's the Asiatic penholder grip. Helps to keep up a non-stop attack, you know.

B. – I must use it right away.

A. – No, you should not. It'll get you nowhere for this grip calls for a long train-ing. You'd better concentrate on spins. Without them all your balls are so easy for reception.

B. – Which can't be said of yours. Your strokes seem to be bolting out of nowhere. They are much too fast for me. I've lost 10 points in a row. Besides, your slices are very hard to cope with.

A. – Never say die, old chap! Mind that very often you miss because you just don't look at the ball and it must be done all the time it's in play. In addition, your stance and especially your footwork are rather poor. And body-positioning matters a lot in table-tennis.

B. – Yes, I feel so. But the most baffling thing is the system of your strokes. After some preparatory forehands you make a strong wind-up backhand. And the latter mostly catches me dozing off.

A. – You should be more attentive and watch the movements of the opponent.

B. – I shall try to. But before we restart the play I'd like to tell you that those two waiters were not such silly chaps, after all, as I thought them to be. It

turns out that to handle a ping-pong racket isn't sometimes easier than to handle a hockey stick. (The boys go on playing.)

References:

to hand a defeat – нанести поражение
sandwich – ракетка “сэндвич”
placement – направление мяча в разные точки поля противника
to mishit – не попадать, “мазать”
racket grip – способ держания ракетки
penholder grip – способ держания ракетки “пером”, по-азиатски
to keep up a non-stop attack – поддерживать постоянные атаки
It'll get you nowhere – это тебе ничего не даст
spin – кручение мяча
reception – прием мяча
to bolt out of nowhere – быть полной неожиданностью
slice – подрезка
Never say die! – Не горюй! Не унывай!
to miss – промахнуться
stance, body-positioning – стойка
footwork – работа ног
preparatory stroke, shot – подготовительный удар
wind-up stroke, shot – завершающий удар
forehand – удар справа
backhand – удар слева
to catch smb. dozing off – застать кого-л. врасплох

D. Dialogue 1.

A. – Andrew. B. – Boris.

A. – Ah, hallo! Just off the “snow-train”? I never suspected you might be given to skiing.

B. – Who, me? Skiing is my life-long hobby.

A. – I'm wild about it too. There's really nothing like a pair of skis for your week-end out of town in winter!

B. – Yes, capital. You break away from your daily routine, you flash downhill throwing up geysers of snow on turns and you come back to your city flat feeling a new man.

A. – Quite so. It keeps you wonderfully fit.

B. – And here we come to the ski-jump. An impressive structure, isn't it?

A. – So it is. Just now, by the way, we may watch a friendly international contest of ski-jumpers from Helsinki and St. Petersburg. Would you like to stay here for an hour or so before we move on to the hills?

B. – I'm sure I'll like it. Ski-jumping is simply breathtaking.

A. – Oh, here they start. Do you see a small figure of a skier on the in-run?

B. – What a jump, I say! How beautifully he is soaring over to the landing-hill!

A. – Yes, I should say it was first-class. Now, the second skier is dashing down the incline. The style of his flight is simply magnificent. Oh, what a piece of bad luck! He can't retain the balance ... A fall!

B. – Pity, isn't it? This will evidently take some points off his aggregate sum.

A. – Had it not been for this fall it might have been a really hot result.

Dialogue 2.

P. – Peter. A. – Ann.

P.- Look here, Ann. Now you'll see a dazzling performance which will beat all in sight.

A. – What's that?

P.- I'm going to glide down this slope.

A. – You've got more courage than sense, Pete. Mind that you aren't a stand-out slalom racer and those fir-trees way down are in no way the flagged gates which can be easily overturned.

P. – I'll brake as early as possible. (In 10 minutes, gloomily.) It didn't take me long to go downhill, did it? You see, when I tried to imitate a flush in-between those fir-trees I had a spill and ...

A. – You needn't trouble to go on with your sad story. I saw everything. You ploughed the snow head-first for ten metres. You looked much like an avalanche. This slope is no good for skiers until the next snowfall.

P.- I should rather think so. And, sorry to say, I've lost the lovely snow goggles you presented me with.

A. – And after that you see bills about everywhere: "Skiing is a healthful and exhilarating exercise."

References:

"snow-train" – пригородный поезд с лыжниками

hot result – прекрасный результат

to brake – тормозить

to flush – фигура "змейка" в слаломе

spill – падение

snow goggles – защитные очки

bill – зд. рекламный щит

Translate into English: Советы начинающим.

- 1) Прежде всего запомните: лыжи надеваются на ноги, а палки (sticks) – на руки. Палки – это то, что с острым концом.
- 2) В первое время лучше применять ременные (strap) крепления (binding), а не жесткие (spring, screw). Их легче перегрызть.
- 3) Спускаясь с горы, старайтесь не обгонять свои лыжи. Это плохая примета.
- 4) Услышав хруст, не пугайтесь: может быть, это не ноги, а лыжи.
(О. Хайт, А. Курляндский)

E. A Tourist and an Interpreter.

W. – Williams. Int. – Interpreter.

W. – It's for the first time I happen to be present at a world speed-skating championship.

Int. – Speed skating isn't much popular in Great Britain, is it?

W. – Well, my country is on the whole badly off for winter sports. That's why I feel big watching such an impressive competition here, in Moscow.

Int. – Are you a connoisseur of skating, Mr. Williams?

W. – Oh, no. Just the other way round. And I'd like you to keep me in the know of the things down there, on the ice track. First of all, how many events are there for men?

Int. – Four, all in all. There are two sprint distances – 500 and 1500 metres and two long distances – 5000 and 10,000 metres. Two races are run every day.

W. – That means, I'll see only half the show for I must be off to Sheremetjevo airport tomorrow morning. I wish I could stay a day longer.

Int. – That's a great pity, indeed. But you'll see much interesting all the same. Well, they seem to be starting the 500-metre race. Hear the starter's "On your marks"?

W. – Are the sprinters going to run round the same lane all the way long?

Int. – No, they switch from the inside track to the outside one – and vice versa – at the special half-lap mark.

W. – Off they go! No they are returning ... What's up?

Int. – A false start. The speedsters are evidently very nervous. But here they blast off again. By the way, you can't expect these two racers to clock very fast times for they are chiefly long-distance runners. (In a short while.)

W. – Why all this sudden enthusiasm?

Int. – That's all because of Grishin.

W. – Grishin? The king of sprint?

Int. – Yes, that's him.

W. – He's getting off to a whirlwind start. What an astounding getaway! Come on, come on! He's getting to the home straight! A blazing finish! What time did he return for the distance?

Int. – He notched 41,7 seconds.

W. – Well, I see the golden gleam in this performance.

Int. – I tip Grishsin for the gold medal! as well.

W. – And what a bitter disappointment – I'll be robbed of tomorrow's events. To make up for it I'll be sitting here up to midnight even at the risk of turning into a snow-man.

Int. – Poor interpreter

References:

ice track, course, lane – ледяная дорожка

event – (коньк.) дистанция (забега)

sprint – спринт, короткая дистанция; sprinter – спринтер

On your marks! – На старт!

inside (outside) track – внутренняя (внешняя) дорожка

half-lap mark – отметка половины дистанции

false start – фальстарт, неправильный старт

speedster, racer – бегун

to blast off – срываться с места

to clock, to return, to notch time – показать время

to get off to a whirlwind start – стремительно стартовать

getaway – отрыв (от соперника)

home straight – финишная прямая

I tip Grishin for the gold medal – я предсказываю Г. золотую медаль

Translate into English:

Советы начинающим.

- 1) Прежде чем встать на коньки, научитесь правильно падать. Падать лучше всего вперед: по крайней мере видишь, на что падаешь. Некоторые считают, что безопаснее падать набок, но для начинающих это, пожалуй, слишком трудно.
- 2) Поднимайтесь с улыбкой. Делайте вид, что вы завязывали шнурок.
- 3) Учитесь правильно отталкиваться от льда. Ни в коем случае не следует это делать руками.
- 4) Если вы чувствуете, что не можете остановиться, крикните что-нибудь обидное, проезжая мимо милиционера.
- 5) Вернувшись в раздевалку, не проявляйте своей радости слишком шумно. Еще не известно, где ваш номерок.
- 6) Помните: конькобежный спорт обладает тем преимуществом, что, даже сильно стукнувшись, вы тут же сможете приложить лед к голове.

7) Усвоив наши советы, смело выходите на лед. Вы в безопасности! Во всяком случае до тех пор, пока не встретите другого начинающего.

(О. Хайт, А. Курыляндский)

F. Gymnastics (1)

Today one can't imagine a school or a university without a gym. So let's drop in at one of them. I bet it can't be empty at this time of the day. Yes, that's it. Full of gymnasts. Some competition, I think. Let's ask the girl in the gym shirt, shorts and shoes.

- Any competition in here?
- No. Just a warm-up session.
- Rounding out your form?
- Yes. In fact, it's a pre-match training. Next week we'll play host to inter-college winter competitions. The highspot of the show will be gymnastics.
- The team of which university is likely to win?
- It's anyone's guess. At least we are in hard training. Look at that boy. Over there, on the horizontal bar. He's doing the exercises marvellously, isn't he?
- Yes. And what a beautiful high dismount! I like his delivery – it's elegant and easy. By the way, who is that middle-aged man securing the sportsman?
- That's our coach. Now, look there, at vaulting. Don't you think there's much room for improvement?
- Positively. Those youngsters should train hard to show a creditable performance.
- And what about that girl doing a beam exercise? First grade, isn't it?
- Oh, I feel I can't tear my eyes off her. What remarkable control and balance. And they say the beam is the most capricious and tricky apparatus of heavy gymnastics for girls. But, I believe, she looks ready to turn in quite a respectable performance at the competitions.
- If you care to stay half an hour, you'll see our girls and boys doing free exercises.
- Thanks. I'll stay all right.

References:

to round out one's form – совершенствовать форму
pre-match training – тренировка перед матчем, встречей
to play host – принимать у себя
inter-college competitions – межвузовские соревнования
It's anyone's guess. – Трудно предугадать.
dismount – соскок (со снаряда)
delivery – выполнение упражнения

to secure, to ensure – страховать (спортсмена)
security, safety measures – страховка
vaulting – опорные прыжки
to show a creditable performance, to turn in a respectable performance –
показать хороший результат
heavy gymnastics – снарядная гимнастика

(2) At the Winter Stadium.

S. – Smith. Int. – Interpreter.

S. – Reading the programme of this sport-show I came across the word “callisthenics”. It sounds Greek to me.

Int.- And Greek it is. Its literal translation from Greek is “beauty and strength”. In fact, callisthenics is a combination of gymnastics and ballet and is executed by women.

S. – Is it then performed to a musical accompaniment?

Int. – Quite so. Every girl-performer selects her own music. Many take Chopin, Chaikovsky, Gunod whereas others go in for modern rhythms.

S. – I suppose it’ll be quite a treat – the fabulous Russian ballet coupled with the world-famous Russian gymnastics. What does the callisthenic programme comprise?

Int. – The girls start with obligatory exercises and wind up with free ones. Right now we’ll see the latter part. Practically speaking there are two parts in it: the exercises without any objects and with them.

S. – What objects can there be?

Int. – Hoops, balls, scarves, ribbons, clubs, skipping-ropes.

S. – Which of them is more pleasant to see? I rather fancy it’s the ribbon exercise.

Int. – Hard to say. But you’ll judge for yourself. It’s about time they should start. Yes, look down there – the first girl is coming out on the floor and the orchestra strikes up.

S. – What supple and plastic movements! It really looks first class.

References:

hoop – обруч
scarf – шарф
ribbon – лента
club – булава
skipping-rope – скакалка

3.3. Texts for Rendering from Russian into English.

Text 1. Факел Олимпиады – 2004

В среду в Афинах прошла официальная церемония представления факела Олимпийских игр 2004 года. В церемонии приняли участие президент Международного олимпийского комитета (МОК) Жак Рогге и председатель оргкомитета “Афины – 2004” Жанна Ангелопулос-Даскалаки. Новый олимпийский факел, сделанный из древесины оливкового дерева и металла, имеет высоту 68 см. Его экологичность и эргономичный неброский дизайн, по мысли авторов, должны символизировать эстетическую установку древних греков – “все в меру”. В последующие месяцы факел афинской олимпиады, зажженный в древней Олимпии, впервые посетит все пять континентов. Затем факел возвратится на родину олимпийского движения, в Грецию, где 13 августа 2004 года зажжется огонь летней Олимпиады.

Text 2. Уимблдонскому мячу 100 лет

В 2002 году Уимблдонский турнир отметил необычный юбилей. Уимблдонскому мячу исполнилось 100 лет. Именно столько лет назад фирма Dunlop стала официальным поставщиком турнира. С тех пор требования к уимблдонским мячам не менее строги, чем к участвующим в турнире спортсменам. Вес, размер, давление и прыгучесть – все под строгим контролем.

За время турнира через корты проходит 40 тысяч мячей. И все они отличаются друг от друга не более, чем на 1,8 грамма. Самые “худые” весят 56,7 грамма, ну а самые “тучные” – 58,5. Перед тем как допустить к участию в соревнованиях каждый мяч бросают с высоты в 2,5 метра на бетонную плиту. По правилу мяч должен подпрыгнуть не ниже, чем на 1,38 и не выше, чем на 1,41 метр.

Жизнь теннисного мяча начинается за тысячи километров от Уимблдона, в Малайзии. Здесь собирают каучук. Затем – уже в английском Барнсли – каучук смешивают еще с 14 различными ингредиентами и делают из него заготовки. Настоящий мяч состоит из двух половинок. Соединяют их ровно 10 минут, строго при температуре 150 градусов Цельсия. В последний момент в почти готовый мяч нагнетают под давлением воздух.

Характерный, знакомый всем внешний вид теннисному мячу придает покрытие из шерсти и нейлоновых волокон, состоящее из небольших кусков, по форме напоминающих подошву и соединенных друг с другом белым клейким веществом. С помощью пара на покрытии формируют ворс, а завершает изготовление еще одна машина, которая

отштамповывает на нем марку Уйблдона. Мячи доставляют на корты в банках, тоже упакованных под давлением, чтобы мячи оставались упругими.

Согласно специально проведенным исследованиям, после всего одного часа игры давление в мяче падает на 10%. Кроме того, сильно влияет на мячи и внешняя температура. Нагретый мяч подпрыгивает выше, чем следует – до высоты полутора метров. При комнатной температуре отскок на 15 см ниже, а у охлажденных мячей – еще на 20. Все это сказывается на скорости мяча во время игры, а значит, и усложняет задачу игрокам. Мировой рекорд скорости мяча составляет сейчас почти 240 км/час. Это значит, что мячу требуется меньше секунды, чтобы пересечь всю длину корта.

Текст 3. Кубок Девиса – у российских теннисистов

В 2002 году впервые в истории тенниса российская сборная завоевала Кубок Дэвиса. Итоговый счет в финальном поединке команд Франции и России – 3:2 в пользу россиян.

В последнем матче финала 20-летний Михаил Южный в тяжелом пяти-сетовом поединке обыграл француза Пола-Анри Матье со счетом 3:6, 2:6, 6:3, 7:5, 6:4. Победу россиянам принес не только выигрыш Южного, но и удачное выступление Марата Сафина, который в воскресенье утром уверенно переиграл Себастьяна Грожана – 6:3, 6:2, 7:6.

Борьба до последнего. После субботнего матча в парном разряде, в котором россияне М. Сафин и Е. Кафельников уступили Ф. Санторо и Н. Эскуде, аналитики говорили, что победа сборной России в финальной схватке маловероятна. Команде, перед последним днем финала отставшей от соперников, не удавалось переломить ход матча. В субботу вечером общий счет во встрече был в пользу французов – 2:1, и для того, чтобы впервые в истории завоевать “Серебряную салатницу”, россиянам нужно было выиграть оба одиночных матча. И тогда было принято решение заменить многоопытного Кафельникова на 20-летнего Михаила Южного. Возможно, это объясняется тем, что Кафельников в субботнем матче выглядел уставшим – о причинах своего решения Татищев не сообщил. Как бы то ни было, риск оказался оправданным. И если на протяжении первых двух сетов, когда Южный отдавал подачу за подачей, обозреватели еще сомневались в выборе Татищева, но к третьему сету стало ясно: Южный собрался – и так просто он матч не отдаст. В последнем гейме у Южного уже было три матчбола – и удар Матье, после которого мяч ушел в аут, стал для французской команды последним.

Теперь Южный наверняка станет общероссийским любимцем, а Кафельников, скорее всего, уйдет из большого тенниса. Еще до начала

финальной встречи он пообещал оставить спорт, если российская сборная завоюет самый престижный теннисный трофей мира.

История кубка. Кубок Дэвиса вот уже более ста лет является основным ко-мандным соревнованием в мужском теннисе. В 1900 году студент Гарвардского университета Дуайт Филли Дэвис пожертвовал организаторам первого матча “Серебряную салатницу”, которая и стала главным призом чемпионата.

В первые годы за кубок сражались лишь команды двух стран – США и Великобритании. Позже к ним присоединились сборные Австралии, Австрии, Бельгии, Германии, Канады и Франции. В 2002 году в розыгрыше Кубка Дэвиса приняли участие более 140 команд.

Впервые денежный призовой фонд Кубка Дэвиса был сформирован в 1981 году. Сейчас призовой фонд “Кубка Дэвиса” составляет 8,5 миллионов долларов США.

Text 4. Нагано: лучшие игры, но ...

Если бы медали вручались городам, принимавшим Олимпийские игры, то японский город Нагано точно получил бы серебро. Организаторы Олимпиады в Нагано – самой южной точке планеты, где когда-нибудь проводились Зимние игры – сделали все как надо: особых проблем ни у кого не было. На то, как японцы поддерживали спортсменов, тоже жаловаться не пришлось. На Олимпиаду в Японии съехалось рекордное количество атлетов, состязавшихся в рекордном количестве дисциплин. Однако многие полагают, что Игры в Нагано так и не смогли выйти из тени Лиллихаммера 1994 года, которые тогдашний глава МОК Хуан Антонио Самаранч назвал лучшими в истории.

В Нагано из-за плохой погоды регулярно откладывались соревнования по горным видам спорта, а большая разница во времени с Западной Европой и Америкой означала, что в этих регионах мира рейтинг олимпийских трансляций был невысок.

Что касается самих соревнований, то они, безусловно, запомнятся любителям спорта блестящим выступлением австрийского горнолыжника Хермана Майера. Он выиграл золото в слаломе-супергиганте, и гигантском слаломе. В женских соревнованиях Катя Зайцингер стала второй в истории лыжницей, сумевшей отстоять свой титул чемпионки в скоростном спуске.

Дебют в олимпийской программе сноубординга был омрачен тем, что тест золотого медалиста Росса Ребаглиати дал положительный результат на наличие в крови атлета следов марихуаны. У канадца не отобрали награду, поскольку выяснилось, что он стал жертвой пассивного курения на одной из вечеринок.

Любителей фигурного катания ждали новые потрясения: 16-летняя американка Тара Липински обошла фаворитку турнира Мишель Кван и

стала самой молодой золотой медалисткой за всю историю зимних Олимпийских игр.

Ничего общего с ледовым подвигом Липински не имело выступление американской сборной по хоккею. Впервые составленная из игроков НХЛ сборная с треском (1: 4) уступила в четвертьфинале команде Чехии. После этого поражения американцы разгромили раздевалку, а чехи стали олимпийскими чемпионами, выиграв у сборной России. Это поражение (0:1) стало для российских болельщиков главной трагедией турнира.

Британская команда выступила неудачно: лишь одну бронзовую медаль завоевала четверка бобслеистов.

Text 5. Правила одни, призы разные

Британский министр культуры, прессы и спорта Тесса Джоуэлл вступилась за теннисисток, участвующих в Уимблдонском турнире. Речь идет о разнице в 39 тысяч фунтов (около 60 тысяч долларов) между призами за первое место в одиночных состязаниях для мужчин и женщин. Министр назвала разницу в призах дискриминацией и призвала организаторов чемпионата отказаться от старых стереотипов. Согласно Джоуэлл, мужчины и женщины должны соревноваться в равных условиях и получать одинаковые вознаграждения.

Суммы призов в одиночных соревнованиях в Уимблдоне составляют в этом году 525 тысяч фунтов для мужчин и 486 тысяч для женщин. Это на 5% выше по сравнению с прошлым чемпионатом. Каждый участник турнира уходит с корта независимо от выигрыша или проигрыша с чеком на определенную сумму. Призовой фонд Уимблдона составил в этом году 12,7 миллиона фунтов. Сумма вознаграждений каждый год устанавливается комитетом Всеанглийского лаун-теннисного клуба.

Решение организаторов Уимблдона вновь оставить в силе разницу между призами для мужчин и женщин вызвало критику и со стороны и других правительственных чиновников. Патриция Хьюит, министр торговли и промышленности Великобритании, обвинила спортивных деятелей в том, что они подают плохой пример для общества. Компанию за равные призы также поддержали представители Ассоциации женского тенниса и теннисистка Дженнифер Каприати.

Призы Уимблдона не всегда были такими высокими. В первом турнире, прошедшем в 1877 году, победитель получил 12 гиней. Вплоть до 1967 года в чемпионате участвовали теннисисты-любители, и призы представляли собой лишь кубок на память о победе и максимальное вознаграждение в 30 фунтов стерлингов – одинаковое для мужчин и женщин. В 1968 году турнир распахнул свои двери для профессионалов и суммы призов сразу же подскочили. Тут-то и зародилась пресловутая разница в призах. В

первый же год обновленного чемпионата мужчины получили призы около 2 тысяч фунтов, а женщины – 750 фунтов.

Открытые чемпионаты Австралии и США по теннису недавно изменили свои правила и уравнили сумму призов в мужских и женских соревнованиях. Но в Европе процесс “уравниловки” идет с трудом. Открытый чемпионат Франции, также как и Уимблдон, продолжает различать сумму призовых по половому признаку.

Тим Филлипс, председатель Уимблдонского организационного комитета, считает, что решения Австралии и США не соответствуют общепринятой практике, так как в мире практически не существует спортивных турниров, в которых призы за соревнования среди женщин и мужчин были бы эквивалентны.

Представители Всеанглийского лаун-теннисного клуба объясняют разницу в призах разницей в популярности мужского и женского тенниса. Традиционно больше зрителей предпочитают мужской теннис женскому. Да и общественное мнение оказывается на стороне спортивных чиновников. Почти вдвое больше интернет-респондентов службы новостей Би-би-си высказалось за то, что женщины заслуженно получают меньшие призы в чемпионате Уимблдона.

Не в деньгах счастье ... Вопрос о дискриминации женщин в различных областях жизнедеятельности нет-нет, да и всплывет на поверхность. Закон, запрещающий дискриминацию по половому признаку, был принят в Великобритании в 1975. Однако до сих пор женщины в среднем получают зарплату на 20% меньше по сравнению с их коллегами-мужчинами.

Согласно статистическим данным, пик зарплаты для женщин приходится на возраст около 25 лет и составляет 180 фунтов в неделю, в то время как для мужчин расцвет трудовой деятельности наступает гораздо позже (около 40 лет), длится дольше, а их средняя максимальная зарплата составляет 350 фунтов в неделю.

Судебным приставам не раз приходилось ломать голову над исками о дискриминации по половому признаку. Некоторые женщины умудрились получать до полутора миллионов фунтов в качестве компенсации.

Рьяные феминистки шутят, говоря, что, во всяком случае, у женщин остается одно преимущество перед мужчинами – средняя продолжительность жизни женщин на 5 лет превышает среднюю продолжительность жизни мужчин.

Текст 6. Олимпийские скандалы: 1896 – 2002

Еще до начала Олимпиады в Солт-Лейк-Сити организаторы Игр оказались в центре неожиданно громкого скандала. Уже больше года назад пошли слухи о том, что Международный олимпийский комитет был не вполне объективен, когда выбирал место проведения Игр – 2002. До штата

Юта олимпийский флаг добрался не без скандала. Выяснилось, что представители штата Юта согласились оплатить обучение детей тех чиновников МОК, которые приезжали в Солт-Лейк-Сити инспектировать спортивные объекты города.

Взятки или подарки? Масштабы скандала были столь велики, что МОК даже создал специальную комиссию по расследованию обвинений в адрес организаторов зимних Игр. Результаты ее работы были шокирующими. 126 членов МОК обвинили в использовании служебного положения в личных целях. Многим из них оплачивались отпуска за счет фондов комитета. Другие за время службы в МОК успели пристроить своих родственников на престижную работу. Путешествовать члены МОК предпочитали лишь первым классом и не отказывались от щедрых подарков. Трое членов комитета подали в отставку. Скандал освещался на первых страницах газет по всему миру. Тогда казалось, что доверие к МОК упало до низшей точки за всю историю Олимпиад. Но как писал сатирик, “когда мы достигли дна, снизу постучали”.

Россияне были возмущены тем, что Бережная и Сихарулидзе вынуждены были разделить золото с канадцами. Олимпийская сборная России угрожала покинуть Игры из-за несправедливого судейства. На такой же шаг готовы были пойти и украинцы.

В спортивную свару включились уже и политики. Обозреватели заговорили о том, что мир может вот-вот вернуться ко временам холодной войны на спортплощадках. А уж в ее ведении спортивным чиновникам опыта не занимать.

Политический спорт. Первый политический скандал вокруг Олимпиады возник еще в 1896 году. Пьер де Кубертен, основатель олимпийского движения, оказался в центре первого же связанного с Играми скандала. На соревнования, организованные лично им, чернокожих спортсменов не допустили. Они выступали на параллельных “Антропологических играх”.

В 1936 Олимпиаду решили провести в Берлине – и это несмотря на то, что как раз к тому времени фашисты уже не скрывали своей политики по отношению к евреям, цыганам, гомосексуалистам и другим представителям меньшинств. В расизме обвинили и тогдашнего главу МОК Эври Брандажа.

До уровня межгосударственных споров дело дошло в 1956 году, когда игры в Мельбурне бойкотировали Китай (из-за того, что на Олимпиаду пригласили делегацию Тайваня), а также Голландия, Швейцария и Испания, правительства которых таким образом выступили против вторжения советских войск в Венгрию. Кстати, на тех же играх венгерские и советские ватерполисты открыто называли друг друга фашистами и даже подрались прямо в бассейне.

В 1976 году 23 страны бойкотировали игры в Монреале из-за того, что на них пригласили делегацию Новой Зеландии. Возмущение спортив-

ного сообщества вызвал тот факт, что Окленд в ту пору поддерживал связи с южноафриканским режимом апартеида.

Четыре года спустя от бойкота пострадал уже СССР. Спортсмены нескольких десятков стран – в их числе и американцы – не приехали в Москву из-за того, что в 1980 году советская армия воевала в Афганистане. В 1986 году страны Восточного блока решили в отместку не отправлять своих спортсменов на игры в США.

Судьи и допинг. Подобные политические эскапады, казалось ушли в прошлое вместе с окончанием холодной войны. Список возможных около-спортивных скандалов резко сократился: в нем остались лишь споры из-за несправедливого судейства и допинга. Каждый раз они ведутся с таким жаром, словно судей и спортсменов впервые уличают в нечестности.

Но еще в 1908 году делегация США, участвующая в Олимпиаде в Лондоне, пожаловалась на то, что на играх слишком много судей-британцев, которые якобы подсуживают своим. Справедливости ради надо сказать, что тогда британская сборная действительно собрала рекордный урожай медалей.

А о допинге заговорили в 1964 году, когда организаторы Олимпиады в Токио впервые начали искать в крови спортсменов следы запрещенных препаратов. Самый громкий допинговый скандал за всю историю Олимпиад разразился в 1988 году, когда американского легкоатлета Бена Джонсона лишили и золота, и рекорда мира на 100-метровой дистанции. В его крови нашли стероиды.

Олимпийские чиновники утверждают, что проводят тесты на благо спорта и спортсменов. Спорить с этим тезисом сложно, тем более, что еще 42 года назад допинг привел к первой жертве – в ходе Олимпиады в Риме погиб велосипедист, который слишком активно экспериментировал с амфетоминами.

За время игр в Солт-Лейк-Сити представители МОК провели 2210 проверок на допинг.

Возможно, связанные с россиянами скандалы оказались столь громкими потому, что посланцы Москвы оказались на этот раз в центре всех возможных в спортивном мире ссор – и допинговой, и судейской, и политической.

Text 7. Последний пешеход принимает овации

Британского атлета Криса Мэддокса буквально искупали в овациях, когда он покачивая бедрами, вошел на Олимпийский стадион в Сиднее. В духе основного принципа олимпийцев (“главное – не победа, главное – участие”) 100 тысяч человек приветствовали последнего участника соревнований по спортивной ходьбе, который одолел 50-километровую дистан-

цию через час после того, как финишировал победитель – поляк Роберт Корзеновски.

43-летний Крис Мэддокс допелся до того места, где когда-то висела финишная ленточка, несмотря на растяжение связок и страшную жару, затратив на путешествие 4 часа 52 минуты и 4 секунды. К прибытию Мэддокса успели подготовить песню “I’m Gonna Be” (500 miles) шотландской группы The Proclaimers со словами “Я прошел бы 500 миль, а потом еще 500”, которая неслась из всех динамиков, пока он ковылял по стадиону.

Британский ходок в прямом смысле слова вошел в когорту самых медленных олимпийцев, в которой числятся пловцы из Экваториальной Гвинеи Эрик Муссамбани и Пола Барила Болопа.

Тем не менее Мэддокс может гордиться не только своим спортивным упорством, но и тем обстоятельством, что он принимал участие в пяти Олимпиадах. “Это был самый эмоциональный момент, который я когда-либо испытывал,” – сказал Крисс Мэддок, когда отдышался.

3.4. Use COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUES to speak about sports and games:

1. Showing optimism
- I feel quite sure (about) ...
 - I am very optimistic (about) ...
 - I have every confidence ...
 - I am confident ...
 - You wait and see. It’s all going to be O.K.
 - Things’ll work out fine.
 - ... will be good (nice, wonderful), I’m sure.
 - Everything’ll be fine (great).
 - It’ll all turn out O.K.
 - ... can’t go wrong.
- I don’t see how ... can fail.

2. Showing pessimism
- I don’t think ...
 - I’m not at all sure (about)...
 - I don’t really believe ...
 - I rather doubt ...
 - I’m rather doubtful (about) ...
 - I don’t want to sound too pessimistic, but I’m afraid
 - I’m not too happy about ...
 - I don’t hold out much hope for ...
 - No way ...
 - Fat chance of ...
 - ... is bound not to ...
 - Can’t be done!

- I'm fairly pessimistic about ...
- I'm rather sceptical about ...
- I suspect ...
- I'm wondering ...

3. Saying you are bored -- It is a total bore.

- It is deadly boring.
- Actually it bores me stiff.
- How boring!
- It looks rather boring ...
- To be frank, I find it rather boring ...
- I'm afraid, I'm rather bored by ...
- It leaves me cold.
- It really turns me off.
- I'm sorry, but I'm really not interested in ...
- I don't find it very interesting, actually ...
- Actually, I find ... totally uninteresting.
- I should like to say I find it interesting, but quite honestly I can't ...
- I don't think it's very exciting.
- How unexciting!
- I'm fed up with ...
- I find it difficult to be enthusiastic about ...

4. Expressing excitement -- It's very exciting!

- Fantastic!
- Hooray!
- Smashing!
- Super!
- Terrific!
- I'm really very enthusiastic about it.
- I'm very excited by ...
- I'm very fascinated by ...
- It's most exciting / fascinating ...
- It's thrilling / sensational!
- How exciting / marvellous / wonderful!

5. Expressing disappointment -- Oh, I'm disappointed ...

- That's very disappointing, I must say.
- What a disappointment!
- It comes as a great disappointment.
- ... 's a great pity.
- Oh dear! I was hoping for ...

- I'm sorry to hear about ...
- That's too bad.
- That's a real shame.
- I must say I had hoped for ...

SUPPLEMENT. Building up Linguistic Competence

Dictionaries are very important teaching resources when you study languages. You will have to use various types of dictionaries in your work. The best way to learn a dictionary is to use it. Find out: a) what types of dictionaries have your fellow-students got and make use of? b) what English-English dictionaries have they got?

Ex. 1. a) translate the following word-combinations into Russian without using any dictionaries, relying on your knowledge or guessing:

- thin hair, thin soup, a thin excuse, a thin stick, a thin sheet of paper, thin mist;
- new potatoes, a new baby in the family, new milk, to become a new man;
- fresh eggs, fresh paint, fresh news, fresh colours, fresh-water fish.

b) compare the meaning of the English words "thin", "new", "fresh" with the words "тонкий", "новый", "свежий" using English-English and Russian-English dictionaries at your disposal. Pay attention to the difference in the arrangement and the number of meanings. Which of the meanings are identical? Which of the meanings of the Russian words are not to be found in the corresponding English words?

Ex. 2. Look up the word "context" in your English-English dictionaries and compare the definitions. State in which contexts the word "thick" has an identical meaning. Translate the following word-combinations into Russian: a thick line, thick fog, ice three metres thick, thick hair, a thick stick, a thick forest, thick soup, the air was thick with dust.

Ex. 3. Look up the word "synonym" in your English-English dictionary and make conclusions about the words given below. Which of them may be considered synonyms? Arrange the synonyms in pairs.

Schoolchildren, extra-curricular subjects, extra-curricular activities, assistance, model, difficult, facilities, basis, various, to be associated with, optional classes, school-kids, out-of-school activities, hard, foundations, equipment, different, to be closely connected, help, pattern.

Ex. 4. a) compare the meanings of the following words using any English explanatory dictionary and prove that they are synonyms;

b) which of the synonyms denote one and the same notion but differ in shades of meaning (ideographic synonyms)? Which of the synonyms differ in stylistic characteristics (stylistic synonyms)?

Deep – profound, sense – meaning, gift – present, daddy – father, girl – lass, policeman – bobby, meal- snack – bite, to discuss – to argue – to debate – to dispute, trade – commerce.

Ex. 5. Arrange the following words into groups of synonyms. Prove that they are ideographic synonyms.

Ask, pretty, wish, beg, terrified, hate, desire, call, anger, beautiful, visit, longing, accident, pardon, rage, tender, dislike, misfortune, lucky, delight, indignation, alarmed, pleasure, handsome, loving, excuse, happy, affectionate, disaster, forgive, detest, frightened, fortunate.

Ex. 6. Look up the word “antonym” in your dictionary and make conclusions about the words given below. Which of them may be considered antonyms? Arrange the antonyms in pairs.

Passive, general, majority, cheap, minority, particular, active, slow, expensive, great, correct, fast, to continue, small, to stop, wrong.

Ex. 7. Give derivational antonyms (formed with the help of prefixes and suffixes) to the words given below. Note that the prefixes “in-”, “il-”, “im-”, “ir-” are variants of one and the same prefix having the meaning “not”. The form of the prefix depends on the initial letter of the stem with which it assimilates: “im-” occurs before bilabials (impossible, immaterial); “ir-” occurs before “r” (irrational); “il-” – before “l” (illiterate) and “in-” – before any other consonant or vowel (indirect, inability).

Like (v.), like (adj.), related, expensive, moral, kind, polite, regular, painful, agree, useful, careless, movable, proper, experienced, decent.

Ex. 8. Give antonyms to the adjectives in the following word-combinations. Translate them into Russian. Use the dictionaries to check your variants.

A light-blue dress, a light box; an old man, an old house; a hard task, a hard bed; to lose a book, to lose a battle; a soft voice, a soft cushion.

Ex. 9. Read the following contexts in which some words are omitted, then guess which of the four choices given after each of the contexts is the word which has been omitted.

1) The night was so that not a sound could be heard. (A. dark. B. quiet. C. beautiful. D. dangerous.)

2) Although Alice expected her parents to be worried by her long, unexpected absence, both her mother and father seemed quite(A. unavailable. B. undecided. C. unworried. D. unexpected.)

3) His handwriting resulted from haste and carelessness rather than from inability to form the letters correctly. (A. careful. B. unreadable. C. beautiful. D. silent.)

4) When the letter from his wife arrived he the contents carefully. Because she had not answered his question, he was angry and tossed the letter into the fire. (A. destroyed. B. wrote. C. tore up. D. read.)

5) After so many nights of, Mrs. Clay decided that she really must see a doctor. She couldn't continue to lie awake every night, worrying about her health. (A. parties. B. frightening dreams. C. sleeplessness. D. loneliness.)

6) There was no hope of Hours were spent in useless talk. (A. conversation. B. agreement. C. satisfaction. D. joy.)

7) The best time for parents to put their children to bed is when they still have (A. knowledge. B. wit. C. strength. D. time.)

БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ СПИСОК

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