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ОСНОВНОЙ
ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК
SPEECH PRACTICE: SPORT



ПРАКТИКА РЕЧИ: СПОРТ



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

Учреждение образования
«МОГИЛЕВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
имени А. А. КУЛЕШОВА»

ОСНОВНОЙ ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

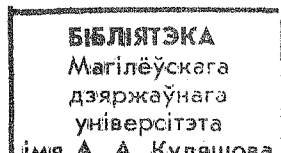
SPEECH PRACTICE: SPORT

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"Романо-германская филология"*



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Рецензенты:

кандидат филологических наук, доцент, доцент кафедры иностранных языков
Могилевского государственного университета продовольствия

Г. Г. Огнева;

кандидат филологических наук, доцент, доцент кафедры языкознания
Белорусского государственного университета

О. Н. Кулиева

Коллектив составителей:

Е. Н. Василенко, Л. В. Глуханько, В. В. Рингевич, А. Н. Шестернева

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Учебно-методическое пособие состоит из пяти частей (“Sport in Our Life”, “Kinds of Sport”, “Sports Events”, “Sport in Different Countries” и “Problems of Modern Sport”), каждая из которых включает несколько разделов. Пособие может быть использовано как для работы в аудитории под руководством преподавателя, так и для самостоятельного изучения языкового материала.

Для студентов университетов специальности 1-21 05 06 “Романо-германская филология”, а также других специальностей, предусматривающих изучение английского языка как основного иностранного.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие “Основной иностранный язык. Speech practice: Sport” предназначено для студентов высших учебных заведений Республики Беларусь специальности 1-21 05 06 “Романо-германская филология”, изучающих английский язык как основной иностранный, и ориентировано на развитие у студентов навыков устной и письменной речи по теме “Спорт”.

Содержание учебно-методического пособия отвечает требованиям Образовательного стандарта специальности 1 21 05 06 “Романо-германская филология” (утвержденного 30.08.2013 г., постановление Министерства образования Республики Беларусь № 88), типовой учебной программы для высших учебных заведений по специальности 1 21 05 06 “Романо-германская филология” по дисциплине “Основной иностранный язык (английский)” (утвержденной 14.06.2011 г., регистрационный № ТД-Д.171/тип.) и типового учебного плана по специальности 1-21 05 06 “Романо-германская филология” (утвержденного 16.02.2017 г., регистрационный № ИН-15).

Пособие состоит из пяти частей, отражающих основное содержание темы “Спорт”. В первую часть “Спорт в нашей жизни” включены разделы “Спорт и здоровье” и “Профессиональный и любительский спорт”. Во второй части “Виды спорта” нашли отражение разделы “Популярные виды спорта”, “Футбол – всемирное увлечение”, “Экстремальные виды спорта” и “Необычные виды спорта”. Третья часть “Спортивные соревнования” раскрывает содержание таких тем, как “История Олимпийского движения”, “Современные Олимпийские игры”, “Паралимпийские игры”, “Детский и юношеский спорт” и “Известные спортсмены”. Разделы четвертой части “Спорт в разных странах” посвящены развитию спорта в Беларуси, Великобритании и США. В последнюю, пятую, часть учебно-методического пособия “Проблемы современного спорта” вошли разделы “Допинг”, “Жестокие виды спорта”, “Спорт как бизнес” и “Фанаты и болельщики”.

Содержание каждого раздела ориентировано на два академических часа (таким образом, работа с учебно-методическим пособием рассчитана на 36 академических часов). Каждый раздел включает упражнения, способствующие формированию и закреплению навыков и умений владения английской речью по заявленной теме. Все упражнения структурированы по секциям. Так, секция *Lead-in* содержит вводную информацию по теме занятия. В секции *Topical vocabulary* представлена активная лексика, которая тренируется и закрепляется в секциях *Focus on vocabulary* и *Focus on idioms*, включающих в том числе задания на словообразование и перевод. Секция *Focus on reading* содержит задания для работы с текстом, ориентированные на отработку разных видов чтения. В секциях *Focus on speaking* и *Focus on writing* представлены задания творческого характера, которые могут быть модифицированы преподавателем и предложены студентам в качестве домашнего задания. В некоторые разделы учебно-методического пособия также включена секция *Focus on listening*, аудио- и видеоматериалы для которой прилагаются на диске. В секции *Project* предложены задания творческого характера.

Учебно-методическое пособие может быть рекомендовано как для работы во время аудиторных занятий, так и для самостоятельного изучения студентами предложенного материала с последующим обсуждением на занятии.

Авторы выражают искреннюю благодарность рецензентам пособия – кандидату филологических наук доценту Г.Г. Огневой (Могилевский государственный университет продовольствия), кандидату филологических наук, доценту О.Н. Кулиевой (Белорусский государственный университет) за высказанные пожелания и замечания.

PART I
SPORT IN OUR LIFE

UNIT 1
SPORT AND HEALTH

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

abuse of umpires	ice-rink
academic year	to impact
amateur	impact
arena	inflated wages
attendance	leadership qualities
to benefit	nationwide
benefit	obesity
biathlete	osteoarthritis
cardiovascular	pain-free mobility
cheating	peers
confidence	to perform
consequences	performance
core	puck
cruciate ligament	rampant
dropout rates	sedentary
elite	self-respect
Federation Cup	sports-related injuries
football pitch	squad
group tournament	to be seeded (in tennis, etc.)
home games	to beat
to enhance	vigorous
to host a game/ tournament	

LEAD-IN

Health & Fitness Quiz

Will you pay attention to the results and alter your lifestyle?

How healthy & fit are you? How healthy & fit could you be?

How true are these statements for you?

Always Often Sometimes Rarely Never

- 1 I start the day with a sensible breakfast.
- 2 I tend to have 4 or 5 smaller meals a day.
- 3 On an average day, my diet would include 5 portions of fruit and vegetables.
- 4 Less than 30% of my daily calorific intake is fat.
- 5 I regularly take food supplements of vitamins and minerals.
- 6 Fried foods don't feature in my diet.
- 7 I don't eat red meat.
- 8 I make sure I drink 6-8 glasses of water a day.
- 9 My sugar consumption is generally low.
- 10 I don't have more than 2 alcoholic drinks (for men, 1 for women) a day.
- 11 I exercise aerobically at least 3 times a week.
- 12 I work out with weights or exercise machines twice a week.
- 13 As well as a proper lunch break, I take a couple of breaks during the working day.
- 14 I get about 7-8 hours of sleep a night.
- 15 I actively cultivate relationships and interests outside of work.
- 16 I probably break into laughter about 20 times a day.
- 17 I allow myself adequate time off for holidays.
- 18 I meditate, pray, or practise some form of relaxation technique daily.
- 19 I feel in charge of my health and take full responsibility for it.
- 20 I generally have a positive mental attitude.

Check your answers to each question. To score your profile, add up the numbers.

My total score is:

If your total score is:

- 100-90** you have **excellent** health habits (great job, keep up the good work!)
- 79-70** you have **good** health habits (good, but let's work on it a little)
- 69-60** you need **special** attention (let's go to work on it now)
- 59-0** is a **red alert!** (do something about it now!)

Decide on your top three priorities for action from your lowest scores in the quiz:

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

A Sound Mind in a Sound Body

Sports can positively impact both children and adults. Physical fitness can help you to live longer, feel healthier and cope with life's problems. Various activities can help you keep fit: from running marathons to climbing mountains. Good health is a great blessing.

Being in good health means having both body and mind in good working order free from disease and pain. The ancients said, "A sound mind in a sound body". All sorts of physical exercises are very helpful to make our bodies strong as well as to keep us well mentally.

FOCUS ON READING

I. Read the text and do the tasks that follow.

What Is the Importance of Sports in Our Lives?

In 2012, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reported that sports participation records in the United States had reached record levels. During the 2010 to 2011 academic year, 55 percent of all high school students participated in sports. Besides purely physical benefits of sports there are a few more. They are:

Sport and Health

Regular physical activity provides well established multiple health benefits and can improve physical, mental, and social health for people of all ages. Playing sports can make you stronger and healthier, contributing to lower obesity rates, according to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Active people tend to have lower rates of diabetes and high blood pressure. Exercising regularly through sports programs could contribute to better heart and lung function. Learning to play sports as a child might carry over into being a more active adult, according to Association for Applied Sports Psychology. It also states that some sports tend to have a more lasting impact from childhood into adulthood: soccer, baseball and hockey, for example. In sports such as gymnastics or diving, athletes tend to peak while still young and not participate as adults.

It should also be remembered that negative consequences of musculoskeletal injuries sustained during sports participation in childhood and adolescence may compromise function in later life, limiting the ability to experience pain-free mobility and engage in fitness-enhancing activity. Awareness of the long-term consequences of intensive sport and fitness activities allows the physician to help patients make informed decisions about the types and levels of activity they choose.

Importance of Healthy Socializing

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reports children who play sports are less likely to use drugs and smoke. Female athletes might also be less likely to become pregnant in high school. For children, playing sports can help develop friendships centered on healthy, safe and enjoyable activities. Adults who play sports also have the opportunity to develop friendships centered around an active lifestyle. Team practice and competitions provide socializing options that are healthier and more active compared with regular sessions of other more sedentary activities. Sports can particularly benefit low-income individuals, who might not have the money or resources to socialize outside of playing sports, according to Child Fund International.

Contributing to Academic Success

People who play sports tend to perform better at school, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reports. Student athletes earn higher grades and earn higher test scores on standardized tests. They also have lower dropout rates and a better chance of getting into college.

Building Character Values

Sports also play the important role of imparting character values, according to Sport and Development.org. Playing sports can help teach honesty, teamwork and fair play. Learning to follow rules and respecting teammates and opponents can also be useful. Experiencing the role of a graceful winner and loser teaches people about being humble, and competition in general can teach individuals about self-respect, confidence and managing stress. Taking on leading roles within your team can also teach leadership, according to the Palo Alto Medical Foundation.

II. Work in pairs.

Make 2 columns to enumerate positive and negative influences of sport on people's health (according to the text). Can you add some more (from your life experience or general outlook)?

III. Fill in the gaps.

1. Learning to play sports as a child might carry over into being a more _____ adult.
2. Besides purely physical _____ of sports there are a few more.
3. For children, playing sports can help develop friendships centered on healthy, _____ and _____ activities.
4. Team practice and competitions provide socializing options that are healthier and more _____ compared with regular sessions of other more _____ activities.
5. Taking on leading roles within your team can also teach _____, according to the Palo Alto Medical Foundation.
6. Sports can particularly benefit low-income individuals, who might not have the money or resources to _____ outside of playing sports, according to Child Fund International.
7. Experiencing the role of a _____ winner and loser teaches people about being humble, and competition in general can teach individuals about self-respect, _____ and managing stress.
8. Exercising regularly through sports programs could contribute to better _____ and _____ function.
9. Negative consequences of musculoskeletal _____ sustained during sports participation in childhood and adolescence may compromise function in later life.
10. Active people tend to have lower rates of _____ and high _____.

IV. Give the Russian equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

- 1) достигнуть рекордного уровня;
- 2) учебный год;
- 3) позитивно влиять;
- 4) предоставить возможность;
- 5) важность здорового общения;
- 6) люди с низким уровнем дохода;
- 7) лучше успевать в школе;
- 8) справляться со стрессом;
- 9) общаться;
- 10) научить лидерским качествам.

FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

V. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Чрезмерная увлеченность фитнесом может подвергать риску различные функции организма.
2. Даже восстановившись после травмы ноги, Майк время от времени испытывал боль при движении.
3. Разрыв крестообразных связок и проблемы с мениском – наиболее типичные травмы у футболистов.
4. Спорт не только приносит пользу здоровью, но также положительно влияет на другие сферы человеческой жизни.
5. Занятия спортом придали Джейку уверенности и научили его справляться со стрессом.
6. Этот врач уже более 20 лет имеет дело со спортивными травмами, обратись к нему!
7. Сидячий образ жизни способствует ожирению, а занятия спортом помогают сжигать калории.
8. “Если бы я только мог, я бы проводил часы на футбольном поле”, – произнес он мечтательно.
9. Посещение ледового катка – прекрасная возможность весело и с пользой для здоровья провести время.
10. В новом учебном году Мария показывает прекрасные результаты по физкультуре.

FOCUS ON IDIOMS

Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box. Then check your answers by using the same prepositions to make words at the bottom of the page.

UNIT 2

PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR SPORTS

LEAD-IN

a) Play a game “World of Sport”. Follow the rules:

1. Divide into groups of 4 to 6. Each group has 2 teams seated on opposite sides of their table.

2. A player from Team A turns over a picture card and asks a player from Team B a question, using the card, e.g. *Do you play football?*

3. The player from Team B turns over a word card and answers *Yes, I do* if the word is the same as the picture, or e.g. *No, I don't, I go cycling* if the word is different from the picture.

4. If the picture card and the word card are the same and they answer correctly, that team keeps the cards. If the word doesn't match the picture, the players turn both cards face down again.

5. Set a time limit of ten minutes to complete the game. When there are no more cards left, the team with the most cards wins.

b) Answer the following questions.

- What does the word “amateur” mean?
- What is the difference between amateur and professional sports?
- When did the history of amateurism begin?
- Can you think of any enemies of amateurism?

Suggest your answers to the questions and read the following texts to check whether you were right.

The Amateur Era

An amateur is someone who engages in an activity out of love. The word is derived from French and Latin word “amour” meaning “love”.

Amateurism is a belief that things done without self-interest are simply better than those done for money – that is to say, professionalism.

Amateur sports require players to participate without payment. Amateurism with regard to sport was a fanatically held ideal in the 19th century, especially among the upper classes, but has been eroded and is now held by very few.

The term “shamateurism” refers to the hypocrisy that occurred when organisations gave financial rewards to “amateur” players, in effect making a “sham”* of their amateur status.

*sham** – ненастоящий, поддельный, фиктивный; симулянт

Origins of Amateur Sport

For many centuries, sport in the British Isles had been the sole preserve of the rich. They were the only people who had the free time in which to play sport.

The working classes worked 6 days a week and, according to religious custom, all sport was forbidden on Sundays. Traditional mass sports were therefore mostly played on public holidays.

The Working Classes and Amateurism

A series of “Factories Acts” in the 19th century gave certain working men half a day off on Saturdays. The opportunity to take part in sport on a Saturday afternoon was suddenly available to many workers.

Payments for success were well established in working class life – for example, prize money for winning pub games.

The 1st signs of payment coming into sport led to the verbalization of the concept of “amateurism”. Supporters of amateurism feared that rampant professionalism would destroy the “Corinthian spirit” – the principle that decreed that playing well and playing fairly was far more important than winning.

The Supporters of Amateurism

Supporters of the amateur ideal despised the influence of money and the effect they perceived it to have on sports.

Their view was that the professional only wanted to receive the highest amount of pay possible for their performance, rather than to perform to the highest possible standard regardless of additional benefit.

The professional player would feel a higher level of responsibility to the club if it was paying them and they would therefore be more likely to try and win at all costs.

If payment for performance was to become the central driving force of any sport, supporters of the amateur ideal felt it would inevitably lead to cynicism, cheating, inflated wages, rough and unfair play, and abuse of umpires and referees.

Also, where professionals were permitted, it was hard for amateurs to compete against them.

The Enemies of Amateurism

The ban on payments was felt by some to prevent all players obtaining the highest possible standards of performance.

Unlike richer players, the working classes were not free to pursue their chosen sport fully. They needed to acquire income through working long hours, meaning that total amateurism discriminated against them.

FOCUS ON READING

I. Work in two groups while reading the text:

Group A – find as much interesting information about professional sports in Belarus as you can (the names of professional teams and athletes, their performance in different competitions, etc).

Group B – find as much interesting information about amateur sports in Belarus as you can (the tournaments for amateurs, the accessibility of sports activities, etc).

Professional and Amateur Sports in Belarus

The state supports dozens of sports in Belarus, but primarily those within the Olympic Games programme. The most popular are football, ice hockey, biathlon and tennis.

Ice hockey is the best loved sport in Belarus. The open championship includes two leagues: the Extraleague (division I) and the Premier League (division II). Eleven teams (ten from Belarus and one from Latvia) play in the Extraleague, to determine the national champion.

The leading club is Dynamo-Minsk, which plays in the Continental Hockey League (KHL), and hosts home games at Minsk-Arena: one of the largest ice rink venues in Europe.

Dynamo Minsk is the KHL's most popular club, with average attendance at home games in the KHL Championship reaching 14,197 people for the 2011/2012 season, and 10,538 people in 2010/2011. The Minsk club also includes the Junior Hockey League, Dynamo Bobruisk, which is the base squad for the U-20 national team of Belarus and Dynamo youth sports school of the Belarusian Physical Training and Sport Society.

The national team of Belarus performed at three Winter Olympics: in 1998, 2002 and 2010. Its highest achievement was fourth place, at the Winter Olympiad in Salt Lake City. Defeating the national squad of Sweden in the quarterfinals, Belarus qualified for the semi-finals.

Not only professional, but amateur ice hockey is developing in Belarus. There is the amateur Night Hockey League (NHL) in Minsk, with all games held late at night, and the Golden Puck nationwide ice hockey tournament, for children and teenagers.

More than 20 Ice Palaces all over the country provide professionals and amateurs with a good opportunity to play hockey and skate all year round.

Football is also very popular in Belarus, as in the rest of the world. Belarus has adopted a programme for its development, with football pitches laid out countrywide. So, many kids and teenagers have a good opportunity to progress in playing the game. The annual tournament among youngsters "The leather ball" is held in the Republic.

But the national championship doesn't attract huge numbers of fans.

In recent years, BATE, from Borisov, has been the regular national champion, winning seven times within ten years (from 2002 to 2011).

BATE achieved its greatest success in the Champions League in 2012, at the start of the group tournament, beating Lille of France and Munich's Bayern, both 3:1.

Belarusian biathletes are traditionally strong. Almost all IBU (International Biathlon Union) World Cup stages and the World Championship are broadcast live by Belarusian television.

In recent years, attention has been focused on Daria Domracheva, one of the strongest biathletes worldwide and three times' Olympic Champion.

Tennis also enjoys great popularity in Belarus.

Despite the fact that Belarusian tennis lacks the abundant traditions of the UK and Spain, fans attentively follow WTA and ATP tournaments. Belarusians have entered the world tennis elite, often claiming victories.

The names of Viktoria Azarenko and Maksim Mirny are known all over the world.

At the London Olympics, first seeded Viktoria Azarenko and Maksim Mirny paired up to win the mixed doubles, beating the outstanding British pair Andy Murray and Laura Robson in the finals.

In 2017 Women's National team mostly due to the amazing performance of Alexandra Sosnovich and Arina Sobolenko was the runner-up at the Federation Cup Final against one of the leading teams in the world- the USA team and let thousands of people on Chizhovka-Arena in Minsk and millions all over the world enjoy a heartbreaking thriller.

Statistics says that high results of professional athletes encourage more and more kids and adults to start doing sports at all levels.

II. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What was the greatest success of Belarusian national tennis team?
2. Daria Domracheva is four times' Olympic Champion, isn't she?
3. How is the annual tournament in football for kids and teens called?
4. What is the most successful football club in Belarus?
5. Prove that amateur ice hockey is developing in Belarus.
6. One of the largest ice rink venues in Europe is located in Belarus. What's it?
7. What is the average attendance of Dynamo's home games in the KHL?

FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

III. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. У любителей покататься на коньках есть возможность заниматься любимым делом круглый год. Для этого по всей стране открыто более двадцати Ледовых Дворцов.

2. К сожалению, наша футбольная сборная пока не достигла успеха на международной арене.

3. Любительский турнир «Кожаный мяч» – прекрасная возможность для юных футболистов проявить себя.

4. Великолепное выступление наших теннисисток в финале Кубка Федераций подарило любителям тенниса настоящий взрыв эмоций.

5. Как обычно, Динамо-Минск проводит домашние матчи на Минск-Арене.

6. На старте группового турнира в Лиге Чемпионов БАТЭ в 2012 году нанес поражение Лиллю и Баварии.

7. В трех домашних играх команда одержала три победы.

8. «Золотая шайба» – турнир национального масштаба в Беларуси.

9. Россия готовится провести чемпионат мира по футболу.

10. Несомненно, посещаемость матчей команды во многом зависит от ее успешного выступления.

11. В любительском спорте выступления спортсменов не оплачиваются.

12. Сторонники любительского спорта верят, что чистый интерес к такого рода деятельности намного важнее, чем деньги.

13. Если главной движущей силой участия в спортивных мероприятиях являются победа и деньги, то это непременно ведет к мошенничеству, судейскому беспределу, цинизму, грубой и нечестной игре.

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

IV. Answer the questions and discuss the answers with your group.

1. Have you ever wanted to become a professional athlete? Why or why not?

2. Do you go in for any amateur sports?

3. Can we consider such activities as doing morning exercises, going jogging every day, PE lessons at schools and universities amateur sports as well?

V. Role-play a dialogue:

Your friend and you are planning your weekend. Choose between going to see professional teams' game, an amateur tournament or doing some physical activities yourselves.

FOCUS ON WRITING

Write an essay on the topic "Great champions used to be amateurs" or watch the film "Stick it!" (2006) and write a composition about your impressions of the film (describe the main character, how her inner world is revealed through her attitude to sports, etc).

PROJECT

Find out what kind of sport is developing in your region and prepare a powerpoint presentation about it.

PART II KINDS OF SPORT

UNIT 1 POPULAR SPORTS AND GAMES

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

SPORTS AND GAMES

archery
BASE-jumping
car / motorcycle racing
diving
fencing
gliding
hang gliding
horse-racing
hurdle races
parachuting
pole vault / pole-jumping
rowing and canoeing sports
sack-race
shot-putting
ski-jumping
sky-diving
steeplechase
(lawn) tennis
tug-of-war
weightlifting
windsurfing
wrestling
netball
tobogganing
water polo
draughts
squash
track and fields

COMPETITION SITES EQUIPMENT

court
course
cycle track
pitch
playing / recreation
field / ground (basketball, volleyball)
ring
rink
sports hall
the Palace of Aquatic Sports
track
training hall
venue
arrow
barbell
bat
bow
chessboard
cue
helmet
dart
discus
javelin
net
oar
paddle
puck
racket
rifle

rod / line
stick
shuttlecock
gloves
kit

PHRASES AND IDIOMS

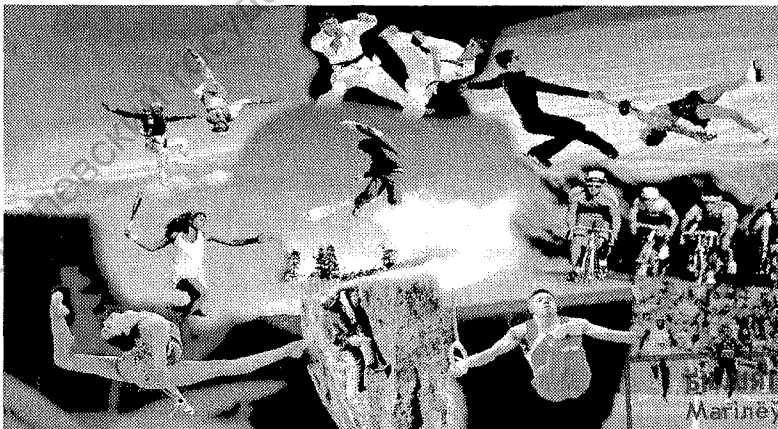
to be keen on / to enjoy sports
to be beneficial for smb's health
to draw up / to invent / to lay
down the rules
to originate / date from
to hold / conduct / stage a
competition
to call the starters
to throw a game
to beat off the attack
to shoot the puck
to tie for the first place
to be banned from entering the
competition foryears
to compete for the trophy

to keep the trophy on goal
difference
to keep up with other athletes
to be in the lead
to be well out in front
to fuel competition
to lose to a stronger side
to stand a chance
to win by...points
dead-heat
to be outclassed
to make the ultimate decision
to stand the test of time
to draw the spectators
to enjoy a walkover
to have/take a breakaway
to be well worth considering

seriously
to let off steam
to have a good eye
to be fairly proficient
to be promoted to the first team

LEAD-IN

Make a list of as many sports and leisure activities as you can think of. Use the pictures to help you.



FOCUS ON VOCABULARY I

I. Complete the sentences with *do*, *play* or *go* in the correct form.

New Sports Club Opening Next Week

You can judo!

You can table tennis!

You can badminton!

You can skateboarding!

You can swimming!

You can even darts!

You can weight lifting!

In fact, you can almost
any sport you can think of.

You can circuit training!

So join now!



Check your answers using the table below. It gives examples of common sporting collocations with *do*, *play* and *go*.

You do	gymnastics, judo, weightlifting, aerobics, yoga, wrestling, circuit training, archery, athletics
You play	games, badminton, billiards, hockey, bowls, rugby, golf, (table) tennis, cricket, baseball, chess, darts, cards, dominoes
You go	fishing, skiing, bowling, cycling, skateboarding, surfing, snowboarding, hang gliding, climbing, hill walking, sailing, jogging, swimming

FOCUS ON READING

I. Work in 2 groups. Read the texts. (Group 1 – texts A–C; Group 2 – texts D–F). Find the information in the texts (if it is provided) and fill in the table (the numbers 1–13 in the columns stand for the number of the criteria used to determine the most popular sport (on the list that follows)).

A. Basketball

Basketball has over 1 billion followers. It's a major sport in USA with NBA generating over \$4.75 billion a year in revenue. Established Professional leagues in Spain, Greece, Turkey, Italy, France, Argentina, China and more leagues getting setup every year makes it the fastest growing sport in the world.

There will always be an argument which sport is the second most popular behind Football. Well, as far as last 10 years data about revenues from professional league, TV contracts and general sport popularity is concerned Basketball has kind of gain massive popularity outside of its home America. Basketball is fast becoming a big sport in Canada, China, Spain, Philippines, Australia, Turkey, France, Germany and some other countries.

Basketball is also the fastest growing sport on every scale from revenues, to competitions/leagues. More and more professional leagues are getting established

in countries across the world, especially in Eastern European countries like Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Serbia, Lithuania where basketball is easily the second favorite sport.

B. Cricket

Estimated 2 billion followers makes cricket one of the most popular sport mainly in Commonwealth countries like England, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

This is where the eyebrows get raised. A large chunk of human population remains oblivious to the existence of this sport yet it has the second highest fan following among all the sports in the world. Cricket owes its popularity to the Indian Sub-continent, Australia and England. Originated in England, the game quickly became popular in all the swaths of lands that were once colonized by the Great Britain. In the middle of 20th Century, Britain left almost all its colonies but one thing which never left was cricket.

In India and Pakistan, together which constitute a 5th of world's population, cricket is a religion. It is a source of patriotism, an excuse for defusing tensions between arch rivals and synonym of competition. T20 is cricket's latest format which is creating waves in other countries as well and now more and more countries are taking up this sport at professional level.

Cricket is the third most watched competition has become the third most watched in the world behind FIFA World Cup and Rugby World Cup.

C. Tennis

A global reach and over a 1 billion followers makes Tennis the most popular individual based sport. It comes up triumph in many of our criteria factors.

A truly universal game and unlike the other team sports listed above Tennis is mainly an individual based game which is very popular across the world. Specially Its four biggest events called "Grand Slams" where top matches are often the most watched sports matches every year. Unlike the other sports Tennis is equally popular for men and women across the world. In fact Tennis is one of the rare sport in the world which represents gender equality with same prize money for men and women competitions.

Highest prize money in individual sport: All four *grand slams**(Australia Open, French Open, Wimbledon and US offer huge prize money and the prize money given to winners men's and women's singles event is the highest in any of the individual sport.

Most prestigious sport event: Wimbledon is not only the most prestigious tennis event but also in all sport. Over 1 billion people tune in at some point during Wimbledon 2015 and 2014. While 17.3 million viewers tuned in to BBC One only in UK in 2013 Wimbledon final.

Tennis is also the most accessible sport and since both men's and women's game are widely given the same respect the ration of fans is pretty much 50/50 in terms of gender compare to other top sport where male dominate the sport.

Highest paid tennis stars: Roger Federer and Rafael Nadal were the two highest paid tennis player and they also feature in the top 10 list of highest paid athletes in the world for best part of last 10 years.

It's necessary to point out Gender equality in tennis. While Maria Sharapova and Serena Williams are most successful women tennis players, they also featured in the top 20 highest paid athlete list at some point of their careers.

** Grand Slams are the four most important annual tennis events. They offer the most ranking points, prize money, public and media attention.*

D. Athletics

Athletic is by far the most global sport of them all which include several disciplines of course with Running, long jump and other track/field events. Athletics is also the high point of Olympic games as Athletics based sports are the most watched during any Olympic event.

Some of the iconic athletes have been gold medalists in track and field sport and swimming. Current undisputed running/sprint sport champion Usain Bolt was the most talked about athlete during 2012 Olympic games in London and 2008 Olympics.

Just like tennis there is large degree of equality in Athletics where almost all disciplines are represented by both men and women.

Athletics is the most represented sport in the Olympics with athletes from almost all countries participating in some form of the disciplines in Athletics.

It is also most watched single Olympic event. 100m final gold medal sprint race in 2012 Olympics was the most watched event in Olympic history with over 1 billion TV views across the world.

E. Ice Hockey

By far the biggest winter sport in the world and although it is popular or played in specific countries like Canada, Russia, USA, Scandinavian countries like (Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden) some Eastern European countries like Poland, Slovakia, Czech Republic it can still boost huge popularity specially during the world championships and European championships.

NHL is the biggest professional ice hockey league in the world based in Canada and US where players from all parts of the world represent NHL teams.

NHL is one of the biggest professional sports league with over \$4.1 billion yearly revenue keeping it in the top 5 pro sport leagues like NFL, Premier League, NBA.

F. Volleyball

With no intricacies involved, this sport is as simple as you like. And probably it is the simplicity of this sport that makes it so famous among its fans. Take a trip to the hunger struck African countries or try going to the beaches of Australia, you will find people playing this sport everywhere. On professional level, players with tall heights are preferred because of the extra reach they have so if your height is somewhere to the north of 6 feet, you should fancy your chances in this sport.

Volleyball has more national federations than any other sport with over 200 registered with FIVB.

It is most popular in Brazil, Turkey, South Korea, some Eastern European nations like Poland, Ukraine and other European countries like France, Italy and even in Asian region like China, Japan.

Criteria used

1. Global base & audience	8. Social media presence
2. TV Viewership numbers	9. Prominence in sports headlines on media outlets (websites, TV)
3. Number Professional leagues around the world	10. Relevancy through the year
4. TV rights deals	11. Regional dominance
5. Endorsement & Sponsorship deals	12. Gender equality
6. Average athlete salary in top league	13. Accessible to general public world-wide
7. Biggest competition & (number of countries represented)	

Game/Sport	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Basketball													
Cricket													
Tennis													
Athletics													
Ice Hockey													
Volleyball													

II. Say whether the statements are true or false:

1. Football is played worldwide by more than 1.5 m teams and 300 clubs. An amazing eight out of ten people in the world watch the World.

2. Volleyball is a major sport in USA with its NBA.

3. Originated in England, cricket quickly became popular in all the swaths of lands that were once colonized by the Great Britain.

4. Just like tennis there is large degree of equality in Athletics where almost all disciplines are represented by both men and women.

5. *Grand Slams* are the five most important annual tennis events.

6. Athletics is also the high point of Olympic games

7. NHL is the biggest professional ice hockey league in the world based in Canada and Russia where players from all parts of the world represent NHL teams.

8. Football has more national federations than any other sport.

FOCUS ON VOCABULARY II

III. Give the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

- 1) менее жесткая игра;
- 2) установить правила;
- 3) тайм (в футболе);
- 4) доходы;
- 5) страдающая от голода Африка;
- 6) повысить шансы;
- 7) список самых высокооплачиваемых атлетов;
- 8) источник патриотизма;
- 9) доминировать в спорте;
- 10) основать профессиональную лигу.

IV. Explain the difference between:

- amateurs and professionals;
- a winner and a runner-up;
- to win and to beat;
- a hurdle race and a relay race.

V. Answer the question using the example.

What do you hold in your hand when you are ...?

Example: *Doing archery? A bow and arrow.*

1. playing tennis?	3. fishing?	5. playing hockey?
2. playing golf?	4. playing baseball?	6. playing pool or billiards?

VI. What do we call ...?

- a) a person who runs very long races?
- b) a person who runs fast over short distances?
- c) a person who just runs round their neighborhood every morning to keep fit?

- d) the thing you hold in your hand when you row a boat?
- e) a person who plays tennis?
- f) a person who plays cricket?
- g) a person who does archery?
- h) what you hold in your hands in a canoe?
- i) a person who does gymnastics?
- j) a person who climbs mountains?

VII. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Легкая атлетика включает в себя бег на различные дистанции, прыжки в длину и высоту и другие дисциплины.
2. Именно простота и доступность волейбола делает его таким популярным.
3. Турниры Большого шлема проходят в четырех разных странах.
4. Доходы атлетов-мужчин и атлетов-женщин во многих видах спорта примерно одинаковые.
5. НХЛ – самая большая профессиональная лига в мире.
6. Волейбол имеет наибольшее количество федераций.
7. Еще в 2500 г. до н.э. китайцы играли в игру, похожую на современный футбол.
8. Много людей по всей планете начинают заниматься крикетом на профессиональном уровне.
9. Потрясающее количество – 8 из 10 – следят за выступлениями команд на чемпионатах мира.
10. Теннисист Рафаэль Надаль на сегодняшний день входит в Топ-10 самых оплачиваемых спортсменов.

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

In the form of dialogues decide with your partner what other sports/games not mentioned in texts A–F deserve to be on the list of the most popular sports.

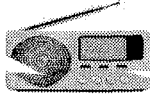
FOCUS ON WRITING

Write an essay about your attitude to one or several sports described in the unit.

PROJECT

In the form of Sports News present the news below and find a website dedicated to sports news and find some that interest you. You may find this website useful: www.bbc.com/sport.

The mood amongst the crowd **reached fever pitch**¹ at yesterday's match between India and Pakistan. In the last few minutes of the game Khan **played brilliantly** and secured a **convincing victory** for Pakistan.



In the cricket match between Australia and South Africa the **score** currently **stands at** 65 for 3 wickets. We'll bring you the **latest scores** on the hour, every hour.

The teams **took the field**² to the applause of 40,000 spectators. Despite **putting up** a determined **performance**, the England team seemed unable to **break through the** formidable Italian **defence**. After some impressive tackles, Italy was **awarded a penalty** just before half time. The **penalty was missed**, much to the delight of ...

Yesterday's match was full of excitement with three players being **given yellow cards** and some controversial **free kicks**. The game was lost when the Blues scored **an own goal**³ in the last two minutes. The crowd **went wild**⁴.

¹ became very excited/agitated

² went on the pitch

³ scored a goal in error against their own team

⁴ became crazy with excitement (can also be used for other emotions, such as rage)

UNIT 2

FOOTBALL – THE WORLD'S PASSION

LEAD-IN

➤ Look at the picture and say what is depicted in it and what is missing.



- Can you name all the equipment people need to play football?
- What apparel is required to play football?
- What do you know about this game?

To learn more read the following text and say what was new for you.

Football

Football is, no doubt, one of the most popular games on our planet. It is played by millions of amateur and professional players, watched by billions on TV and stadiums. But few people know **where**, **when** and **how** this wonderful game appeared.

Over the last hundred years the game of football has totally changed the worlds of sport, media and leisure. Football is played worldwide by more than 1.5 m teams and 300,000 clubs. An amazing eight out of ten people in the world watch the World Cup. It is, as the great Brazilian footballer Pelé described it, 'the beautiful game'. Andrew Hunt reports.

How Football Began

As far back as 2500 BC the Chinese played a kicking game called tsu-chu. Similar games were played by the Romans and North American Indians. In England in medieval times 'mob football' was wildly popular. In 1583, Philip Stubbs said of football players: "sometimes their necks are broken, sometimes their backs, sometimes their legs, sometimes their arms."

By the mid-19th century, with the help of English public schools, the game had become less violent. Each school had different rules for playing the game. On the playing fields of Eton the ball was kicked high and long. At Rugby School the boys caught and ran with the ball. Problems arose when boys from the different schools went to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and wanted to continue playing. This is from the description of a match played in Cambridge in 1848:

"... The result was chaos, as every man played the rules he had been accustomed to at his school."

It became common to play half a match by one side's rules, the second half by the other's. That's how half-time came about. However, this was not good enough for the university men. They decided to sort out the rules once and for all.

On Monday October 26, 1863, they met at a pub in London. By the end of the day they had formed the Football Association and a Book of Laws was on its way. The sticking point was whether a player could pick up the ball and run with it or not, and this was not decided until December 8. From this decision the games of both football and rugby were born.

FOCUS ON READING

I. Work in two groups while reading the text:

Group A – find as many interesting facts about soccer impact on girls as you can (the psychological and emotional state of girls and young women in Europe etc.).

Group B – find as much interesting information about the largest study conducted by the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) as you can.

Soccer Is a Confidence Booster for Girls

A study involving more than 4,000 girls in Europe found that teenage girls who play soccer report higher levels of self-confidence, and that playing the sport can have a greater positive impact on the self-confidence of teenage girls than other popular sports.

The largest study of its kind was conducted by the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) in association with the University of Birmingham and an elite group of specialists to investigate the effect soccer has on the psychological and emotional state of girls and young women in Europe.

The research took into account the impact that soccer has on self-confidence, self-esteem, well-being, feelings of togetherness, motivation and life skills and compared those results to other popular sports.

Data was collected from 4,128 girls in Denmark, England, Germany, Spain, Poland and Turkey. An executive summary of the report is available here.

The study found:

- 80% of teenage girls exhibited more confident behavior thanks to playing with a soccer team/club vs 74% of those who played other sports.
- 54% of those surveyed agreed or strongly agreed with the statement “I am less concerned what others think about me as a result of playing my sport” compared with 41% of those who played other sports.
- 58% of the 13- to 17-year-old females questioned said they had overcome a lack of self-confidence as a result of playing soccer, compared with 51% of girls who play other sports.
- 48% said they are less self-conscious as a result of playing soccer, compared with 40% of those who play other sports.

UEFA’s women’s football advisor Nadine Kessler said: “This study shows that girls who play football have greater self-confidence than those who don’t play the game. Drawing upon my own experience, I can’t emphasize enough how important this is when you are growing up. I am certain that we can change perceptions and make it cool for teenage girls to play football. If we manage to achieve this, we will be on our way to achieving our goal of making football the number one sport for girls around Europe.”

II. Answer the questions to the text.

1. Where, when and how did football appear?
2. What did you learn about the rules of the game?
3. How was rugby born?
4. What is stated to be a confidence booster for girls?
5. According to the text, try to explain why soccer has such a great impact on the psychological and emotional state of girls and young women in Europe.
6. Is there any difference between women's and men's football?
7. How do you feel about women's football?
8. Should there be a level playing field for both women and men in football?
9. Should women's and men's teams be paid equally?
10. Do you think it is really possible to divide sports into men's and women's?

FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

III. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words below.

to bounce a ball, to miss the ball, to beat/defeat other players, to throw a ball, to score goals, to sign/buy new players, a fan, a ball rolls, an uniform, an exciting player, boots, an experienced player, a great player, to pass the ball

1. Jordan _____ the ball two or three times, then threw it into the basketball net.
2. The baby's ball _____ across the floor and went under the chair.
3. I swung the bat wildly at the ball, but I completely _____ it!
4. See if you can _____ the ball when I _____ it to you. Try not to drop it.
5. I'm sure he was trying to _____ me and not the ball. He's a really dirty player!
6. Hartson jumped above all the other players and _____ the ball past the goalkeeper into the net.
7. He is a really greedy player. He never _____ the ball!
8. There is a football _____ at the end of the road, where kids practice most nights.
9. Thousands of footballs _____ invaded the pitch at the end of the cup final.
10. I wash my own football _____ after a game and I also clean my football _____.
11. He might be our star player, but he hasn't _____ a goal for nearly ten matches!
12. FC Roma has _____ two new players this year.
13. I think Pele was the _____ football player of all time.
14. The team has some young players, but it also has a number of more _____ ones.
15. Ronaldo is a really _____ player. He is absolutely wonderful to watch.

IV. Match the halves.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. At school, I was useless at football. | a. but not good enough to play professionally. |
| 2. Do you play any other sports | b. He has never missed a match in 10 years. |
| 3. Jim is not here. He's gone home | c. That's why I was never picked for the team. |
| 4. My friend, Alan, is crazy about football. | d. besides football? |
| 5. Our eldest son is very good at football, | e. to watch the football on TV. |
| 6. The match ended in a draw. | f. in the match between Lazio and AC Milan? |
| 7. 1-0 to Greece! What a surprise result! | g. The final score was one-all. |
| 8. Do you know the latest score | h. Everyone expected France to win easily. |
| 9. Last night's result was very disappointing. | i. to predict the result of tonight's match. |
| 10. They are both strong teams, so it's difficult. | j. It means we are out of the competition. |

V. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Еще в 2500 году до н.э. китайцы играли в игру, в которой нужно было бить по мячу, под названием tsu-chu.
2. К середине 19-го века с помощью английских государственных школ игра стала менее жестокой. В каждой школе были разные правила игры.
3. «... В результате игра превратилась в хаос, так как каждый человек играл по правилам, к которым он привык в своей школе».
4. Со временем это стало общепринятым решением – играть половину матча по правилам одной стороны, вторую половину – по правилам другой. Так появился перерыв между таймами.
5. Суть вопроса заключалась в том, мог ли игрок забрать мяч и бежать с ним или нет. Решение было принято только 8 декабря.
6. В исследовании учитывалось влияние, которое футбол оказывает на уверенность в себе, чувство собственного достоинства, благополучие, чувство единства, мотивацию и жизненные навыки.
7. 54% опрошенных согласились или абсолютно согласились с заявлением: «Из-за того, что я играю в футбол, я меньше обеспокоен тем, что другие думают обо мне».
8. Опираясь на собственный опыт, я с уверенностью могу сказать, как важно заниматься спортом, чтобы быть здоровым физически и духовно.
9. Я уверена, что мы можем изменить восприятие и сделать так, чтобы девочки-подростки играли в футбол.

10. Если нам удастся этого достичь, мы окажемся на пути к нашей цели – сделать футбол спортом номер один для девушек во всей Европе.

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Study the information on the Internet or from other sources and arrange a debate on the topic “Male and female sports: truth or fiction”.

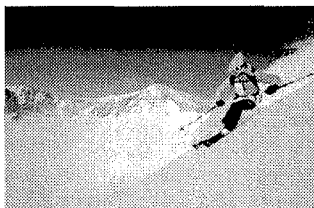
FOCUS ON WRITING

Imagine that you are a member of Football Association and you need to improve a Book of Laws for both women and men. Which amendments would you make and why? Would you divide football rules into those for women and those for men? Write all your amendments and share them with your group-mates.

UNIT 3 DANGEROUS SPORTS

LEAD-IN

a) Look at the pictures and express your feelings: are you scared? Are you interested? Are you eager to try? Or have tried any of the sports?



b) Answer the questions and discuss the answers with your group:

1. What kinds of sports can be considered dangerous?
2. Can you name any dangerous sports?
3. Why are some people crazy about doing extreme sports and others are scared of just thinking about such activities?
4. Do you think an extreme experience weekend might be good for you or for somebody you know?

FOCUS ON READING

I. Read a few texts about extreme sports and people who are fond of them. Entitle the 4 texts. State the main idea of each of them.

Extreme Sports. Over the Edge

1. _____

Kristen Ulmer went on her first ski trip when she was a kid. Ever since then, she has been hooked on adventure and risk. Now in her thirties, she has skied down some of the world's tallest mountains, in remote places from Tajikistan to New Zealand. She has also gone mountaineering in Tibet, and ridden a bike solo across India. She goes rock-climbing to relax! Kristen is skilful and fearless – and some might say crazy! She is part of a new kind of sport where risk is the most important thing.

2. _____

Heart-stopping activities such as mountain biking, snowboarding and skydiving are known as “extreme sports”. And they are attracting more and more people. Rock-climbing, for example, is now enjoyed by more than half a million Americans. Only 50,000 were doing it in 1989. One of the most extreme of all these sports is BASE-jumping. First done in 1980, BASE-jumping is jumping off tall buildings, towers and bridges using a parachute. It's dangerous, but of course that's why BASE-jumpers love it. Like other extreme sports, it's the risk of disaster that makes BASE-jumping so attractive for adrenaline-lovers. “There aren't many injuries in BASE jumping; you either live or you die.”

3. _____

Some experts predict that extreme sports will become the major sports of the 21st century. They may become more popular than traditional favourites like soccer and baseball. At one recent extreme sports show in Chicago, most of the crowd were kids under sixteen. As they stood watching in their baggy pants and hooded sweatshirts, one excited eleven-year-old spoke for the next generation of athletes. ‘That is so cool!’ she exclaimed. “I gotta do that!”

4. _____

BASE-jumping experts recommend that all jumpers take the following safety items on any BASE jump:

Helmet

A helmet can make the difference between life and death.

Sports Shoes and ankle Protection

Your feet are the first thing to touch the ground when you BASE jump. Proper footwear can protect you from broken feet or ankles.

First-aid kit

This might make your pack a little heavier, but it could save your life if you get injured and have to wait for medical help.

Radio or mobile phone

Handy for communicating with your buddies on the ground, and very important if the jump goes wrong and you need help.

II. Read the sentences below. Which sentences are true? Correct the sentences that are not true:

1. These days fewer and fewer people are doing extreme sports.
2. People can die when BASE jumping.
3. Experts predict that baseball and soccer could be even more popular in the future.
4. It's best not to wear shoes when you BASE jump.
5. BASE jumpers can use mobile phones or radios to call for help if they need it.
6. Kristen loves exciting activities.
7. Kristen learned to ski when she was thirty.
8. Kristen Ulmer rode a bike through New Zealand by herself.

III. Say in other words using colloquial words and set expressions from the texts:

1. Kristen loves adventure and risk and can't stop doing things that are risky.
 2. The world's tallest mountains are located in distant places from Tajikistan to New Zealand.
 3. 'I've got to do that.' (Meaning 'really want to do that' or 'I must do that.')
- It's written this way because that's how it sounds when spoken by American kids.
4. Extreme sports are described so thrilling exciting or terrifying that they make you feel like your heart will stop!

FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

IV. Which word or phrase fits?

*mountaineering, mountain biking,
snowboarding, skydiving, rock-climbing*

1. If you like the idea of jumping out of a plane, why not try _____?
2. If you want to ride a bike off the road, then you should take up _____.
3. _____ is very difficult. You have to climb up rock cliffs using ropes.
4. In _____, you ride down a mountain on a board like a small surfboard.
5. If you want to climb to the top of tall mountains, try _____.

V. Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

officials, pools, courts, stadium, rink, field event, athletes, rings, pitches, scoreboard, spectators, track events

There's a big new sports centre near my home. There are football _____, tennis and basketball _____, swimming _____, a sports hall with two boxing _____ and even a skating _____. There is also a separate athletics _____, where 20,000 _____ can watch the _____ on the track and the _____, such as jumping and throwing, in the grass centre. The _____ get ready in modern changing rooms and the _____ time and measure the events with modern equipment. A huge electronic _____ shows the results.

VI. Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

draw, track suits, captains, match, referee, amateurs, team, toss a coin, players, crowd, gymnasium, train

I play football for my local _____ against other sides in the area. Of course the _____ aren't paid, we're just _____. But anyway we _____ very hard in the evenings and we're lucky because we can use the _____ of a local school. On the day of the _____ we arrive early, change, and put on _____ to keep warm. Then the _____, dressed in black, calls the two _____ to the centre to _____ to decide who will play in which direction. Not many people come to watch the game. We usually have a _____ of only one or two hundred. But we enjoy it, whether we win, lose or _____.

VII. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Скайдайвинг – действительно захватывающий вид спорта.
2. Шлем – обязательная часть экипировки в экстремальных видах спорта.
3. В скалолазании важна не только физическая подготовка, но и предельная концентрация.

4. Ощутить все эмоции свободного падения могут сегодня не только профессиональные скайдайверы, но и обычные люди, жаждущие адреналина: можно совершить прыжок в тандеме с опытным инструктором.

5. Бэйс-джампинг – это прыжки с парашютом с различных конструкций: башен, мостов, высоких зданий.

6. Скорость свободного падения во многом зависит от массы тела, положения в воздухе, одежды и пр.

7. Риск в этом виде спорта – самая важная вещь.

8. Родители решили купить Тому сноуборд.

9. Она фанатка горных лыж.

10. Не забудьте взять с собой необходимое снаряжение!

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Make up a dialogue and role-play it:

Student A – is eager to take up some extreme activity;

Student B – is very reluctant, even terrified.

FOCUS ON LISTENING

Watch the video “19 most Dangerous Hobbies”. Put down as much statistics as you can (both positive and negative).

FOCUS ON WRITING

Kristen Ulmer goes rock-climbing to relax. What are other reasons for doing extreme sports? Are some people born with inclination to doing extreme activity or do they take it up for some reasons? Write a small essay to express your thoughts.

UNIT 4 UNUSUAL SPORTS

LEAD-IN

Answer the questions and discuss the answers with your group:

1. If you were to give a definition to the notion “sport” what would you suggest?
2. Which kinds of sport do you find unusual?

FOCUS ON READING

I. Read the texts about unusual sports and answer the questions that follow.

A. Extreme Ironing

What activities are sports? Running and football? Sure. Synchronized swimming? Probably. Ballroom dancing? Maybe. Playing cards? Probably not. Gardening? Definitely not. Most people believe that sports must combine physical activity and competition. If we use this definition, then extreme ironing is a sport.

What is *extreme ironing*? Extreme ironing is pressing clothes in very difficult places. Ironists must carry their irons, ironing boards, and wrinkled laundry with them to the competition site. Some ironists take electric generators. Others heat their irons on gas stoves. The competitors get more points for the difficulty of the location. However, the quality of the ironing is important, too. Each item must be well pressed.

Extreme ironists compete in some amazing places. Contestants iron while they are climbing rocks, climbing mountains, and climbing trees. They iron in canoes, on the backs of cows, and even underwater. One team ironed while on a kayak in the Atlantic Ocean.

This sport is not a joke. Teams from 30 countries competed in the first world championships in Germany in 2002. Phil Shaw is the inventor of extreme ironing. He says that there are about 1,500 ironists worldwide. Some teams have corporate sponsors. The German corporation Rowenta, an iron maker, pays for Shaw's team. The goal of extreme ironists is to have their sport included in the Olympics. Maybe then they can start using their real names. At the moment, contestants use names such as Steam, Cool Silk, and Iron Man. Why? Shaw admits, "Most competitors don't want people to know that they are ironists."

B. Eating to Live

Sonya Thomas of Alexandria, Virginia, finished 38 lobsters in 12 minutes and won the World Lobster-Eating Contest on Saturday. She ate a total of 4.39 kilograms of lobster meat. Sonya won \$500 and a trophy.

Sonya has a lot of trophies. She is a professional *gurgitator* – she eats for a living. The International Federation of Competitive Eating (IFOCE) says that Thomas is the best gurgitator in the United States. In fact, a few days before the lobster competition, she won a bean-eating competition. She ate 4 kilos of beans in 2 minutes and 47 seconds. She also holds the record for hard-boiled eggs (65 in 6 minutes) and tacos (43 in 11 minutes). Sonya is the only American who could possibly beat Japanese gurgitator Takeru Kobayashi. He is ranked number one in the world. He is the champion in eating hot dogs, rice balls, and cow brains.

You might think that professional eaters must look like sumo wrestlers. They don't. In fact, most of them are not fat at all. Kobayashi weighs only 50 kilograms and Sonya Thomas just 45.

What is their secret? Metal buckets, perhaps. Professional eating is serious business. Gurgitators travel from one championship to another just like golfers and tennis players. First, there is the chicken-wing competition, then the matzo-ball competition, followed by the pickle-eating championship, and so on. The most important competition is Nathan's Hot-Dog Eating Contest. It is held in New York every July. It is the Olympics of a sport that will *never* be in the Olympics.

II. Say whether the statements are true or false:

A.

1. Extreme ironing is pressing clothes at the stadiums and sport grounds.
2. Contestants iron while they are climbing rocks, climbing mountains, and climbing trees.
3. The difficulty of the location for ironing matters a lot for getting more points during a competition.
4. Extreme ironing was included in the Olympics in 2002.
5. The Japanese gurgitator Takeru Kobayashi is the champion in eating hot dogs, rice balls, and snakes.
6. Professional eaters look like sumo wrestlers.
7. Gurgitators don't travel from one championship to another just like golfers and tennis players.

B.

1. Sonya Thomas ate 12 lobsters in 38 minutes.
2. Competitive eating is Sonya's job.
3. Sonya is a member of the IFORCE.
4. Sonya is the best professional eater in the world.
5. Professional eaters are fat.
6. Professional eaters play golf and tennis.
7. The most important competition is a hot-dog eating contest.

III. Answer the questions:

1. What is extreme ironing?
2. Ironists mustn't carry their irons, ironing boards, and wrinkled laundry with them; they are provided with all the stuff at the competition site, aren't they?
3. What is the goal of extreme ironists?
4. What are the most amazing places for competing in extreme ironing?
5. What food "takes part" in Competitive Eating?
6. Who ranks World's Number 1 in Competitive Eating?
7. Where does the most important competition of Competitive Eating take place?

FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

IV. Give the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

- 1) борцы сумо;
- 2) маринованные овощи/фрукты;
- 3) соревнование по поеданию хот-догов;
- 4) участники соревнований;
- 5) гладильная доска;
- 6) быть первым номером мирового рейтинга;
- 7) место проведения соревнований.

V. Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

on, for, of, at, in, between

1. Which team does he play ___?
2. She put ___ her tracksuit.
3. There's an exciting race taking place ___ the track.
4. I'm not very good ___ running.
5. She's the best player ___ the team.
6. There was a crowd ___ 50,000 ___ the stadium.
7. The result ___ the football match was a 2:2 draw.
8. The match was ___ England and Scotland.
9. A runner-up comes second ___ a race or competition.

VI. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. А вы бы хотели посетить чемпионат по поеданию фасоли?
2. В этом году местом соревнований стал Пекин.
3. Синхронное плавание, несомненно, зрелищный вид спорта.
4. Экстремальные гладильщики соревнуются в различных местах.
5. Необычные виды спорта вроде экстремального утюжения еще не включены в программу Олимпийских игр.
6. Можно ли считать садоводство спортом? – Нет, конечно.
7. Любую деятельность, требующую физических усилий и нацеленную на высокие результаты, можно назвать спортом, не так ли?
8. Чем сложнее место для глажения, тем больше очков получает участник.
9. Участники таких соревнований гладят разные вещи, даже карабкаясь по деревьям!
10. Сложно ли съесть 65 вареных яиц за 5 минут?

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

A very popular board game – chess – is officially recognized as sport. But many people still think it's not sport at all. What's your opinion? Give your reasons.

FOCUS ON WRITING

Invent your own unusual sport or think of one that you've heard/read about or watched. Describe it.

PART III SPORTS EVENTS

UNIT 1 THE HISTORY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

adjustments	muscular dystrophy
breaststrokes	milestone
to crave (for)	motto
chariot racing	pagan
eligible	paralympians
to fund	performance-enhancing drugs
headquarters	physical disability
hypertonia	pressure
impairment	record-breaking
inspirational mantra	renewal
intellectual impairment	short stature
interlocking rings	stumbling team
leg length difference	teenage athletes
limb deficiency	vision impairment
live up to expectations	wheelchair
medley relay	workouts

LEAD-IN

Answer the questions and discuss the answers with your group.

1. Have you ever watched the Olympic Games? What are your impressions?
2. Do you know any interesting facts from the history of the Games?
3. Do you think the Olympic Games have changed a lot throughout their existence?

FOCUS ON READING

I. Read the text.

II. Say whether the statements are true or false:

1. The original Olympic Games began in ancient Greece in 776 A.D.
2. The Games were part of a festival held every fourth year in honour of God Apollo.

3. This great athletic festival didn't include chariot racing.
4. Despite the fact that the Olympic Games were very important for ancient world wars weren't stopped in that period.
5. All athletes had to wear special uniforms.
6. The Olympic Games were accompanied by arts festivals.

From the History of the Olympic Games

The Olympic Games are an international sports festival that began in ancient Greece. The original Greek games were staged every fourth year for several hundred years, until they were abolished in the early Christian era. The revival of the Olympic Games took place in 1896, and since then they have been staged every fourth year, except during World War I and World War II (1916, 1940, 1944).

Perhaps the basic difference between the ancient and modern Olympics is that the former was the ancient Greeks' way of saluting their gods, whereas the modern Games are a manner of saluting the athletic talents of citizens of all nations. The original Olympics featured competition in music, oratory, and theater performances as well. The modern Games have a more expansive athletic agenda, and for 2 and a half weeks they are supposed to replace the rancor of international conflict with friendly competition. In recent times, however, that lofty ideal has not always been attained.

The Ancient Olympics

The earliest reliable date that recorded history gives for the first Olympics is 776 B.C., although virtually all historians presume that the Games began well before then.

It is certain that during the midsummer of 776 B.C. a festival was held at Olympia on the highly civilized eastern coast of the Peloponnesian peninsula. That festival remained a regularly scheduled event, taking place during the pre-Christian golden age of Greece. As a testimony to the religious nature of the Games (which were held in honor of Zeus, the most important god in the ancient Greek pantheon).

The Olympic Games were very important for ancient world. In the period of Games all wars were stopped.

According to the earliest records, only one athletic event was held in the ancient Olympics – a footrace of about 183 m (200 yd), or the length of the stadium. The first few Olympics had only local appeal and were limited to one race on one day. 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. That 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.

A second race – twice the length of the stadium – was added in the 14th Olympics, and a still longer race was added to the next competition, four years later.

When the powerful, warlike Spartans began to compete, they influenced the agenda. The 18th Olympiad included wrestling and a pentathlon consisting of running, jumping, spear throwing (the javelin), discus throwing, and wrestling. Boxing was added at the 23rd Olympiad, and the Games continued to expand, with the addition of chariot racing and other sports. In the 37th Olympiad (632 B.C.) the format was extended to five days of competition.

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 Olympic Games 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.

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 growth of the Games fostered “professionalism” among the competitors, and the Olympic ideals waned as royalty began to compete for personal gain, particularly in the chariot events. Human beings were being glorified as well as the gods; many winners erected statues to deify themselves. In A.D. 394 the Games were officially ended by the Roman emperor Theodosius I, who felt that they had pagan connotations.

III. Using the words given below, tell about the programme of the ancient games.

endurance race, a race of a half mile, chariot racing, swimming, discus throw, hammer throw, shot put, javelin throw, long jump, high jump, boxing, wrestling, septethlon, pentathlon, gymnastics, football, ice hockey

IV. Answer the questions:

1. When and where did the first Olympic Games take place?
2. What kinds of sports were in the programme of ancient Olympic Games?
3. Who could take part in the Olympic competitions?
4. What accompanied ancient Olympic Games?
5. Why did the Roman Emperor Theodosius ban the Olympic Games?

FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

V. Give the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

- 1) в честь кого-либо;
- 2) гонки на колесницах;
- 3) богиня;
- 4) священные игры;
- 5) по своей сути;
- 6) языческий фестиваль;
- 7) пять переплетенных колец;
- 8) девиз;
- 9) запретить игры;
- 10) римский император.

VI. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Олимпийские игры – величайшие из эллинских национальных празднеств, происходившие в Олимпии на Пелопоннесе.
2. Центральным элементом Олимпийских игр были спортивные соревнования, при этом игры имели религиозное значение.
3. Олимпийские игры начали проводить в честь победы Зевса над своим отцом.
4. Из истории к нам дошло множество документов, строений и скульптур того периода. В те времена был распространен культ красивых форм для строений.
5. Победителей на соревнованиях почитали, как героев на войне.

6. «В здоровом теле здоровый дух», – так можно описать одну из идей и причин появления таких скульптур.

7. Занятия спортом и спортивные соревнования начались уже в этом древнем периоде.

8. На время проведения Игр объявлялось священное перемирие, в это время нельзя было вести войну, хотя это неоднократно нарушалось.

9. Олимпийские игры существенно потеряли свое значение с приходом римлян.

10. После того, как христианство стало официальной религией, игры стали рассматриваться как проявление язычества, и в 394 г. н. э. они были запрещены императором Феодосием I.

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Make a plan (5–7 points) of the text. Retell the text using the plan.

FOCUS ON WRITING

Actually, there are two mottos of the Olympic Games. Make sure you remember both. Which of them appeals to you more? Why? Write a short composition to reveal your point of view.

UNIT 2

MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES

LEAD-IN

Answer the questions.

1. When and how often are the modern Olympics held?
2. When and where did the last Olympic Games take place?
3. When and where will the next Olympic Games take place?
4. Do you watch the Olympic Games on TV or on the Internet?
5. Do you root for your country during the competitions? Look at the picture and discuss the results of the last Olympic Games with your groupmates. Do you know our country's results?

Rank ↕	NOC ↕	Gold ↕	Silver ↕	Bronze ↕	Total ↕
1	 United States (USA)	46	37	38	121
2	 Great Britain (GBR)	27	23	17	67
3	 China (CHN)	26	18	26	70
4	 Russia (RUS)	19	17	19	55
5	 Germany (GER)	17	10	15	42
6	 Japan (JPN)	12	8	21	41
7	 France (FRA)	10	18	14	42
8	 South Korea (KOR)	9	3	9	21
9	 Italy (ITA)	8	12	8	28
10	 Australia (AUS)	8	11	10	29
11-86	Remaining NOCs	125	149	182	456
Total (86 NOCs)		307	306	359	972

FOCUS ON READING

I. Read the text.

Modern Olympic Games

The revival of the Olympic Games in 1896, unlike the original Games, has a clear, concise history. Pierre de Coubertin, a young French nobleman, felt that he could institute an educational program in France that approximated the ancient Greek notion of a balanced development of mind and body. The Greeks themselves had tried to revive the Olympics by holding local athletic games in Athens during the 1800s, but without lasting success. It was Baron de Coubertin's determination and organizational genius, however, that gave impetus to the modern Olympic movement. For this purpose, he founded the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1894. With delegates from Belgium, England, France, Greece, Italy, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and the United States in attendance, he advocated the revival of the Olympic Games. He found ready and unanimous support from the nine countries. De Coubertin had initially planned to hold the Olympic Games in France, but the representatives convinced him that Greece was the appropriate country to host the first modern Olympics. The council did agree that the Olympics would move every

four years to other great cities of the world. Two years later, in 1896 the modern summer Olympic Games were established in Athens.

The International Olympic Committee is the central policy-making body of the Olympic movement. All nations which take part in the Olympic Games are represented in this Committee. The Committee decides where the next Olympic Games will take place. They ask a city (not a country) to be the host – one city for the Winter Olympics and one for the summer Olympic Games. Nearly 150 countries are represented on the International Olympic Committee now. The headquarters of the International Olympic Committee are in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The Olympic motto is “Citius, Altius, Fortius”, which is Latin for “Swifter, Higher, Stronger”. The motto was proposed by Pierre de Coubertin and was introduced in 1924 at the Olympic Games in Paris.

A more informal but well known motto, also introduced by De Coubertin, is “The most important thing is not to win but to take part!”

The symbol of the Olympic Games is composed of five interlocking rings, colored blue, yellow, black, green, and red on a white field. This was originally designed in 1912 by Baron Pierre de Coubertin. These five rings represent the five continents of the world: America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.

Thirteen countries competed at the Athens Games in 1896. Nine sports were on the agenda: cycling, fencing, gymnastics, lawn tennis, shooting, swimming, track and field, weight lifting, and wrestling. The 14-man U.S. team dominated the track and field events, taking first place in 9 of the 12 events. The Games were a success, and a second Olympiad, to be held in France, was scheduled. Olympic Games were held in 1900 and 1904, and by 1908 the number of competitors more than quadrupled the number at Athens – from 311 to 2,082.

Beginning in 1924, a Winter Olympics was included – to be held at a separate cold-weather sports site in the same year as the Summer Games – the first held at Chamonix, France. In 1980 about 1,600 athletes from 38 nations competed at Lake Placid, N.Y., in a program that included Alpine and Nordic skiing, biathlon, ice hockey, figure skating and speed skating, bobsled, and luge.

But the Summer Games, with its wide array of events, are still the focal point of the modern Olympics. Among the standard events are basketball, boxing, canoeing and kayaking, cycling, equestrian arts, fencing, field hockey, gymnastics, modern pentathlon, rowing, shooting, soccer, swimming and diving, tennis, track and field, volleyball, water polo, weight lifting, wrestling (freestyle and Greco-Roman), and yachting. New sports are added to the roster at every Olympic Games; among the more prominent are baseball, martial arts, and most recently triathlon, which was first contested at the 2000 Games.

The Games are currently held every two years, with Summer and Winter Olympic Games alternating. The evolution of the Olympic Movement during the 20th century forced the IOC to adapt the Games to the world's changing social circumstances. Some of these adjustments included the creation of the Winter

Games for ice and snow sports, the Paralympic Games for athletes with physical disabilities, and the Youth Olympic Games for teenage athletes.

Much importance is attached to opening ceremony. At the opening of the Games the International Olympic Committee appears as host. The national anthem of the host country is played, and all the participants march past the Lodge of Honour. The Head of the host country declares the Games open, then the Olympic flag is raised and the Olympic hymn is sung. Then the Olympic flame is lit that will burn till the end of the Games. The Olympic torch has been carried from Olympia by torch bearers, one for each kilometre, about 340 in all.

The importance of the Olympics was well expressed by Coubertin: "The most important thing in the Games is not win, but take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle".

II. Answer the questions.

1. For how long have the Olympic Games been forgotten by people?
2. Whose efforts help to revive the Games?
3. When and where were the first Olympics of modern time held?
4. What are the main principles of the Olympic movement?
5. The first Olympiad of the modern time followed the pattern set by the ancient Olympic Games, didn't it?
6. What is the motto of the Games?
7. Who is considered to be the "author" of the Olympic motto?
8. What is the symbol of the Olympic Games?

FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

III. Give the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

- 1) возобновление игр;
- 2) эволюция олимпийского движения;
- 3) церемония открытия;
- 4) международный олимпийский комитет;
- 5) следовать образцу;
- 6) меняющиеся социальные условия (обстоятельства);
- 7) спортсмены-юниоры;
- 8) объявлять игры открытыми;
- 9) триумф.

IV. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Пьер де Кубертен внес большой вклад в возрождение и дальнейшее развитие Олимпийского движения.

2. Городом-хозяйном Летних Олимпийских игр–2016 был Рио-де-Жанейро.

3. Целая серия зимних видов спорта была также включена в программу Олимпийских игр.

4. Церемония открытия Летних и Зимних Олимпийских игр представляет собой яркое зрелище.

5. После того, как глава страны-хозяйки объявляет открытие Олимпийских Игр, на главной арене поднимают олимпийский флаг и зажигают олимпийский огонь.

6. Олимпийские игры проводят каждые два года: Летние и Зимние чередуются.

7. Штаб-квартира МОКа находится в Лозанне.

8. Жизнь – это борьба, но не всегда триумф.

9. Игры в Древней Греции были частью праздника, посвященного Зевсу.

10. Женщинам в Древней Греции запрещалось не только участвовать в Играх, но даже наблюдать в качестве зрителей.

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Read the facts about Olympic Games. Arrange them in chronological order.

Example:

Student A: 1936, Berlin. The 1938 Olympic Games were intentionally awarded to Germany so...

Student B: 1964, Tokyo. The first Asian country to host...

Student C: 1968, Mexico City. 1968 was a year of...

“No kind of demonstration or political, religious or racial propaganda is permitted in the Olympic areas”. So says chapter 5 of the Olympic charter. But the modern Olympic movement has had to contend with wars, boycotts, protests, walk-outs and even terrorist attack.

Ahead of today's expected cabinet decision on a London bid for the 2012 Games, Anne Mellbye looks back at the most political Olympic Games of the past 100 years.



1968, Mexico City

1968 was a year of universal unrest: Europe was rocked by student protests, the Vietnam war raged on, Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy were assassinated and the USSR invaded Czechoslovakia. Meanwhile at the Olympics, East Germany competed separately for the first time. Tommie Smith and John Carlos, who finished first and third in the 200 metres, gave the Black Power salute during the national anthem as a protest against racism in the US.



1972, Munich

The largest Games yet staged, the 1972 Olympics were supposed to represent peace. But the Munich Games are most often remembered for the terrorist attack that resulted in the death of 11 Israeli athletes. With five days of the Games to go, 8 Palestinian terrorists broke into the Olympic Village, killing two Israelis and taking nine others hostage. The Palestinians demanded the release of 200 prisoners from Israel. In an ensuing battle, all nine Israeli hostages were killed, as were five of the terrorists and one policeman. IOC president Avery Arundage took the decision to continue the Games after a 34-hour suspension.



1956, Melbourne

Three separate protests affected the Melbourne Games. China withdrew after the International Olympic Commission recognised Taiwan, and would not return to the Olympics before 1980. Egypt, Iraq and Lebanon sat out to protest at Israel's invasion of the Sinai Peninsula, while Spain, Switzerland and the Netherlands boycotted over the Soviet invasion of Hungary. The conflict between USSR and Hungary was brought on-stage when they faced each other for the water-polo semi-final. The game was terminated by the referee after a fierce exchange of kicks and punches. Hungary who was leading at the time, was credited with a victory.



1976, Montreal

Around 30 African nations staged a last-minute boycott after the IOC allowed New Zealand to compete. New Zealand's rugby team had recently played in the racially segregated South Africa, who had been banned from the Olympics since 1964. Taiwan withdrew when Communist China pressured the host country (and trading partner) to deny the Taiwanese the right to compete.



1992, Barcelona

The 1992 Barcelona Games marked the first Olympic Summer Games since the end of the Cold war. Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia fielded separate teams, while the rest of the former Soviet Union competed as the "Unified Team". Germany competed under one flag for the first time since 1964, while post-apartheid South Africa was invited ending a 32-year ban.



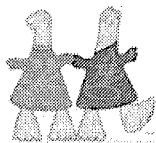
1984, Los Angeles

Following the western boycott of the 1980 Games, the USSR led a boycott of the US-staged event by 14 socialist nations. The absentees claimed the Los Angeles Olympic Committee was violating the spirit of the Olympics by using the Games to generate commercial profits.



1996, Atlanta

The Atlanta Games were the first to be held without any governmental support. This led to a commercialisation of the Games that disappointed many. In addition, a pipe bomb exploded in Atlanta's Centennial Olympic Park killing two people and injuring a further 110. Although the incident was referred to as a terrorist bomb, the motive or group responsible was never determined. Approximately 10,000 athletes participated in Atlanta, representing 197 countries (including Hong Kong and the Palestinian Authority).



2004, Athens

Next time round, the Olympic Games will return to its origins when Athens hosts the XXVIII Olympiad. Greece was the birthplace of the ancient Olympic Games more than 2,000 years ago, and Athens staged the first modern Olympic Games in 1896.

Athenà Phévos



1988, Seoul

For the first time since the Munich Games, there was no organised boycott of the Summer Olympics. Though North Korea stayed away from the Olympics, joined by Ethiopia, Nicaragua and Cuba. The Seoul Games went on with little interruption, and their success represented a major milestone on the journey from dictatorship to democracy for South-Korea.

2000, Sydney

The Sydney Games were the largest yet, with 10,651 athletes competing in 300 events. Despite its size, the event was well organised and renewed faith in the Olympic movement after the 1996 Atlanta bombing. The Australians chose Aboriginal athlete and national hero Cathy Freeman to light the Olympic torch.

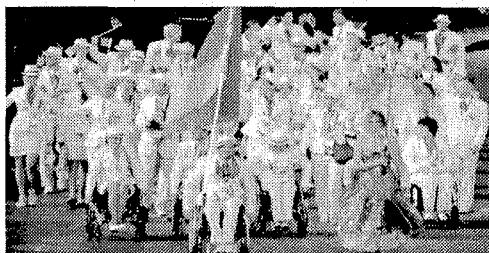
FOCUS ON WRITING

There is a saying “There can be no ex-Olympic champions”.

Write a short essay to express your point of view (agree/disagree with the saying, explain why).

UNIT 3 PARALYMPIC GAMES

LEAD-IN



Look at the pictures. What words and word-combinations occur to you when you're looking at them? Have you ever heard of the Paralympic Games?

FOCUS ON READING

I. Read the text and do the tasks that follow:

The Paralympic Games, also called the Paralympics, are an international athletic competition for people who have physical disabilities. Originally a combination of the words “paraplegic” and “Olympic”, the word “Paralympic” now is a combination of “parallel” and “Olympic” and refers to the fact that the games are held in the same years and at the same locations as the Olympic Games. Paralympic athletes are classified according to their physical disabilities, and they compete against athletes with similar disabilities.

History

In 1948 in Stoke Mandeville, England, Sir Ludwig Guttman organized a sports competition that involved veterans of World War II who had spinal cord injuries. In 1952, competitors from the Netherlands joined the games. In Rome in 1960, the games were modeled after the Olympic Games and named the Paralympic Games. That year, the competition included 400 athletes from 23 countries.

In Toronto in 1976, people from different disability groups were added for the first time to the Paralympic Summer Games. Also that year, the Paralympic Winter Games were held in Örnköldsvik, Sweden. By 2008, when the Summer Paralympics were held in Beijing, the games had grown to involve more than 4,200 athletes from 148 countries. The Summer and Winter Paralympics are each held every four years – always in even-numbered years – and alternate so that one is always held two years after the other.

Sport for athletes with an impairment has existed for more than 100 years, and the first sport clubs for the deaf were already in existence in 1888 in Berlin.

In 1944, at the request of the British Government, Dr. Ludwig Guttman opened a spinal injuries centre at the Stoke Mandeville Hospital in Great Britain, and in time, rehabilitation sport evolved to recreational sport and then to competitive sport.

On 29 July 1948, the day of the Opening Ceremony of the London 1948 Olympic Games, Dr. Guttman organized the first competition for wheelchair athletes which he named the Stoke Mandeville Games, a milestone in Paralympics history. They involved 16 injured servicemen and women who took part in archery. In 1952, Dutch ex-servicemen joined the Movement and the International Stoke Mandeville Games were founded.

These Games later became the Paralympic Games which first took place in Rome, Italy in 1960 featuring 400 athletes from 23 countries.

International Paralympic Committee

The International Paralympic Committee (IPC) is the global governing body of the Paralympic Movement. The IPC is responsible for organizing, supervising and coordinating the Paralympic Summer and Winter Games and it acts as the International Federation for nine sports, supervising and coordinating World Championships and other. The IPC's stated mission is to enable para-athletes to achieve excellence in sports and thereby "inspire and excite" other people around the world.

Enable – Creating conditions for athlete empowerment para-athletes – The primary focus, from initiation to elite level.

Achieve – Sporting excellence is the goal of a sport centered organization.

Inspire and excite – Touch the heart of all people for a more equitable society

Founded on 22 September 1989 as a non-profit organization, it is based in Bonn, Germany and aims to develop sports opportunities for all people with an impairment from the beginner to elite level.

It employs more than 70 people from 20 countries and is composed of a General Assembly (highest decision making body), a Governing Board (executive body), a Management Team and various Standing Committees and Councils.

Athletes who have intellectual disabilities that impair them in athletics did not compete in the Paralympics as of 2012. These athletes can compete in the Special Olympics, which are an event that is separate from the Paralympics. The Special Olympics Summer and Winter World Games also are held on an alternating basis, with each one occurring every four years, two years after the other, but they are held in odd-numbered years.

Events

The summer events of the Paralympic Games include competitions in sports such as archery, volleyball, swimming, table tennis and athletics, which some people refer to as track and field. The summer games also include competitions in judo, cycling, soccer, shooting and other sports. Wheelchair events include basketball, tennis and rugby. Among the winter events of the Paralympic Games are alpine skiing, nordic skiing, ice sledge hockey and wheelchair curling. An ice sledge essentially is a small sled on which the athlete sits, and it slides across the ice as the athlete uses his or her hands to push off the ice.



“Spirit in Motion” is the motto for the Paralympic movement. The symbol for the Paralympics contains three colours, red, blue, and green, which are the colours most widely represented in the flags of nations.

II. Insert the correct word.

1. The Paralympic Games are an international athletic competition for people who have _____.
2. The Paralympic Games are held in the same _____ and at the same _____ as the Olympic Games.
3. In 1948 in Stoke Mandeville, England, Sir Ludwig Guttmann organized a sports competition that involved veterans of World War II who had _____.
4. Sport for athletes with an _____ has existed for more than 100 years, and the first sport clubs for the _____ were already in existence in 1888 in Berlin.
5. Dr. Guttmann organized the first competition for _____ athletes which he named the Stoke Mandeville Games, a _____ in Paralympics history.
6. The IPC's stated mission is to _____ para-athletes to achieve excellence in sports and thereby “_____ and _____” other people around the world.
7. Athletes who have _____ disabilities that impair them in athletics did not compete in the Paralympics as of 2012. These athletes can compete in the _____.
8. _____ events include basketball, tennis and rugby.
9. An _____ essentially is a small sled on which the athlete sits, and it slides across the ice as the athlete uses his or her hands to push off the ice.
10. “_____ in _____” is the motto for the Paralympics movement.

III. Answer the questions:

1. What is the Paralympic Games?
2. What do Paralympians strive for?
3. What is the IPC?
4. What is the motto of the Paralympic movement?
5. When were the 1st Paralympic Games held?

FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

IV. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Международный паралимпийский комитет включает в себя 176 национальных олимпийских комитетов.
2. Символы Паралимпийских и Олимпийских игр содержат те цвета, которые наиболее широко представлены в флагах различных национальностей, либо же символизируют целые континенты.
3. Первая олимпиада современности проводилась в Афинах по образцу древнегреческой олимпиады.
4. Возрождение Олимпийских игр произошло в 1896 году.
5. Символ Олимпийских игр – пять переплетенных колец.
6. Первоначально в Паралимпийских играх участвовали только инвалиды-колясочники.
7. Древнегреческие игры были частью фестиваля, посвященного Зевсу.
8. Начало Паралимпийским играм положило собрание ветеранов Второй мировой войны.
9. Существует огромная разница в финансировании Олимпийских и Паралимпийских игр.
10. Девиз Паралимпийских игр – «Дух в движении».

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Express your attitude to the motto of the Paralympics. How do you understand it? Do you agree or disagree with it? Give your reasons.

FOCUS ON WRITING

Write a small essay on the topic: “The spirit is stronger than body”.

PROJECT

Visit <https://www.paralympic.org> website/. Choose the athlete who impresses you most and make a presentation about him/her. Use impressive and entertaining facts and photos.

UNIT 4

YOUTHS SPORTS

LEAD-IN

Read the reference. What information was completely new to you? What was known? What is your attitude to the point in italics?

Youth sport (British English) or youth athletics (American English) is any sports event where competitors are younger than adult age, whether children or adolescents. Youth sport includes school sport at primary and secondary level, as well as sport played outside the education system, whether informally or organized.

In sports studies and public policy contexts, an age limit of 18 (the age of majority) is usual in discussing "youth sport". Not all sports governing bodies define "youth" as "under-18": while the Youth Olympic Games and the FA Youth Cup are for under-18s, the LEN Junior Water Polo European Championship is for under-17s. Many youth sport programmes have multiple age levels, for example under-8, under-10, under-12, etc. It is not, however, only underage sport that may be considered as "youth" sport; for example, the existence of the World Rowing U23 Championships recognises that adults aged 18–22 have not yet reached peak condition.

! In figure skating, for example, athletes aged 15 can compete with adults at the Olympics, at World and Europe Championships.

Before 2000 there was even an exception for Junior World Medalists – they could compete with adults even at the age of 14!

FOCUS ON READING

I. Read the text in groups.

Find the information about:

Group A – Swimmers;

Group B – Figure skaters, speed-skaters;

Group C – Gymnasts;

Group D – Rowers.

10 of the Youngest Olympians in the History of the Games

Here's a look back at some of the youngest athletes in history to make it to the Olympic Games.

Gaurika Singh

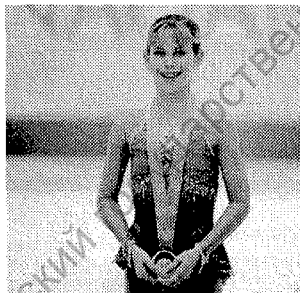


At just 13 years old, Gaurika Singh of Nepal is handling her Olympic debut with poise and maturity far beyond her years. The youngest athlete in this year's Summer Olympics in Rio, Singh walked onto the pool deck for her 100-meter backstroke race just moments after she accidentally ripped her swimsuit. She called her coach for advice, changed her suit, strode into the arena, and competed. While she didn't end up advancing, she made quite the Olympic splash.

"What an amazing experience," she said after her race. "I can't believe it's happening."

While Gaurika is the youngest person to compete in Rio this year, she is not the first 13-year-old to compete in the Olympic Games. In fact, she joins a small group of other very young athletes – some as young as 10 – who have made it into competitions that pit them against peers a decade or more older than them.

Tara Lipinski, 15



The famed U.S. skater was 15 when she scored her first gold medal in the Ladies' Single event in the 1998 Winter Olympics. Lipinski became the youngest person ever to hold the title of U.S., World, and Olympic Champion, and then turned professional at age 15, touring with Champions on Ice and Stars on Ice.

Dominique Moceanu, 14



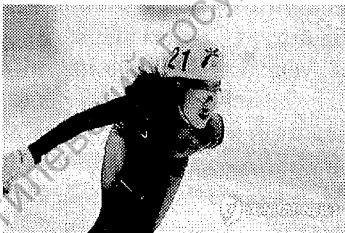
For gymnastics fans, there are few great sports stories like that of the 1996 U.S. women's gymnastics team known as The Magnificent Seven. Dominique Moceanu, at age 14, was the youngest member of the seven. Despite an injury that kept her out of individual competition and struggling through team competition, she helped the U.S. team nab the gold, becoming the youngest athlete to win the gold for women's gymnastics. She was also the youngest athlete ever featured on a Wheaties Box.

Marjorie Gestring, 13



Gestring was 13 years and 268 days old when she competed in the Olympics in Berlin, Germany, in 1936, and helped the U.S. women's diving team win a gold medal, according to Top End Sports. Gestring continued to compete nationally after the '36 Olympics, but further Olympic ambitions were thwarted when World War II led to the cancellation of the 1940 and 1944 Olympic games, according to the BBC.

Kim Yun-Mi, 13



In 1994, Kim Yun-Mi of South Korea made Olympic speed-skating history when she competed at the Lillehammer Games at the age of 13. She won the gold in the 3,000-meter relay and became the youngest Olympic champion at the Winter Games, according to Sports Reference.

Donna Elizabeth de Varona, 13



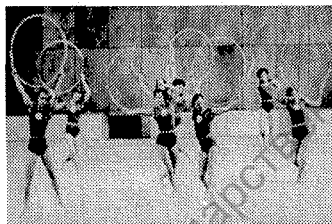
Donna Elizabeth was 13 years and 129 days old when she competed in the 4x100 meter freestyle relay at the 1960 Olympics on the qualifying team, getting the team into the eventual competition where they won the gold.

Inge Sörensen, 12



Inge was the youngest Olympic female medalist in history when she took home the bronze medal in the 200-meter breaststroke competition at the 1936 Olympics, according to the BBC. She then went on to win the gold in 1938.

The Italian Gymnastics Team in 1928, Ages 11 And 12



In the 1928 Olympics, Italy sent three young gymnasts to represent it in the Olympics: Luigina Giavotti, who was 11 years and 301 days old, Ines Vercesi, who was 12 years and 99 days old, and Carla Marangoni, who was 12 years and 269 days old.

Unknown Dutch rower boy



While Dimitrios Loundras holds the official title of youngest Olympic athlete, Olympic historians have long studied a photo of a Dutch rowing team in the 1900 Olympics in which a substitute coxswain was brought in at the last minute to replace the team's regular coxswain, Hermanus Brockmann. A young boy is seen with rowers Françoise Brandt and Roelof Klein, but his age is unknown.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What age is the most suitable for children to start doing sport?
2. Is it cruel to apprentice children to sports from an early age?
3. Should there be any restrictions for children involved in sports?
4. Can participation in such serious competition as the Olympic Games harm the child's psyche?
5. Would you like to be engaged in sports from an early childhood?

FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

III. Which word or phrase fits?

to hold, poise, relay, feature, represent, substitute, thwart, maturity, cancelation, breaststroke, change, make, gymnasts, debut, bring in, stride

1. At just 13 years old, Gaurika Singh of Nepal is handling her Olympic debut with _____ and _____ far beyond her years.
2. She called her coach for advice, _____ her suit, _____ into the arena, and competed.
3. Lipinski became the youngest person ever _____ the title of U.S., World, and Olympic Champion.
4. She was also the youngest athlete ever _____ on a Wheaties Box.
5. Gestring continued to compete nationally after the '36 Olympics, but further Olympic ambitions were _____ when World War II led to the _____ of the 1940 and 1944 Olympic games.
6. She won the gold in the 3,000-meter _____ and became the youngest Olympic champion at the Winter Games.
7. Inge was the youngest Olympic female medalist in history when she took home the bronze medal in the 200-meter _____ competition at the 1936 Olympics.
8. In the 1928 Olympics, Italy sent three young _____ to _____ it in the Olympics.
9. Dimitrios Loundras was one of the first athletes to compete in the Olympic Games when they _____ their modern _____ in 1896.
10. Olympic historians have long studied a photo of a Dutch rowing team in the 1900 Olympics in which a _____ coxswain was _____ at the last minute to replace the team's regular coxswain, Hermanus Brockmann.

IV. Explain the following words and word combinations in English:

- 1) underage sport;
- 2) to handle an Olympic debut;

- 3) to stride into the arena;
- 4) to make quite the Olympic splash;
- 5) to score a medal;
- 6) to keep somebody out of individual competition;
- 7) to struggle through team competition;
- 8) to nab the gold;
- 9) to be thwarted;
- 10) a breaststroke competition.

V. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Он прекрасно плавает.
2. Спортивные тренировки часто изнурительны.
3. На прошлых соревнованиях он финишировал третьим.
4. Многие атлеты испытывают психологическое давление до и во время соревнований.
5. Выступая на чемпионате, юная спортсменка боялась не оправдать ожидания родных, друзей и болельщиков.
6. Иногда чрезмерные физические нагрузки в юном возрасте способны заглушить дальнейшее желание тренироваться.
7. Олимпийские Игры – серьезное испытание как для юных, так и для опытных спортсменов.
8. Знаменитой фигуристке из США было 15 лет, когда она заработала свою первую золотую медаль в одиночном женском турнире на зимних Олимпийских играх 1998 года.
9. Димитриос Лаундрас был одним из первых спортсменов, участвовавших в Олимпийских играх, когда они дебютировали в 1896 году.
10. Несмотря на травму, которая удерживала ее от участия в индивидуальных соревнованиях, она помогла команде США завоевать победу, став самой юной спортсменкой, выигравшей золото в женской гимнастике.

FOCUS ON IDIOMS

There are many idioms in English in which sports terminology (different parts of speech!) is used. But such idioms can be used in different situations besides those connected with sports. Match the idioms with their explanations, use the idioms in the sentences of your own.

1. On the home stretch

a) This is used when talking about an event that is very surprising or unexpected.

2. Front runner

b) To make a mistake or to make a mess of something, often through carelessness.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 3. The ball is in your court | c) This is used to mean that it is someone's turn to take action or make the next move. |
| 4. Out of smb's league | d) This idiom is used when something is nearing completion. |
| 5. Drop the ball | e) Means the favorite or the person who is considered most likely to get or win something. |
| 6. Out of left field | f) We mean that the person is too good for a particular group or company. |
| 7. Par for the course | g) This is used to mean that someone failed at something. |
| 8. Two/Three strikes and you're out | h) It means that you are no longer willing to give anybody more chances. |
| 9. To strike out | i) It means to win easily. |
| 10. Blow the competition away | j) This is used to mean that something is normal or to be expected. |

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Try to find any information about the oldest and the youngest Olympians on the internet. Using this information try to role-play a meeting of both the oldest and the youngest sportsmen. What do you think they would like to tell each other?

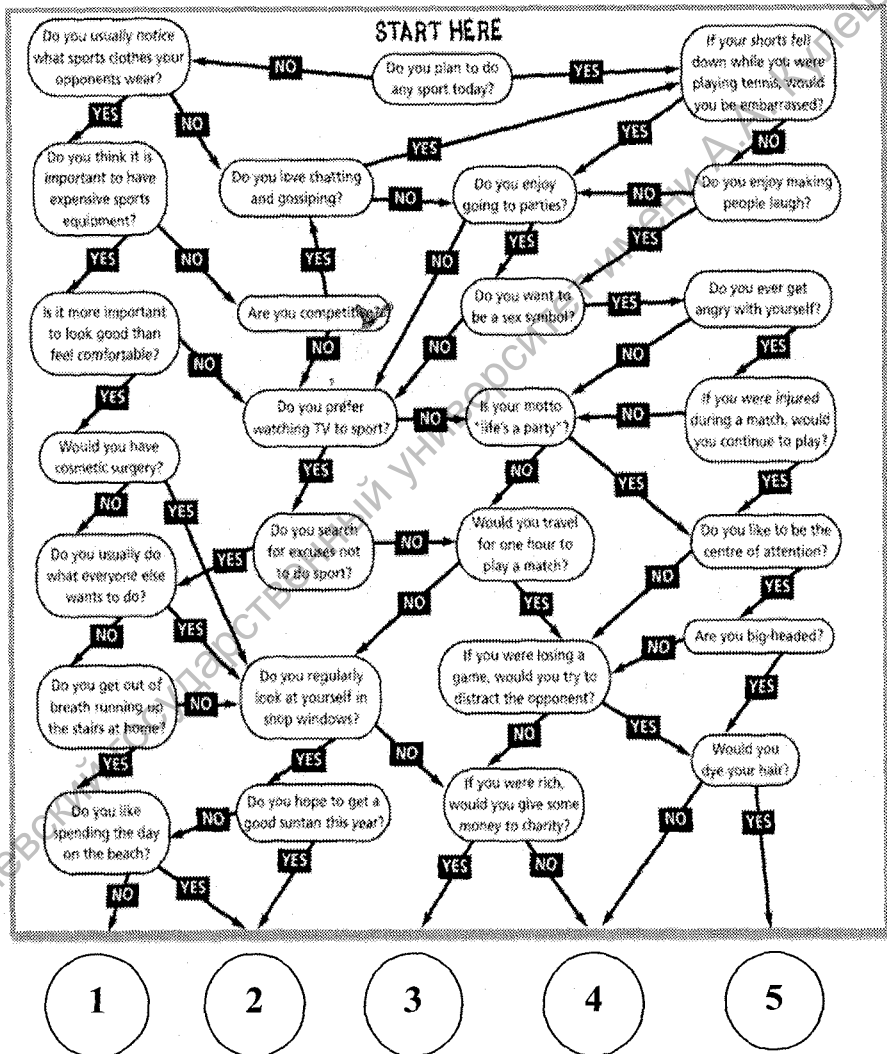
FOCUS ON WRITING

Write a letter to any young Olympian, ask him/her about his/her early childhood, his/her daily workouts, his/her hobbies, his/her way to success.

UNIT 5 OUTSTANDING ATHLETES

LEAD-IN

a) Who is Your Sports Double?



1 A COACH POTATO

This is someone who sits on the sofa all day watching TV. Your sports double is more of a spectator than a competitor.

2 GABRIELLE REECE

He is a top volleyball player and model. You like to have a sporty image, good tan and you are a fitness fanatic. Winning is important to you, but so is looking your best at all times.

3 MICHAEL OWEN

Top England footballer. You are hard-working and talented. You are confident and good at most sports. You are also generous and kind-hearted.

4 PRINCE NASEEM

World Champion boxer "Naz", has never lost a fight. He loves his wealth and fame and is a bit of a show-off. But his family is the most important thing.

5 DENNIS RODMAN

"Bad boy" Dennis is one of America's most entertaining basketball players, famous for dyeing his hair and showing off. You enjoy being the center of attention and you are not afraid of being a bit different. Some people might think you are selfish.

Do you agree with the results?

Have you ever heard of these sportsmen?

b) Divide into 3-4 groups. Take 5 minutes to make a list of world-famous athletes and the sports they succeeded in. It's important that you mention if they still perform or have already ended the career. The athletes representing a particular kind of sports shouldn't be mentioned more than once (i. e. there can't be 2 or 5 footballers, etc!). Then read your list out to your rivals (the other groups). State the winner – the group whose list was the longest.

FOCUS ON READING

I. Read the text and do the tasks that follow:

Forbes Highest Paid Athletes 2017

Sports are the most followed culture in the world after movies. It gets more media coverage than actual worldwide news. It doesn't matter whether it swimming or soccer, each and every sport is rewarding in many ways. It takes tremendous amount

of passion and hard work to make a good athlete out of a normal person. A good athlete must have certain qualities such as discipline, perseverance, passion and the will to move forward regardless of multiple defeats.

Athletes work really hard to endure in their sports without any additional medication. It is very difficult to maintain the consistency in a game / session. And this is why the job they do is quite difficult. And this is why they are paid amazingly well. Most of the athletes are millionaires, while others are still following the dream. Here are *Forbes Highest Paid Athletes*.



10. Kobe Bryant: He is the only player in this list who has equal monetary amount from endorsements and same amount from winnings. At number 10 of Forbes Highest Paid Athletes 2017, we have Kobe Bryant. Even though he is retired, Forbes has identified him as one of the top 10 highest paid athletes which also mean that he is one of the highest paid basketball players there is. In his playing career, Standing at 6 feet, 6 inches tall and weighing 205 pounds, Bryant primarily plays as a guard. He is often termed as one of the most dangerous scorers in the game.



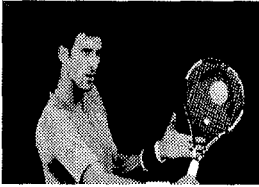
9. Jordan Spieth: At number 9 of Forbes Highest Paid Athletes 2017, we have Jordan Spieth. His golf skills have fetched him this amazing salary of 20 million dollars which add up with the endorsements too. The endorsement amount for these players is 32 million dollars. His pay is 52.8 million dollars.



8. Phil Mickelson: With a pay of almost 53 million dollars, pro golfer Phil Michelson is at number 8 of Forbes Highest Paid Athletes 2017. His winnings are mere 2.9 million dollars but his endorsements are pretty huge, adding up to 50 million dollars! Without an active fan base and popularity... it is not possible to have such a huge pay and so he does.



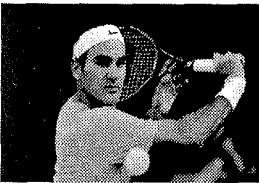
7. Cam Newton: His pay is more than 53 million dollars making him one of the Forbes Highest Paid Athletes 2017. His endorsements add up to 12 million dollars and have sufficient reasons to be so. An amazing NFL player like him deserves it. This American quarterback is really living up to it.



6. Novak Djokovic: He is immensely loved by his fans for the amazing skills he has. Novak is one of the best names in tennis and earns more than 56 million dollars as pay Along with an endorsement amount of whopping 34 million dollars. He wins 21.8 million dollars as salary according to the recent study by Forbes. His charming gameplay and efficiency is why he is at number 6 of Forbes Highest Paid Athletes 2017.



5. Kevin Durant: We all know this amazing player and his capability to win singlehandedly. His endorsements are 36 million dollars. His pay is more than 56 million dollars with winnings worth 20.2 million dollars. All these add up and lift him up to the number 5 of Forbes Highest Paid Athletes 2017. He is definitely one of the best there is.



4. Roger Federer: Being the best tennis player in the world fetches him a huge amount of money along with an equally healthy fan base. His endorsements are 60 million dollars. And his pay is 67 million dollars. With winnings worth 7.8 million dollars, he really is worthy of this position at number 4 on this list of Forbes Highest Paid Athletes 2017.



3. LeBron James: He is one of the most followed athletes this world has got. Apart from being a great athlete, he also has an amazing fan following and is incredibly rich because of his high salary and earnings. His pay is 77 million dollars which adds up with the endorsements. His endorsements add up to More than 54 million dollars. So, you see even if his winning are not that much, his endorsements and sponsors have lifted him to number 3 positions in this list of Forbes Highest Paid Athletes 2017.



2. Lionel Messi: Recently retired, Lionel Messi has been given the 2nd position on this list of Forbes Highest Paid Athletes 2017. His rivalry with Ronaldo is something that has created a worldwide rage. This competition between the number 1 and number 2 of highest paid athletes is the actual thing people look forward to. With a pay of 81.4 million dollars and endorsements worth 28 million dollar... he really

justifies this position. He has an amazing fandom that broke into nothingness when he announced his retirement this early. His winnings add up to more than 53 million dollars according to Forbes.



1. Cristiano Ronaldo: With increasing fan base, his popularity is skyrocketing. He is the number one football player in the whole world right now with a whooping paycheck of 88 million dollars. Cristiano has amazing football skills and a gorgeous body form that makes girl swoon over him in a minute. Being the most marketable athlete in the whole world, he is endorsed and sponsored

by thousands and thousands of clients every year. His endorsements alone fetch him 32 million dollars. He wins 56 million dollars as salary too. Not only him but his team of Real Madrid too is the number one richest football team in the whole world. This should not come as a shock because it is obvious. It must be fascinating to be on the top. Isn't it?

II. Fill in the gaps with the following words.

monetary, nothingness, gameplay, skyrocketing, endorsements, fetch, efficiency, base, quarterback, immensely, fetch, rivalry

1. He is the only player in this list who has equal _____ amount from _____ and same amount from winnings.
2. His golf skills have _____ him this amazing salary of 20 million dollars which add up with the endorsements too.
3. Without an active fan _____ and popularity... it is not possible to have such a huge pay and so he does.
4. An amazing NFL player like him deserves it. This American _____ is really living up to it.
5. He is _____ loved by his fans for the amazing skills he has.
6. His charming _____ and _____ is why he is at number 6 of Forbes Highest Paid Athletes 2017.
7. Being the best tennis player in the world _____ him a huge amount of money along with an equally healthy fan base.
8. His _____ with Ronaldo is something that has created a worldwide rage.
9. He has an amazing fandom that broke into _____ when he announced his retirement this early.
10. With increasing fan base, his popularity is _____.

III. Work in groups.

Put 5-7 questions of all types to the text, then ask the students from the other groups.

FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

IV. Match the words in the columns.

1) Boxing	a) rink
2) football	b) course
3) golf	c) court
4) ice	d) pitch
5) running	e) pool
6) ski	f) track
7) swimming	g) slope
8) tennis	h) ring

V. Translate the following sentences into English

1. Никто из голкиперов не повторил великолепного достижения известного футболиста.
2. Жажда победы была сильнее, чем боль от травмы.
3. Для спортсменов крайне важно оправдать ожидания не только страны, но и целой нации.
4. Несмотря на соблазнительные предложения, баскетболист оставался преданным единственной команде.
5. Он употреблял стимуляторы и был за это дисквалифицирован. Какое разочарование!
6. Инвалидная коляска не повод сдаваться. Паралимпийцы, как никто другой, знают об этом.
7. Команда готовилась к отборочным соревнованиям и много тренировалась.
8. От такого зрелища у всех волосы встали дыбом!
9. Во время матча вратарь столкнулся с полузащитником своей же команды.
10. Некоторое время игрок провел в резерве.

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Do you have your favourite sports stars? Are you impressed by their sporting abilities alone or are their clothes and appearance just as important? What qualities do you think make them successful sports stars? List them.

Divide into five teams of coach potatoes, volleyball players, footballers, boxers and basketball players. Each team has to decide why their lives are the best. You should list your reasons in the groups and choose a spokesperson to try to convince the rest of the class they have the best life. Include as many details as possible. Use the examples below:

- Coach potatoes
- Our lives are the best because:
- We're always warm and comfortable.
- We don't get injured.
- We can watch all the sports on TV.
- Basketball players
- Our lives are the best because:
- Our sport isn't dangerous.
- We're very fit.
- We can reach things off high shelves.

Who leads the best life? The students vote for the most convincing arguments.

FOCUS ON WRITING

Write an essay on the topic:

- a) "Is it easy to be devoted to the same team throughout a career?"
- b) "The athlete who inspires me".

PART IV
SPORT IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

UNIT 1
SPORT IN BELARUS

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

contribute
contribution
cross-country ski races
curriculum
diopter
donkey races
ethnic
furore
hostility
impact
infuse
life
realm
mass start

millennium
mononucleosis
overall
Overall World Cup
overwhelming
poll
pollster
pursuit
racial
respondent
shooting stage
survey
tobogganing
virtual

LEAD-IN

Answer the questions and discuss the answers with your group.

1. Do people in Belarus enjoy sports? Can you prove it? Give your examples.
2. Ponder on the following point: "Can a person love sports as a fan but at the same time be quite indifferent to doing it?" Give your reasons, set examples.

FOCUS ON READING

I. In three groups read the three texts (Group 1 – Text A, Group 2 – Text B, Group 3 – Text C).

II. Retell the texts "in chain" (Group 1 – Text A, Group 2 – Text B, Group 3 – Text C) so that the students from Group 1 could know the contents of Text B, the students from Group 2 could know the contents of Text C and vice versa.

Text A

Sport in Belarus

Belarus is by right called a sports nation. The state is committed to and shoulders the responsibility for the development of the sports sector. The state is engaged in drafting regulations associated with sport, development and funding of the sports sector, construction and maintenance of sports facilities, fitness centers, sports clubs, training of elite athletes, coaches and other specialists and ensuring their social security, information activities.

The country provides support to team sports. Clubs have received considerable administrative and financial support, and as a result, national senior and junior teams have become regular participants in the finals of top tournaments, European and world championships.

Successful performance at the most prestigious international competitions relies on many factors, most important of which, in our opinion, are scientific, medical and personnel support of this process.

Physical education and competitive sport have long been a priority for Belarus, as reflected in its world-class training facilities and international sporting achievements.

Sports Facilities in Belarus

The government policy is to make sports accessible to all in Belarus, and this means that the country has excellent sporting facilities in pre-schools, schools and higher education facilities.

There are 23,000 sports facilities in Belarus for general public that include:

144 stadiums	332 swimming pools
4,588 gymnasiums	52 athletics centres
35 ice rinks	

Professional sports in Belarus

Belarus has extensive training facilities for professional and amateur sportsmen.

These include:

- Belarusian State University of Physical Education
- 11 Olympic-standard colleges
- 165 Olympic-standard specialised schools

Over 250 youth sports schools

Belarus has already produced 280 world and European champions in a wide range of sporting disciplines.

Text B

Belarusian Olympic Movement

The country has an excellent record at the Olympic Games. 76 Belarusians have so far claimed Olympic champion titles.

Belarusians first took part in the Olympics in the 1952 Helsinki games, as part of a combined USSR team. The country has an excellent record at the Olympic games. The first independent Belarus Olympic team took part in the 1994 Winter Olympic Games in Lillehammer and won two silver medals.

In the Beijing 2008 games, Belarus won 19 medals, including 4 gold and 5 silver. The team was most successful in athletics, canoeing and weightlifting, and finished 16th in the medals table overall.

For the first time in its independent history, Belarus won a Winter Olympics gold medal in 2010. Alexei Grishin took the champion's title in the aerials at the Winter Olympics in Vancouver, Canada.

At the London 2012 Summer Olympics Belarusian athletes won a total of 12 medals including 2 golds and 5 silvers. Belarus ranked 26rd in the Olympic medal count. At the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi Belarusian athletes won six medals (5 gold and 1 bronze), providing a record of Belarus in the history of sovereign – 8th place in the medals table overall.

The 31st Summer Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro Team Belarus was represented in 75 disciplines and occupied 40th place in the overall standings. Belarus' haul in Rio 2016 comprises 9 medals.

Belarus and the Paralympics

Belarus also fields a strong Paralympics team. At the 2008 Beijing Paralympics Belarus won a total of 13 medals including 5 golds.

At the 10th Winter Paralympics in Canada in 2010 Belarusian athletes took 9 medals (2 golds, 7 bronzes) landing 9th in the overall medal standings, repeating their success in Turin in 2006 (1 gold, 6 silvers and 2 bronzes).

With ten medals (five golds, two silvers and three bronzes) Belarus finished 25th in the medal table of the 14th Summer Paralympics. Out of 10 medals six were brought to Belarus by swimmer Igor Boki in S13 and SM13 classifications.

At the Winter Paralympic Games 2014 in Sochi Belarusian team with 3 bronze medals placed 18th in the overall medal table. Belarus' Vasily Shapteboi and Jadwiga Skorobogataya won bronze medals in biathlon and cross-country skiing.

Text C

Popular Sports

Special attention is paid to the development of sport in Belarus. The state supports dozens of sports, first of all, the ones which enter the program of the Olympic Games. The most popular are football, hockey, biathlon and tennis.

Hockey

Hockey is loved in Belarus most of all. The open championship of the country includes two leagues: the Extraleague (division I) and the Major League (division II). 11 teams (10 from Belarus and 1 from Latvia) play in the Extraleague, the competition between which determines the champion of the country.

Not only professional, but also amateur hockey is developing in Belarus.

Football

Football is very popular in Belarus, just like in the rest of the world. The program of development of mass football has been passed in Belarus. Football fields are being constructed far and wide.

The football championship of Belarus includes three leagues. 11 teams participate in the major league, where the champion of the country is determined in the three-round tournament.

The most famous football player of Belarus is Alexander Gleb who played for Germany's "Stuttgart", England's "Arsenal" and Spain's "Barcelona".

Biathlon



Belarusian athletes are traditionally strong in biathlon. A lot of biathletes of our country achieved high results in these competitions: Oleg Ryzhenkov, Alexei Aidarov, Svetlana Paramygina, Alexander Popov, Vadim Sashurin have achieved success at the World Cup stages many times. In recent years the attention of the fans has

been focused on Darya Domracheva, one of the strongest biathletes of the world.

Darya Domracheva is a three-time winner and a bronze medalist of the Olympic Games, two-time world champion, winner of several World Cups, Honored Master of Sport and the Hero of Belarus. Biathlon Award named Darya Domracheva the best female athlete of 2010.

Tennis

Despite the fact that Belarusian tennis doesn't have such abundant traditions as England and Spain, the sports fans attentively follow the WTA and ATP tournaments. Belarusian athletes enter the elite of world tennis. Among women it

is Victoria Azarenka, the No. 1 in the WTA rating, among men – Maxim Mirny, the longstanding leader of the world doubles rating.



Victoria Azarenka is the champion of the Australian Open of 2012 among singles. She has won 14 victories in the WTA series tournaments. She was awarded with the Order of the III degree for her victory in the Australian Open.



Maxim Mirny won 45 titles in the doubles ATP series tournaments, including 6 victories in the Grand Slam tournaments: 4 victories in Roland Garros and 2 victories in the US Open. Moreover, he has 3 victories in mixed Grand Slam tournaments: 2 paired up with Serena Williams and 1 with Victoria Azarenka.

At the Olympic Games in London the two first rackets of the world – Victoria Azarenka and Maxim Mirny – paired up and successfully played in the mixed Olympic tournament and became champions.

III. a) Enumerate the sports and names of famous Belarusian athletes mentioned in the texts. Whose names were unknown to you?

b) Play “Snowball”. Use the names of the outstanding Belarusian athletes and the sports they succeeded in. Use the model:

Student A: Daria Domracheva is a biathlete;

Student B: Daria Domracheva is a biathlete, Alexander Gleb is a football player.

IV. Say whether the statements are true or false.

1. The country doesn't provide support to team sports.
2. Belarus has already produced 280 world and European champions in a wide range of sporting disciplines.

3. The country has an excellent record at the Olympic Games. 176 Belarusians have so far claimed Olympic champion titles.

4. The first independent Belarus Olympic team took part in the 1994 Winter Olympic Games in Lillehammer and won two gold medals.

5. At the 2008 Beijing Paralympics Belarus didn't win medals.

6. Belarus' favorite team is The National Hockey Team.

7. The football championship of Belarus includes four leagues.

8. A lot of sportsmen of our country achieved high results in Biathlon.

9. Darya Domracheva is a six-time winner and a bronze medalist of the Olympic Games, three-time world champion, winner of several World Cups.

10. At the Olympic Games in London the two first rackets of the world – Victoria Azarenka and Maxim Mirny – paired up and played in the mixed Olympic tournament but not really successful.

V. Fill in the gaps.

1. She was awarded _____ the Order of the III degree for her _____ in the Australian Open.

2. Despite the fact that Belarusian tennis doesn't have such _____ traditions as England and Spain, the sports' fans attentively follow the WTA and ATP _____.

3. In recent years the attention of the fans has been _____ Darya Domracheva, one of the strongest _____ of the world.

4. At the Olympic Games the team wasn't able to _____ the group tournament.

5. The team _____ home games at "Minsk-Arena" – one of the largest hockey arenas in Europe.

6. The team was most successful in _____, _____ and _____, and finished 16th in the medals table overall.

7. Belarus has _____ training _____ for professional and amateur sportsmen.

8. Successful _____ at the most prestigious international competitions relies _____ many factors, most important of which, in our opinion, are scientific, medical and personnel _____ of this process.

9. Physical education and _____ sport have long been a _____ for Belarus, as reflected _____ its world-class training facilities and international sporting achievements.

10. The state is engaged in _____ regulations associated with sport, development and funding of the sports sector, construction and _____ of sports facilities, fitness centers, sports clubs, training of _____ athletes, coaches and other specialists and _____ their social security, information activities.

VI. Answer the questions.

1. Is Belarus equipped well enough for doing sports professionally? Prove your point of view.

2. What are the biggest sporting events in your country? In the world?
3. What impressed you more in Olympic Games and Paralympics?
4. Do you support your country in any international competitions?
5. What kind of sport do you fancy watching?
6. What proves the popularity of sports in our country?
7. What proves that Belarusian athletes take an active part in international sports movement?

FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

VII. Give the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

- 1) гонка с массовым стартом;
- 2) гонка преследования;
- 3) индивидуальная гонка;
- 4) пропускать сезон;
- 5) общий зачет Кубка мира.

VIII. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Миллионы людей занимаются тем или иным видом спорта.
2. Возможно, он установил мировой рекорд.
3. Ты могла бы принять участие в этом соревновании.
4. Физкультура включена в программу всех учебных заведений.
5. Наши спортсмены успешно выступают на самом высоком уровне.
6. Дарья Домрачева – трехкратная олимпийская чемпионка по биатлону.
7. Я забил гол во вчерашнем матче, и наша команда выиграла на 3 очка.
8. На юношеском уровне этот спортсмен многого достиг.
9. Белорусская биатлонистка выиграла общий зачет Кубка мира в сезоне 2014–2015.
10. Для любителей спорта в нашей стране предоставлены все возможности.

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Ponder on the following:

1. What makes an outstanding athlete: family background, inborn qualities, hard work, etc?
2. Do you believe that real sport stars are born and if necessary qualities are not given by nature it is very hard to be a success? Give your reasons.

FOCUS ON LISTENING

Watch a short video “How to play Harry Potter Hogwarts Battle in 11 minutes” on YouTube and try to remember as many details about the rules of this board-game as you can; put them down.

FOCUS ON WRITING

Write a small composition on the topic “My favourite sport”.

PROJECT

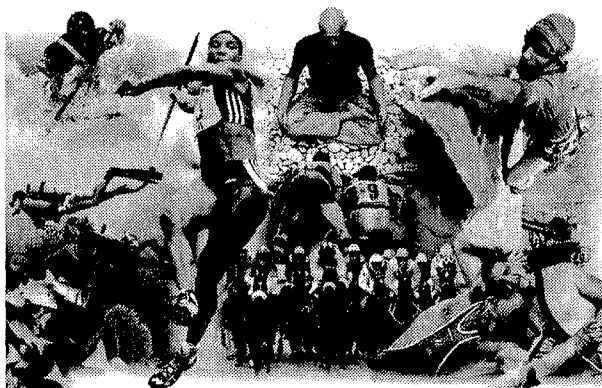
Either in groups or individually, invent your own game, either board or played on a sports-ground and present it (the number of players, the equipment, the score system, etc).

UNIT 2 SPORT IN THE USA

LEAD-IN

a) Think of ten sports where you have to compete against an opponent, and ten sporting activities you can do as an individual.

Competitive	Individual
squash	yoga
wrestling	aerobics
netball	skateboarding
...	...



b) Answer the questions and discuss the answers with your group.

1. Do you think that Americans fancy sports? Can you prove it? Give your examples.
2. Do you think the most popular sports in Belarus and the USA are the same?

FOCUS ON READING

I. Read the text and do the tasks that follow.

Americans' Appreciation of Sports

A new poll conducted by U.S. News and Bozell Worldwide on Americans' attitudes toward sports and the Olympics shows that we overwhelmingly appreciate sports in our culture. The survey shows that Americans think spectator sports have a positive impact on society, that competitive sports help children learn valuable life lessons and that those virtues translate into other advantages in many areas of adults' lives. "Across the board, Americans find benefits from sports and exercise", argues pollster Marcela Berland of KBC Research, the polling arm of Bozell Worldwide. "But their judgement about the virtues of sports extends well beyond fitness and fun".

Americans are sharply divided about the purpose and role of the Olympic Games in the U.S. News/Bozell survey: fifty-one percent say the Olympic: should be open to all athletes (amateurs and pros), while 46 percent say only amateurs should be allowed to participate. In the cold war era, global political hostilities shaped the public's appreciation for the games. Today Americans are almost evenly divided about the meaning of the competition: 49 percent think the competition is among individuals; 4 percent view it as competition among nations. Because many feel that nationalism still infuses the games, about two thirds of the respondents think American Olympians should get direct government aid, something that's not available to-them now.

As the millennium approaches, however, there's growing evidence of a flip side: that sports have an ever great influence on American society. The U.S. News/Bozell poll, for example, reveals that Americans strongly believe the lessons of sports contribute positively to other life realms. An amazing 91 percent think sports participation helps people get along with those from different racial or ethnic groups; 84 percent think sports involvement helps people in the business world; 77 percent think sports help people be better parents, and 67 percent think sports help people get along better with people of the opposite sex.

Nowhere is this influence more felt in the United States than through women's and girls' increasing participation and interest in sports. 'Among the nearly 11,000 athletes at Atlanta, just under 4,000 of them will be female, a record total. And it is a virtual certainty that the nation's female Olympians will do better overall in their

competitions than will U.S. men. Women are now besting world records held by men 10 and 15 years ago, and an astonishing 66 percent of Americans believe the day is coming when top female athletes will beat top males at the highest competitive levels.

The same growth of female sports participation has occurred in colleges and high schools. In 1971–72, about 30,000 women participated in college sports. By 1994–95, that number had soared to more than 110,000.

Some Americans already prefer a women's game. Legendary UCLA men's basketball coach John Wooden admires the advances of women's basketball in the past 20 years. "I feel that the best pure basketball is now being played, below the rim, with finesse and beauty, by the very best women's teams," says Wooden, now retired. The men's game "has become too individualistic and focused on showmanship".

More and more girls are beginning their athletic careers at the same age as boys – and with the same intensity. One main reason is grass-roots encouragement, starting with the family.

(From "US News")

II. Say whether the statements are true or false.

1. Most Americans appreciate the impact of sports as highly positive.
2. Americans think that the main virtues of sports are not just fitness and fun.
3. Women's and girls' participation in sports in the USA is supported by most Americans.
4. Americans don't think that sport is part of their culture.
5. American Olympians get direct government aid.
6. Sports participation helps Americans get along with all kinds of people in many life realms.
7. Only 26 percent of Americans believe the day is coming when top female athletes will beat top males at the highest competitive levels.

III. Work in groups.

Put all types of questions to the text, then ask the students from your group.

FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

IV. Give words for the following definitions:

1. Someone who watches something, especially a sporting event.
2. The small object that you hit over the net in a game of badminton.
3. The player in a sports team whose job is to guard the goal.
4. The small rubber disc that is used instead of a ball in ice hockey.
5. Someone who trains a person or team of people in a particular sport.
6. The incorrect playing.

7. Running at a slow regular pace usually over a long distance as part of an exercise routine.

8. A long, thin wooden stick used to hit the ball in games such as snooker, billiards, and pool.

9. To stop someone from taking part in a competition because they have done something wrong.

10. The leader of the team.

V. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Согласно опросу, более 70% покупателей высоко оценивают качество нового бренда.

2. Вратарь команды внес огромный вклад в итоговую победу своего клуба.

3. Женщины сегодня улучшают рекорды, поставленные мужчинами 10-20 лет назад.

4. Большинство атлетов с особой интенсивностью тренируются перед Олимпийскими играми.

5. Мнение американцев о роли спорта в жизни общества выходит далеко за пределы идей здоровья, фитнеса или профессиональных соревнований.

6. Многие девочки с юного возраста начинают тренироваться так же интенсивно, как и мальчики.

7. 77% респондентов также полагают, что занятия спортом способствуют более успешному общению с противоположным полом.

8. Но у этого явления существует и обратная сторона.

9. Многие женские команды в США играют в действительно уточненный баскетбол.

10. Мнение аудитории по этой проблеме разделилось поровну.

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Express your attitude to the text's idea that sport helps people to get on in practically all life realms. Give your reasons.

FOCUS ON LISTENING

Listen to the story "Baseball – America's National Sport" and do the following exercises.

I. Are the following statements true or false?

1. The millions of people who participate in sports are usually passionate about their points.

2. The birthplace of ice hockey is the United States.

3. American football is regarded by many to be America's national sport.
4. Minor league or small-town baseball is within reach of nearly everyone.
5. Sports are big show in America – the major television networks have contracts with professional sports leagues for the rights to broadcast their games.
6. The first fully professional baseball club, the Cincinnati Red Stockings, was formed in 1869.
7. Baseball has never been a barometer of the fabled American “melting pot”.
8. Native Americans came on strong starting in the late 1940s after the barriers had been lifted and continue to form a significant contingent.
9. Scientists consider the physics of the curve ball, while artists and poets are inspired by its rituals.
10. Hitting is believed to be the single most difficult task in the world of sport as it's full of risk and uncertainty.

II. Complete the following sentences.

1. Never be willing to be the second _____.
2. Baseball has been ingrained in American _____ as long as America has been a _____.
3. Baseball is an _____ sport, one that many people can both play and watch.
4. Baseball is an _____ game played on a grassy field, a game of mind as well as body – a fitting model for the American national _____.
5. The _____ brings together total strangers – across the social _____ of age and race, language and social status.
6. A baseball game is _____ in microcosm.
7. In the 21st century _____ have been appearing in increasing numbers.
8. To those who play it, baseball is a _____. To its most ardent fans, it is a _____.
9. Ritual activities are supposed to diminish the player's _____ and bring good _____.
10. Baseball is a _____ & _____ sport played between two teams of _____ players each.
11. The goal of baseball is to score _____ by hitting the ball with the _____ so as to be able to run around the _____ touching a series of _____ markers called _____.

III. Choose the ritual activities mentioned in the text:

- 1) sleeping with a bat;
- 2) chewing gum;
- 3) laughing more often;

- 4) putting on the same red socks;
- 5) borrowing smth. from your friends;
- 6) strange ways of getting dressed;
- 7) praying before the game;
- 8) eating only one kind of food before the game;
- 9) talking to one's baseballs;
- 10) buying lucky socks.

FOCUS ON WRITING

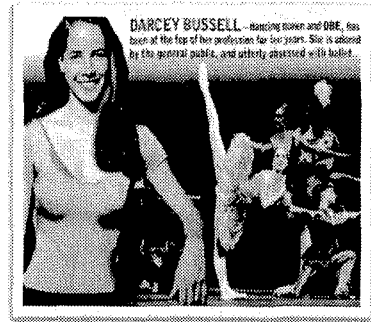
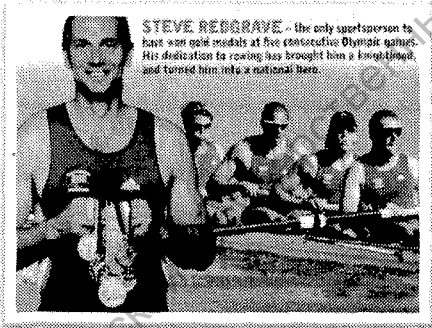
Imagine that you have come to the USA and have an opportunity to attend a sport competition. Will you take a chance? If yes, what type of event would it be and why? If no, give your reasons.

FOCUS ON LISTENING

Work in two groups.

Group A: Listen to Mick and Jez talking about Steve Redgrave, the Olympic rower.

Group B: Listen to Adelhaide and Kate talking about Darcey Bussell, the ballerina.



Answer the questions.

1. Why are the speakers interested in Steve/Darcey?
2. What have been the best moments of Darcey's/Steve's career?
3. What health problems has he/she had?
4. What is her/his training programme?
5. What does his/her diet consist of?
6. How does she feel during a performance? How does he feel during a race?
7. What sacrifices has he/she had to make?

8. Who are the significant people in her/his life?
9. What are his/her ambitions for the future?
10. What kind of relationship do the two speakers have? What do you learn about them?

UNIT 3 SPORT IN BRITAIN



LEAD-IN

Name at least 3 kinds of sports that are most popular in Great Britain. Where did you learn the information? Through reading? By your own experience (visiting GB)? Through TV (watching sport channels)? Then read the text that follows to check whether you were right.

FOCUS ON READING

I. Read the text and do the tasks that follow:

Sports in Britain

The British are a sports-loving nation. Sports in England take many forms: organized sports, which attract huge crowds, athletic games played for recreation and others.

Cricket, soccer, rugby, tennis, squash, table tennis, badminton, canoeing and snooker were all invented in Britain.

One of the most British games is cricket. It is often played in schools, colleges, universities, and by club teams all over the country. Summer isn't summer without cricket. To many Englishmen cricket is both a game and the way of life.

But as almost everywhere else in the world, the game, which attracts the greatest attention, is football, or soccer. There are plenty of professional and amateur soccer clubs all over Britain.

International football matches and the Cup Finals used take place at Wembley Stadium. It was totally reconstructed in 2007 and now is also known as "The New Wembley". Rugby football is also very popular, but it is played mainly by amateurs. Next to football, the chief spectator sport in British life is horseracing. A lot of people are interested in the races and risk money on the horse, which they think, will win. Derby is perhaps the most famous race-course competition in the whole world.

Britain is also famous for motorcar racing, dog-racing, boat racing, and even races for donkeys. The famous boat racing between the teams of Oxford and Cambridge attracts large crowds of people.

A great number of Englishmen play tennis. The first rules for tennis were drawn up by the All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club when it first held the tournament in the London suburb of Wimbledon in 1877. Now Tennis tournaments at Wimbledon are known all over the world.

The British also like to play golf. It was probably invented in Holland but has been played in Scotland for at least 400 years.

Baseball, hockey, and grass-hockey enjoy great popularity too. Various kinds of athletics, such as running, jumping, swimming, boxing are also popular.

You can sometimes hear that there are no winter sports in England. Of course, in England it's not always cold enough to ski, skate, or toboggan, but winter is a good season for hunting and fishing.

II. Play a "Memory Game" ("Snowball").

Enumerate all the games and sports that are mentioned in the text:

Student A: Rugby.

Student B: Rugby, table tennis.

Student C: Rugby, table tennis, lawn tennis...

III. Answer the questions:

1. What are the two major forms which sports in Britain take?
2. Badminton was invented in Britain, wasn't it?
3. When was Wembley Stadium reconstructed?
4. What is the chief, next to football, spectator sport in Britain?
5. What is Wimbledon famous for?

6. Are there good weather conditions for developing winter sports in Great Britain?

FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

IV. Give the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

- 1) нация любителей спорта;
- 2) образ жизни;
- 3) привлекать огромное внимание;
- 4) большой теннис и настольный теннис;
- 5) катание на санках;
- 6) теннисные турниры;
- 7) лыжный кросс;
- 8) общий чемпионат мира;
- 9) поле для гольфа;
- 10) стрельба.

V. Underline the most suitable word.

1. Sue came first in the 5000 metre *competition/game/race*.
2. Jack and Eddie arranged to meet outside the football *ground/field/pitch*.
3. Brenda goes jogging every morning to keep *exercised/fit/trained*.
4. Our team *beat/defeated/won* the match by two goals to nil.
5. The local stadium isn't large enough for so many *audience/viewers/spectators*.
6. I'm afraid I don't find basketball very *interested/interesting*.
7. The final result was a/an *draw/equal/score*.
8. Norman won first *medal/prize/reward* in the cookery competition.
9. All *competitors/rivals/supporters for the race* should make their way to the track.
10. Collecting matchboxes is Rebecca's favourite *leisure/occupation/pas-time*.

VI. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Многие взрослые и дети обожают кататься на лыжах, коньках и санках.
2. Свои поклонники есть также и у такого интересного и необычного вида спорта, как гонки на осликах.
3. Конный спорт популярен в Британии наравне с футболом.
4. Уимблдонский теннисный турнир проводится в предместье каждый год.
5. Для некоторых крикет не просто игра, а образ жизни.
6. Британцы – нация любителей спорта.
7. В регби в Британии играют в основном любители.

8. Лодочные соревнования между командами Оксфорда и Кембриджа очень популярны.

9. Стадион был полностью реконструирован 10 лет назад.

10. В Великобритании много любительских и профессиональных футбольных команд.

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Work in pairs. Imagine that you are in Britain. You want to visit a sports event. What game or competition would it be? Or maybe you'd like to take a few lessons of a sport popular in GB. What sport would it be? Why?

Role-play a dialogue.

FOCUS ON WRITING

Write a letter to your English friend who is a great sport (invent what kind of sport) lover to find out more about his/her favourite sport. It's necessary that you use different types of questions as well.

Могилевский государственный университет имени А.А. Сулешова

PART V

PROBLEMS OF MODERN SPORT

UNIT 1

DOPING

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

artificial enhancement
barbaric
bragging rights
degenerative
deliberate
doping
dopes
drug-free
drug-test
economic recession
foul
half-time

harshly
head- to-head hit
integrity
quarterback
rash generalizations
stimulant
substance
to ban
to condemn
to deprive
to threaten
tough

LEAD-IN

Fact file

World Anti-Doping Agency – WADA

Independent organization aimed at coordination of the fight against doping in sport; was founded in the support of International Olympic Committee. Slogan: “PLAY TRUE!”

Read the small text. Can it be considered an informal (extended) motto of the World Anti-Doping Agency – WADA? Explain your point of view.

Doping in sport remains a serious and difficult issue, putting an athlete's health at risk, threatening the integrity of clean athletes and the reputation of sport.

Substances and methods are banned for a reason. Doping, the use of artificial enhancements and methods to gain an advantage over others in competition, is cheating and is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport. Furthermore, doping damages competition for clean athletes who play by the rules.

Doping affects all levels of athlete. It could also affect future generations who may be influenced by what top athletes do. To protect the integrity of sport, the health of athletes, and young aspiring sports people worldwide, we need a concerted and comprehensive approach to the fight against doping.

It is integral to the nature of sport itself that spectators and participants of all sports are confident that the competition is clean.

FOCUS ON READING

I. Read the text and do the tasks that follow.

The Problem of Sports Doping

Sports doping is becoming a bigger and bigger problem. Although there are many different drug tests, each year even more different kinds of drugs are available. In addition, more athletes are taking drugs to help their performance. And it's not just professional athletes. Even some teenagers take drugs to help their high school team win "the big game." Athletes use drugs in a number of different ways. Some take drugs to make themselves stronger and faster. They also use drugs to mask pain, help them relax, or increase their confidence. But they all take drugs for the same reason—to win. For some, winning is more than just a gold medal. A star athlete can earn a lot of money. For others, winning just means bragging rights—they can talk big for a while. So, although athletes know that working hard is the way to win, they also know that drugs can give them a special advantage. Some of them also believe that not taking drugs is a disadvantage. Most of the drugs in the chart are banned in Olympic competitions; they are not allowed at all. However, some, such as cortisone, are only restricted in Olympic competition because they are sometimes necessary.

Using banned drugs can have many bad consequences. If an athlete is caught, he or she will not be allowed to compete. However, even if an athlete is not caught, these drugs are dangerous. For example, if athletes use drugs that mask pain, they may seriously injure themselves. Other banned drugs have even more serious conse-

quences. Some drugs can cause heart attacks, strokes, and even cancer. Furthermore, injections that are not given by a doctor are always risky. Unclean conditions can lead to serious diseases such as HIV-AIDS and hepatitis. Unfortunately, more and more competitors are willing to take all of these risks in order to win.

Olympian Drug Problems (Black List):

Many Olympians failed drug tests at the 2004 games in Athens. The following list shows that sports doping is definitely a global problem. The List is long; however, remember that more than 10,000 Olympic athletes competed in the 2004 Olympic Games.

Athletes Caught Taking Illegal Drugs:

Greek weight lifter Leonidas Sampanis won a bronze medal. Later he failed a drug test and was the first athlete in Athens to lose his medal.

Russian shot-putter Irina Korzhanenko won a gold medal. Then she tested positive for steroids and had to give back the medal.

A women's rowing team from the Ukraine won a bronze medal and lost it after Olena Olefirenko tested positive for a banned stimulant.

Weight lifter Zoltan Kovacs of Hungary finished last. But he was asked to leave The Games because he refused to take a drug test. He was the tenth weight lifter punished for doping.

Greek runners Kostas Kenteris and Katerina Thanou said that they missed a drug test because they were in a motorcycle accident. When the International Olympic Committee started investigating, they dropped out of the Olympics.

Aleksey Lesnichyi, a high jumper from Belarus, left The Games after he tested positive for steroids.

Colombian cyclist Maria Luisa Calle Williams lost her bronze medal after testing positive for a stimulant.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) did not allow Kenyan boxer David Munyasia to compete in the Olympics because he tested positive for a banned stimulant before The Games began.

Puerto Rican wrestler Mabel Fonseca lost her fifth-place finish after testing positive for a banned steroid.

The International Weightlifting Federation did not allow Wafa Ammouri of Morocco, Zoltan Kecskes of Hungary, Viktor Chislean of Moldova, Pratima Kumari Na of India, and Sule Sahbaz of Turkey to compete in the Olympics because they failed drug tests.

Female weight lifters also had problems. Myanmar's Nan Aye Khine and India's Sanamacha Chanu both got fourth place in two different weight classes. However, they later tested positive for banned drugs. They had to leave the competition.

Four days before the start of The Games, two Greek baseball players, a Swiss cyclist, a Spanish canoe team member, and an Irish distance runner were banned because of doping.

American runner Toni Edwards was not allowed to compete because she tested positive for a stimulant at an April race prior to the Olympics.

Below is a chart of the most common drugs that athletes use.

Goal: Improve Athletic Performance;

Relaxes athlete: beta-blockers, alcohol;

Stimulates athlete: cocaine, amphetamines, caffeine;

Reduces weight: diuretics.

But! There are cases when athletes are accused mistakenly (sometimes intentionally “mistakenly”, to prevent from performing at the competitions). I.e. the famous Belarusian rowers Alexander and Andrei Bogdanovich were “mistakenly” disqualified just before the Olympics-2016. Later on they were justified, but too late... They missed the chance to perform at the Olympics. The elder brother, Alexander, even decided to end a career.

II. Answer the questions.

1. Can you name any athletes that were caught doping?
2. What are the main reasons for taking drugs by athletes?
3. Some drugs are only restricted in Olympic competition because they are sometimes necessary, aren't they?
4. What kinds of effect do drugs produce?
5. What other bad consequences besides disqualification may using banned drugs have?

FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

III. Give the English equivalents for the following words and phrases:

- 1) допинг (2 variants);
- 2) запрещенные препараты;
- 3) соревноваться на Олимпиаде;
- 4) МОК;
- 5) ВАДА;
- 6) не пройти допинг-тест;
- 7) греческий тяжелоатлет;
- 8) заглушить боль;
- 9) сердечный приступ;
- 10) особое преимущество;
- 11) повысить уверенность в себе.

IV. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Sport

Someone once said that there are three kinds of people who are (1) ... in sport: people who (2) ... part, people who watch, and people who watch (3) ... television. It's very easy to make fun of stay-at-home sports (4) ..., but on the other hand, television does enable us to enjoy all kinds of (5) ... events. We can watch a racing car (6) ... another, see a cyclist (7) ... the finishing line, or enjoy the goals of our favourite football (8) The first time I watched a tennis (9) ... was on television, and I found it (10) ... interesting. It's not always easy to (11) ... long distances to football (12) ..., and television is a good solution. Of course, you can (13) ... used to sitting indoors all the time, and this is dangerous. We should all try to (14) ... fit, and have other interests and (15)

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A playing | B really | C interested | D succeed |
| 2. A take | B have | C make | D get |
| 3. A on | B with | C by | D from |
| 4. A people | B centres | C programmes | D fans |
| 5. A the | B future | C sports | D athlete |
| 6. A cross | B overtake | C or | D from |
| 7. A overtake | B and | C cross | D professional |
| 8. A group | B class | C band | D team |
| 9. A match | B it | C which | D that |
| 10. A valuable | B imaginatively | C unexpectedly | D real |
| 11. A trip | B tour | C pass | D travel |
| 12. A areas | B grounds | C teams | D fans |
| 13. A or | B which | C get | D is |
| 14. A keep | B make | C do | D have |
| 15. A customs | B habits | C pastimes | D leisure |

V. Complete each sentence with a word from the list. Use each word once only.

board	Draw	lap	referee	runner-up
dive	Fan	oar	Round	whistle

- While I was rowing across the lake I lost one _____.
- Neither team deserved to lose and the match ended in a _____.
- Ruth was well out in front by the end of the fifth _____.
- After the rugby match David was attacked by an angry _____.
- Brian impressed everyone with his _____ into the pool.
- Our gym teacher used to make us stop by blowing a _____.
- During the chess game Carol knocked all the pieces off the _____.
- Our team was knocked out of the competition in the second _____.

9. During the match one of the spectators offered the _____ his glasses.
10. Denise won the race and her sister was _____.

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

Speculate on the following: Can sport ever be drug-free?

FOCUS ON LISTENING

Listen to the two texts:

Text 1: Listen and name the sports and countries which the athletes who had problems with dopes represented.

Text 2: Listen and say why doping is so tempting.

FOCUS ON WRITING

Imagine you are an athlete who was disqualified for using doping. You really did it, but you were so eager to win. Describe your feelings.

UNIT 2 CRUEL AND VICIOUS SPORTS

LEAD-IN

Class discussion. Answer the following questions.

1. Which kinds of sports are considered vicious?
2. Why do people like watching boxing, MMA Fighting, etc?
3. Why people start boxing, MMA Fighting, etc?

FOCUS ON READING

I. Read the text and do the tasks that follow.

Why Do We Like Violence in Sport?

... There's new information about a former feared enforcer* for the Minnesota Wild.

The New York Times said Derek Boogaard showed signs of a degenerative brain condition caused by repeated blows to the head. Had Boogaard lived, the report said, he would have had middle-age dementia. Boogaard's family donated his brain to be studied after he died from an accidental mix of drugs and alcohol in

May. The New York Times has been writing about his role as a fighter on the ice and how it affected him. It got us wondering about big fights and hits on the ice and on the field.

Why do we like violence in sports? Good Question.

A new NFL* rule this season moved up the kickoff line by five yards, so players wouldn't pick up as much speed as they ran at each other. Last year, the league cracked down on head-to-head hits to limit concussions. While there may be work underway to make some sports safer for players, fans don't seem to care too much if they are.

Fights are a guaranteed way to get the crowd into the game when the gloves come off, fans tune in.

The Edina Hornets High School hockey team is led by a guy who has seen his fair share of fights. Curt Giles was a standout defenseman for the North Stars until 1991.

"I think fighting is part of the game that polices part of the game internally," Giles said.

He said the throw downs on the ice seem to thaw the stick and elbow throwing we'd otherwise see throughout the game.

"Their whole role of fighting was to give some sort of support to other players like myself. We knew what their role was, they knew what their role was, but it's a tough way to make a living," Giles said.

Nicole La Voi is the associate director of the Tucker Center for Research on Girls and Women in Sport. She said violence in sports has become a form of entertainment for fans.

"We like violence in sports because violence has been commercialized in sport. We've been sold the idea that violent hits and big and hard hits is something we should be excited about and we see therefore we value it," La Voi said.

She believes it may be troubling as to what it says about us as a society that we like seeing people injured. While fights aren't allowed in high school or college hockey, there's the thought professional sports wouldn't survive without it.

La Voi believes we'd have to go through a cultural change for it to change.

"That's not going to happen any time soon," La Voi said.

La Voi says parents should be talking to their kids about the dangers of those hard hits and the lasting effects. She says it's important to be protective when appropriate and that athletes should want to promote health and well-being rather than harm each other to keep games exciting.

*CBS Broadcasting Inc. – American broadcasting system

*Enforcer is an unofficial role in ice hockey. The term is sometimes used synonymously with "fighter", "tough guy", or "goon". An enforcer's job is to deter and respond to dirty or

violent play by the opposition. When such play occurs, the enforcer is expected to respond aggressively, by fighting or checking the offender. Enforcers are expected to react particularly harshly to violence against star players or goalies.

*NFL – National Football League

(from CBS* Minnesota News)

II. Say whether the statements are true or false.

1. Derek Boogaard was a former feared enforcer.
2. Boogaard's family donated his brain to be studied after he died from an accidental mix of drugs and alcohol.
3. A new NFL rule this season moved up the kickoff line by six yards, so players wouldn't pick up as much speed as they ran at each other.
4. Fans really want to see some sports safer for players.
5. Fights aren't a guaranteed way to get the crowd into the game when the gloves come off, fans tune in.

III. Fill in the gaps.

1. The New York Times said Derek Boogaard showed signs of a degenerative brain condition caused by _____ to the head.
2. A new NFL rule this season moved up the kickoff line by five yards, so players wouldn't pick up as much _____ as they ran at each other.
3. Fights are a _____ way to get the crowd into the _____ when the gloves come off, fans tune in.
4. She believes it may be troubling as to what it says about us as a society that we like seeing people _____.
5. La Voi says parents should be talking to their kids about the dangers of those hard _____ and the lasting _____.

IV. Give the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

- 1) серьезно травмирован;
- 2) набрать скорость;
- 3) линия вбрасывания (в хоккее);
- 4) форма развлечения для фанатов;
- 5) жесткая игра против звездных игроков и вратарей;
- 6) жесткий способ зарабатывать на жизнь;
- 7) выдающийся защитник;
- 8) борьба и падения на льду;
- 9) жестко реагировать;
- 10) стычки и удары на льду.

V. Read the small text about sports involving the participation of animals and do the tasks that follow.

Should Bullfighting Be Outlawed?

The parliament of Catalonia has voted to ban bullfighting. It is now the first region of mainland Spain to ban bullfighting. Do you agree with a ban?

180,000 people have signed a petition arguing that the practice is barbaric and outdated. Bullfight supporters insist that the corrida, as it is known, is an important tradition to preserve.

Some believe that the ban isn't about animal rights but is an attempt by Catalans to mark their difference from the rest of Spain by rejecting one of its best known traditions.

What impact will outlawing the corrida have on Spanish culture and livelihoods? What impact will a ban have on other regions in mainland Spain?

VI. Give the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

- 1) запретить корриду;
- 2) влияние на культуру;
- 3) болельщики корриды;
- 4) иметь влияние;
- 5) попытка;
- 6) подчеркнуть свое отличие;
- 7) уклад жизни.

VII. Explain the following words and word-combinations. Use them in sentences of your own:

- 1) to ban bullfighting;
- 2) barbaric and outdated;
- 3) fair share of fights;
- 4) a form of entertainment for fans;
- 5) to deter and respond to dirty or violent play;
- 6) a standout defenseman;
- 7) harmful effects;
- 8) sufficient support.

VIII. Put these verbs into the text.

make, ride, begin, set, come, say, get, win

Two friends decided to have a horse race. They 1 ____ up new roles: the horse which crosses the line first loses the race. So they started the race and 2 ____, very slowly towards the finishing line. They stopped about 20 metres from the finishing line. They 3 ____ to wonder how they could finish the race and they 4 ____ off their horses. Then a girl friend 5 ____ to talk them, She 6 ____ something to both of them and immediately they both 7 ____ on a horse. Then they galloped very fast towards the finishing line and one of them 8 ____ the race.

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

I. Answer the questions and discuss the results with your group:

1. Is there any difference between vicious and dangerous sports?
2. Why are so many people fond of watching boxing?
3. Should vicious sports be banned? Give your reasons.
4. Can you give your examples of sportsmen who became victims of vicious sports?

II. Here is a quotation from the text “Why do we like violence in sport?”. Say whether you agree or disagree with it. Give your reasons.

“We like violence in sports because violence has been commercialized in sport. We’ve been sold the idea that violent hits and big and hard hits is something we should be excited about and we see therefore we value it”.

III. Speak on one of the following points.

1. Corrida is an extremely vicious sport in which people and animals suffer.
2. Corrida is not a sport at all. It’s merely a bloody spectacle for those who love watching violence.
3. It’s part of Spanish culture. Speaking of corridas cruelty is an exaggeration.
4. Sport is a MEN’s world. Without injuries and even deaths it wouldn’t be so thrilling.

FOCUS ON WRITING

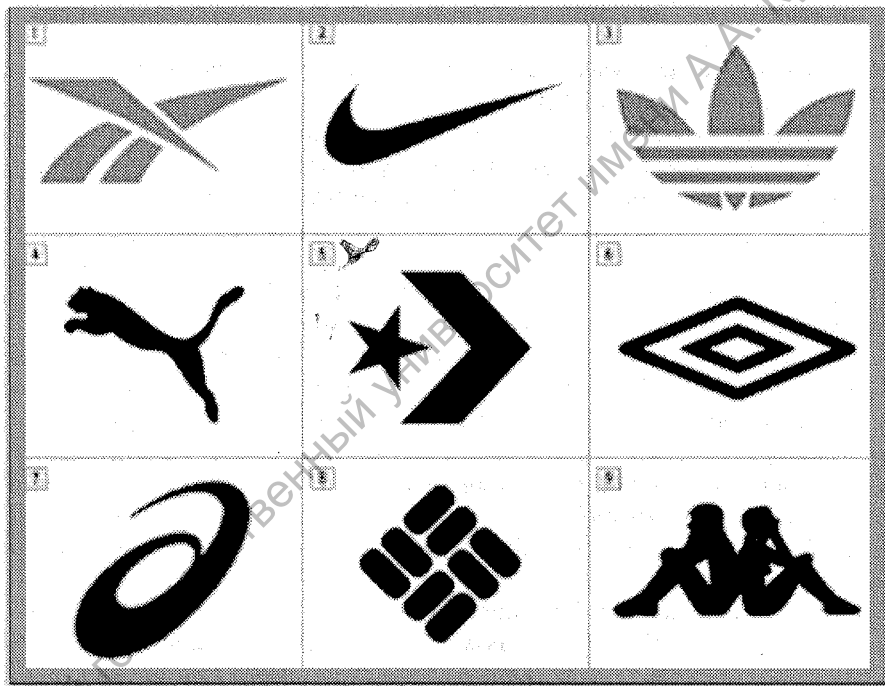
a) Work in pairs. Make your list of cruel and vicious sports, compare it to the ones of your groupmates.

b) Write a short essay on the topic “Vicious sports should/shouldn’t be banned”. Give your reasons.

UNIT 3 SPORT AS BIG BUSINESS

LEAD-IN

a) Work with a partner. Look at the logos of some multinational companies. What is the name and what is the slogan of each company? What does it produce or sell?



b) Answer the questions and discuss the answers with your group:

- Are these brand names well-known in your country?
- Have you ever bought or used any of their products?
- Do you buy particular brands of food or clothes? Why/Why not?
- What are brands for?
- Do you agree with the statement that sport is a big business nowadays? Give your reasons.

FOCUS ON READING

I. Read the text and do the tasks that follow

Athletes Deserve Their Pay!

In today's society, the high salaries of professional athletes' are on the front page of every mass media stream from USA TODAY to Facebook. Year after year their salaries continue to rise to astronomical numbers with no end in sight. The average American will never see in that kind of money in their lifetime and with the recent economic recession, they are not too excited about the salaries of athletes. There is a perception towards athletes that they are greedy people whose only concern is for the fastest cars, designer clothing, and liberal spending but this is not true for all athletes. There is a phrase in sports, "In college, they play for the name on the front but at the pro-level, they play for the name on the back." This means that the athlete has lost the true love of the game. Most people argue that athletes do not deserve the excessive sum of money they are paid while others feel that they do deserve that their high salaries. In this essay, I will illustrate that there are elements of truth in both views.

In my opinion, sports superstars are worth their high salaries. There are many factors that we must consider before making rash generalizations concerning these athletes. One factor is the time they spend practicing. Professional athletes spend time in various environments such as gyms, football fields, baseball fields and the like. With the duration of the average sports season lasting between four and seven months, athletes practice nearly every day to include the offseason. To begin with, there is an old saying, "Time is money". To people, life is priceless for it is something money does not bring. Moreover, a person's time is not very long, especially for famous athletes. Not only is a lot of their time spent practicing, they also have to make time for interviews with the media, which by the way are not fun especially when they are asked tough questions. Additionally, professional athletes consistently sacrifice their time away from family to travel spending many nights in hotels away from family. Many athletes grow weary from doing the same routine over and over and have a hard time dealing with these issues I mentioned above. Therefore, they are worth the high salaries they are paid.

Another factor to consider is the risk of injury. Professional athletes are paid to give audiences excitement, but sometimes this excitement comes at a price. Whether it is getting the touchdown in football or diving for the ball in baseball, athletes often times put their bodies on the line for the game. The problem with this is that they usually keep playing while they are hurt by taking pain medicines that are provided by the teams to numb the pain. This helps them when they are playing the game but once they retire, many athletes cannot afford to buy high priced medicines to offset the pain anymore. This leads to players either filing for bankruptcy or having to start

a new career to cover the cost. There are some things that money cannot buy and that includes the health of these athletes. Although some athletes receive surgery to fix injuries, they could never replace the original body they had before. Thus, a great deal more money is what they are deserved.

Last but not least, athletes shoulder more responsibility than common people and they have to sacrifice their privacy. As a professional athlete, you are constantly being watched by the media and society. Thousands of teenagers idolize famous athletes and because of this, they are required be perfect models for these young people by using their excellent performances. They have to mind their behaviors in public places and in their private times. Everything that they do will be exposed in public. For example, when an athlete parties too much, he will be condemned as irresponsible. Thus, they are living under the pressure from every walk of the society. They basically have to give up their privacy in exchange for fame and money. They cannot go to shopping without disguise, and they are deprived of the right of living a normal life like everybody else. They can't even go shopping or just for a brisk walk with their family in the street. Hence, they are worth high salaries.

In contrast to my paper, there are many individuals who do not share the same opinion that I do concerning professional athletes. The naysayers are disgusted with the rising salaries of professional athletes and their boldness in holding for more money. Another argument is why are these athletes paid so much money when military servicemen and women, police officers, firefighters, etc are not compensated in the same way. These individuals usually view professional athletes in a negative aspect largely based on the amount of publicity they receive through the media. They are tired of hearing about their excessive lifestyles while they are struggling to make ends meet. I would argue that this is the fault of our mainstream media. No one covers the story of a Soldier from Dothan, Alabama who had been deployed multiple times to Iraq and Afghanistan. This Soldier sacrifices by missing birthdays, anniversaries and other special occasions to defend and serve his country. This story does not get the same audience that Terrell Owens would get after another disagreement with quarterback.

In conclusion, I have made my arguments as to why I believe that professional athletes deserve what they are paid. From time away from their families and to the risk of injury, there are a plethora of reasons they receive the huge salaries they are paid. People need to understand that just because these professional athletes have their huge salaries doesn't automatically make them diligent with their money. Anna Maria Lusardi, an economist at George Washington University, who advocates financial education, says that athletes are the ideal students for financial management courses. Professional athletes will continue to get the paid their high salaries as long as the fans keep coming to the games or watching sports at home. The sports industry is a billion dollar business in which players only receive a fraction the

profits that owners and network conglomerates earn. Therefore, I believe that they do deserve the money they are being paid. If someone thinks a certain professional athlete would add value to their organization, I am totally in agreement with them getting what they deserve.

By Jamal E.M. Cummins

II. Say whether the statements are true or false. Correct the mistakes.

1. Professional athletes' salaries continue to rise to astronomical numbers with no end in sight.
2. Few people argue that athletes do not deserve the excessive sum of money they are paid while others feel that they do deserve such high salaries.
3. With the duration of the average sports season lasting between four and seventeen months, athletes practice nearly every day to include the off-season.
4. Many athletes grow weary from doing the same routine.
5. Military servicemen and women, police officers, firefighters, etc. are paid as much money as professional athletes.
6. Professional athletes will continue to get paid their high salaries as long as the fans keep coming to the games or watching sports at home.
7. The sports industry is a million dollar business in which players only receive a fraction the profits that owners and network conglomerates earn.

FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

III. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Спортсмены заслуженно получают такие большие зарплаты.
2. В межсезонье многие спортсмены продолжают усиленно тренироваться.
3. Многие знаменитые спортсмены живут под постоянным давлением.
4. Короткая прогулка пойдет тебе на пользу.
5. Жизнь никогда не была справедливой: некоторые живут «на широкую ногу», другие же едва сводят концы с концами.
6. Многие спортсмены вынуждены играть с травмами, фактически «на уколах».
7. Использование допинга угрожает существованию принципа честной игры.
8. Некоторые считают корриду варварским развлечением.
9. Как ни печально это осознавать, но многим нравится наблюдать, как спортсмены травмируются сами или травмируют друг друга.
10. Некоторые атлеты нашей сборной, к сожалению, не прошли допинг-тест.

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

1. Do athletes deserve their big salaries? Find pros and cons in the text. Add those of your own.

2. Many athletes take part in different shows, advertisements, work as models, act in musical clips, etc. What is your attitude to such activities? Give your reasons.

3. Make up a dialogue to argue on the point:

Student A – thinks that professional athletes deserve their high salaries.

Student B – disagrees.

Use the arguments from the text and your own.

FOCUS ON WRITING

Speculate on the following: “Sport is a big business, but the essence of sport is a big passion”. Write a small essay.

UNIT 4

FANS:

VIOLENCE AT THE STADIUMS AND IN THE STREETS

LEAD-IN

I. Answer the questions:

1. Have you ever watched football at the stadium?
2. Do you see the difference between the Russian words “болельщик” and “фанат”? Can the corresponding English word “a fan” be translated in both ways? Use a dictionary if necessary.
3. Do you consider yourself a fan (of football or any other sport)?

II. Choose the correct variant, then read the following small text to check whether you were right.

Ultras are:

- a) Important football matches.
- b) Top class referees.
- c) Football hooligans.
- d) Very emotional players.

Football thugs known as the “Ultras” are some of the most feared football hooligans in the world.

The hardcore groups of thugs are renowned for plaguing games with sickening racist chants, displaying neo-Nazi banners and launching violent attacks on rival fans.

Their origin was developed out of admiration for violent football gangs in England and Italy during the 1980s and 90s.

Ultras groups are usually centered on core group leaders who direct gangs of thugs to launch attacks on rival “firms”.

FOCUS ON READING

I. Read the text and do the tasks that follow:

Where Have All the Fans Gone?

Since 1980 attendance at football matches has fallen by nearly fifty per cent. Many clubs are in financial trouble and are losing their fans. This article attempts to identify the major causes and discuss some possible solutions.

Mr. Bert Woods from London, who used to be a regular Chelsea supporter:

“I stopped going five or six years ago, I’d rather stay at home and watch it on telly. You get a better view and I like the action replays. I’m too afraid to go now, really! All this violence, you know. When I was a lad there was the occasional fight on the terraces, but nothing like you see these days – whole gangs of teenagers who aren’t interested in football. Somebody ought to do something about it! These kids, aren’t real fans, they just come looking for trouble. The police ought to sort out the real fans from the troublemakers. You know, I always used to go with my dad, but I wouldn’t take my kids. There’s too much foul language. And I don’t only blame the kids. There ought to be more discipline at home and in schools”.

Brian Huff, the manager of Eastfield United, one of our most successful clubs:

“I sympathize with Mr. Woods, and there are plenty of people like him. Anyway, we’d better do something about it, or we’ll all go broke!” The clubs and players must share the blame. Football’s big business, and it’s very competitive. Winning has become the most important thing. There’s too much violence on the field. Referees have to get tougher with players. They should send off players for deliberate fouls. The other problem is television. There’s too much football on TV, and they only show the most exciting parts, goals, fouls and violence. People are bored when they see the real game. Anyway the clubs started talking about these problems ten years ago, and nothing’s been done. We’d better not spend another ten years talking. We’d better do something, and do it soon!” Kevin Dolan, a Manchester United supporter,

who is sixteen years old: "Well, I'm not one of soccer's missing millions. I never miss a match. I've travelled all over the country with United and I've never been in trouble. I blame the media for most of this violence. They only show young people when they're doing something wrong. They ought not to give so much publicity to trouble-makers. It only encourages the others, doesn't it? The violence always starts when there's a TV camera near. If they banned alcohol from football grounds, there'd be much less trouble".

Jimmy MacTavish, the ex-Scotland striker who has just returned from the United States after spending two years with Miami Galaxy:

"I agree with a lot of what's been said, but hadn't we better look at some solution? I've been playing in the States for the last two seasons and I haven't seen any violence over there. A football match is a day out for the family. More than half the supporters are women and children, and there are much better facilities. Everybody gets a comfortable seat. There are good restaurants and there's entertainment before and after the game, and at half-time. Football stadiums are old, cold and dirty over here. We'd better take a good look at American soccer. I think we've got a lot to learn! Entertainment is what football is all about and we'd better not forget it!"

(From "Streamline English". Book 3)

II. Say whether the following statements are true or false:

1. Since 1980 attendance at football matches has fallen by nearly thirty per cent.
2. Many clubs are in financial trouble and are losing their fans.
3. Mr. Bert stopped going to the stadiums five or six years ago, he'd rather stay at home and watch a game on TV.
4. A football match is a day out for the family.
5. In Britain watching a match on a stadium is much safer than in the USA.
6. People are bored when they see the real game.
7. Football's big business, and it's very competitive.
8. Mass Media ought not to give so much publicity to trouble-makers because it only encourages the others.

III. Work in groups.

Put all types of questions covering the contents of the text "Where have all the fans gone?" as well as the small text from the "Lead-in" activity.

FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

IV. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. За процветание этого насилия в ответе также и средства массовой информации.

2. Судьям надо жестче относиться к игрокам.
3. Зачинщики драк на трибунах зачастую стремятся к дурной славе и находят ее, так как СМИ предадут огласке такие происшествия.
4. Британским болельщикам нужно много чему учиться!
5. Футбол – это бизнес с огромной конкуренцией.
6. Ультрас выкрикивают с трибун оскорбительные, часто расистские реплики.
7. Самые страшные футбольные хулиганы – в Англии и Италии.
8. Это был умышленный фол!
9. Заявление бывшего нападающего «Арсенала» Робина Ван Перси по поводу лучшего тренера в своей карьере вызвало скандал в СМИ.
10. Рефери стоит иногда быть жестче по отношению к игрокам, намеренно грубо играющим против соперников.

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

1. Express your attitude to the problem raised in the text. Whom of the 4 interviewees do you support? Whose opinion do you share? Why?
2. Do we have the same problems in Belarusian sport, particularly in football?
3. What can be done to ensure the safety at the stadiums and nearby?

FOCUS ON WRITING

1. Imagine that you need to make an appeal to “ultras” and guys like that. How would it sound? Write a short composition.
2. Describe a match that you have seen recently at the stadium.

PROJECT

Imagine that you fight against:

- 1) doping in sport;
- 2) cruel and vicious sports;
- 3) ultras and violence at the stadiums and in the streets.

Choose any variant and make a short video which will reflect your views. Download it on Youtube and share it with your groupmates.

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Авторы-составители:

Василенко Екатерина Николаевна
Глуханько Людмила Владимировна
Рингевич Виктория Викторовна и др.



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