

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

МОГИЛЕВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМ. А.А.КУЛЕШОВА

SPORTS AND GAMES

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ И УЧЕБНЫЙ
МАТЕРИАЛ ПО РАЗВИТИЮ НАВЫКОВ
УСТНОЙ РЕЧИ

МОГИЛЕВ 1998

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

МОГИЛЕВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМ. А.А.КУЛЕШОВА

SPORTS AND GAMES

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ И УЧЕБНЫЙ
МАТЕРИАЛ ПО РАЗВИТИЮ НАВЫКОВ
УСТНОЙ РЕЧИ

МОГИЛЕВ 1998

Составители: Бабокина С.А.
Додонова И.В.

Редактор: Стуканова С.В.

Ответственный за выпуск: Дубовикова Г.В.

Пособие предназначено для студентов 3-го курса исторического факультета со второй специальностью иностранный язык.

Брошюра содержит ряд заданий, упражнений и текстов обучающего и контрольно-повторительного характера.

Пособие состоит из 8 частей:

- Topical Vocabulary
- Sport in our life
- Sports in Great Britain
- Sports in the USA
- Sports in Belarus
- Sports and games
- The Olympic Games
- Final discussion on the topic

Подписано к печати 17.04.98. Заказ № 31
Тираж 80 экз.

SPORT

TOPICAL VOCABULARY (to be translated into Russian):

Sports: archery, athletics (track and field), basketball, boxing, cycling, equestrian sports, fencing, football, gymnastics, handball, pentathlon, shooting, rowing and canoeing sports, swimming, diving, water polo, volleyball, weightlifting, wrestling, yachting, skating, skiing, discus (hammer, javelin) throwing, hurdle races, marathon, pole-jumping, tobogganing, badminton, cricket, golf, hockey, rugby, (lawn) tennis, table tennis, chess, draughts, billiards.

Sports equipment: barbell, chessboard, chessman, draughtsman, discus, javelin, net, puck, racket, rings, thick gloves, trampoline, uneven (parallel) bars.

Sports movement: amateur sports, big-time sports, indoor sports, outdoor sports, professional sport, sports, sportsmanship, to be engaged in.

Competition sites: court, playing field (basketball, volleyball), cycle track, football field, hockey field, gym, sports hall, training hall, ring, sports complex, stadium, swimming pool, track, venue, the Palace of Aquatic Sports.

Kinds of competitions: championship, to hold a championship, competition, to conduct competitions, contest, game, the Olympic Games, match, cup match, friendly match, meet (meeting), preliminary, tournament, to stage a tournament, to complete, competitor.

System of competitions: classification, elimination (knockout) competition, preliminaries, final,

quarter-finals, semi-finals, trials.

Forms of competitions: attempt (try), best attempt, extra attempt, last try, valid attempt, heat (athletics, cycling, rowing), jump, lap (athletics), leg, race, round, set

Preparation for competitions: trainer, training, training area, training camp, warm-up, work-out.

Duration of competitions: duration, half-time, interval, period, stop-watch.

Beginning of competitions, start: draw, drawing of lots, line-up, start, false start, to call the starters.

End of competitions, finish: closing day, finish, finish line, order of finish.

Athletes: opponent, also-ran, amateur, athlete, competitor, new entrant, outsider, prize winner, professional, runner-up, substitute.

Teams: club team, host (home) team, juniors team, Olympic team, visiting team.

Audience: admission, ticket, fan, sport enthusiast, seat(s), spectator, stand(s), to support smb, to root for, to cheer for, to shout for.

Referees and judges: board of referees and judges, judge, assistant judge, to judge, judging, jury, official, to officiate, officiating, referee, to referee, refereeing, umpire, to umpire.

Rules and regulations: caution, censure, to censure, disqualification, to disqualify, foul, offence, offender, rules, regulations, to obser-

ve the rules, to violate the rules, warning.

Competition results: to concede a goal, to save a goal, to score a goal, to lose a point, to score points, to win a point, point advantage, score, final score, preliminary score, to equalize the score, to open the score, to score a win, to win, winner, defeat, to suffer defeat, to lose, loser, loss, draw, to draw, tie, to tie on points, record, to break a record, to equalize a record, to set (to make) a record, record holder, to become a champion, to challenge the title, to defend the title.

INTRODUCTORY TEXT

It is no exaggeration to say that cultural progress of society in our time is unthinkable without the progress of physical culture and sport. Our country has reason to be proud of its achievements in this sphere.

Physical training has been practised in Russia for centuries in games, swimming, skiing, wrestling, fisticuffs, riding, hunting.

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. Everyone should do all he can to stay healthy. 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". Therefore we begin to teach our children to love sport since early childhood. In kindergartens the child takes his first sporting steps - he learns to run, jump and dance. Throughout school and college gymnastics is a compulsory subject. In school we discover our favourite sports and games. Today sports teachers in schools can have different ideas about why they are teaching sport.

Should they try to produce a winning team? Should they use sport for character building? Should they teach a lot of technique? Or should they just teach the pupils to enjoy the game? No matter what the answer might be the school has always been the place for training prospective sportsmen. Some of them become professionals but majority remain amateurs.

Sport is an essential part of student life, too. As a rule good scholarship goes hand in hand with good sportsmanship.

All sorts of physical exercises are very helpful to make our bodies strong as well as to keep us well mentally. So if we want to keep ourselves fit, we have to go in for sports or games. People play games - in some games each person is for himself, in others there are teams. Some games are quiet, others are very lively. Every game has its own rules. Winning and losing are always a part of playing a game. No list could be made of all the games people play. Games that take a great deal of athletic skill are often called sports. Football (soccer), tennis, hockey, basketball, for instance, are sports.

We know and may go in for a great variety of sports and games. Our sportsmen have excellent sports facilities at their disposal - palaces of sports, stadiums, sports grounds, gymnasiums, swimming-pools, tennis courts - and excellent coaches. Not only champions and keen sportsmen but anyone can take part in sports and competitions. If you like light athletics you may go in for running, jumping, throwing.

Many people are fond of winter sports: speed skating, figure-skating, skiing, ski-jumping. In summer you can go in for swimming, driving, rowing, sailing, yachting and cycling. Boxing, wrestling, weight-lifting, fencing, shooting, mountaineering, slalom and chess also have millions of followers. Many people are very good at various games: football, rugby, ice-hockey, tennis, table-tennis, basketball, volley-ball, golf.

It's no wonder that our sportsmen have tremendous success at world and European championships and Olympic Games.

Every year a great number of different competitions are held at different levels - starting with schools and finishing by national levels. Then winners of national competitions take part in international championships: World and European ones:

Olympic Games, Good Will Games, Students' Olympiads, and so on. Every four years the youth of the whole world come together at the Olympic Games, the greatest sports event of international character. The best athletes of each nation compete there with one another in all kinds of sport. The Olympic Games, and Youth Festivals, and The World Students' Games as well give thousands of young people an opportunity to meet, to make contacts and get better acquainted with each other. They help strengthening relations among people of different political views, different ways of life and different beliefs. They greatly contribute to the world's peace, international understanding and friendship.

Sport is an exciting creative sphere of hard work and competition, a sphere where men and women want to surpass themselves. Sport is manifold and everyone seeks in it answers to his own problems. Not without reason do people say that sport is a world of its own and it can't mean the same to everybody.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Why do people in our country pay so much attention to the development of sports? What are the distinguishing features of physical training?
2. Is sport an essential part of student life?
3. Does sport help students in their studies?
4. What sport facilities are at the disposal of our people?
5. Do Russian athletes take part in competitions abroad? Name some of them.
6. What games can be played all the year round?
7. What summer (winter) sports and games do you know?
8. Good scholarship and sportsmanship usually go hand in hand, don't they?
9. Do sport contacts play an important part in promoting international friendship and mutual understanding?
10. What makes a good sportsman?

GIVE THE MEANING OF THE WORD "SPORT" IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

1. Come along, be a sport. Don't let us down.
2. He was sporting a new tie.
3. That's what I would call a sporting proposition.
4. They were making sport of his new attachment.
5. I didn't mean seriously. I said in sport.
6. I'm going off on a holiday tomorrow. What sport!
7. They settled all the differences in a spirit of true sportsmanship.

WHAT DO THE FOLLOWING WORD COMBINATIONS MEAN WHEN USED IN EVERYDAY LIFE, NOT IN SPORT:

to reach one's goal; to play the game; to toe the line; to play a losing game; to be a good loser; to be greatly handicapped; to be bowled out; to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds; to keep the ball rolling; to have the ball at one's feet; it's not cricket.

WHAT'S YOUR OWN FAVOURITE SPORT? WHY DOES IT APPEAL TO YOU?
WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE MEANING OF EACH OF THESE EXPRESSIONS DERIVED FROM SPORT?

You're letting the side down; you're a poor sport; that's not fair play; he's a dark horse; the odds are ten to one against it; the game's up; he's rocking the boat; you must take the plunge; it was a knock-out blow to me.

Text: SPORTS IN BRITAIN

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

Some sports are called spectator sports, when the number of spectators is greater than the number of people playing in the game. Other sports are called participant, sports attracting large crowds only on special occasions such as tournaments.

Cricket, soccer, rugby, tennis, squash, table tennis, badminton, canoeing and snooker were all invented in Britain. The first rules for such sports as boxing, golf, hockey, yachting and horse-racing also originated from Britain. The most popular sports that people take part in, rather than watching, are angling, snooker and darts. The game peculiarly associated with England is cricket. Cricket is slow, and a spectator, sitting in the afternoon sun after his lunch, may be excused for having a little sleep for half an hour. A match can take five days - and still end in a draw. Cricket is making no progress in popularity. Association football or soccer is very popular. The Football Association drew up the rules of the modern game in 1863 and in 1888 12 clubs joined together to form the first Football League. England won the World Cup in 1966. Nearly 49 million spectators each year attend matches between the great professional teams organized by the Football League. The biggest event in England is the Cup Final played at the Empire Stadium, Wembley, in a London suburb.

Rugby and football became two separate sports when the rules laid down by the Football Association said that only the goalkeeper could handle the ball. Rugby football is played with an egg-shaped ball which may be carried and thrown (but not forward). Two kinds of rugby are played in Britain. Rugby Union is played by amateurs in teams of 15 in the south of England and in Wales (where it is the national sport). Rugby League is played by professionals in teams of 13 in the north of England.

Golf was probably invented in Holland, but has been played in Scotland for at least 400 years. At first, it was played with balls made of wood, then of leather stuffed with feathers. Golf is played in the countryside. It consists in driving a small ball towards and into holes separated by considerable distances, by means of special "golf clubs". The aim is to go round using as few strokes as possible.

The first rules for tennis were drawn up by the All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club when it held its first tournament in the London suburb of Wimbledon in 1877. Wimbledon is still the world's most famous tennis event. There are many tennis clubs, but every town provides tennis courts in public parks. The world

championship tennis matches are held at Wimbledon in London, during June and July.

Another spectator sport in Britain is horse-racing. A lot of people are interested in the races and risk money on the horse which they think will win. Britain is also famous for motor-car racing, boat-racing, dog-racing, and even races for donkeys. The famous boat-race between the teams of Oxford and Cambridge attracts large crowds of people.

Various forms of athletics, such as running, boxing, jumping, swimming are wide-spread in England. The English weather is not always cold enough to ski, skate, or toboggan, but winter is a good season for hunting and fishing.

There are a lot of sports and games which are popular both among youngsters and grown-ups. 25 million of grown up people take part in sports. Sports is on the programme of all state and private schools and universities. Nearly all schools have sports grounds and swimming pools

Indeed sport in one form another forms an essential part of daily life in Britain.

EXERCISES

I. READ AND TRANSLATE THE TEXT.

II. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. How can you prove that sport plays an important part in Britain's life?
2. What forms does sport in England take?
3. What game is associated with Great Britain?
4. What is the difference between the two kinds of football played in the United Kingdom?
5. What kind of game is golf?
6. What are other spectator sports popular in England?

III. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Многие виды спорта были изобретены в Великобритании.
2. Футбольные правила были созданы Ассоциацией Футбола.

3. Матч крокета, чисто английской игры, может продолжаться несколько дней.
4. В регби играют профессионалы и любители.
5. Гольф был изобретен в Голландии. Первые правила были созданы в 18 веке.
6. Всеанглийский Клуб тенниса и крокета провел первый чемпионат по теннису в 1877 году.
7. В Англии, стране любителей спорта, получили распространение различные виды спорта и спортивные игры.
8. Крупные соревнования по многим видам спорта привлекают огромное число зрителей.
9. Огромное количество англичан любят скачки и ставят деньги на лошадей.
10. Среди англичан популярность завоевали не только спортивные игры, но и различные виды спорта, в том числе различные виды легкой атлетики.
11. Спорт, в той или иной разновидности, играет важную роль в повседневной жизни англичан.

I. READ THE DIALOGUE IN PAIRS:

DIALOGUE: SPORTS AND GAMES

A: What would you say are the most popular games in England today?

B: Well, I suppose football, that is soccer and rugger, and cricket.

A: What are other outdoor games?

B: Oh, there's tennis, hockey, golf, and so on. Tennis is played all the year round on hard courts or grass in summer, and on hard and covered courts in winter.

A: What about horse-racing?

B: I should say that is one of the most popular sports in Great Britain. Then there are, of course, walking-races, running, swimming and boxing.

A: I've been told that there are no winter sports in England.

B: Well, you see, the English winter isn't very severe, as a rule, and we don't often have the chance of skiing, skating

or tobogganing, but winter is the great time for hunting, because the ground is not too hard.

A: Are there any golf-links near London?

B: Oh, yes, any amount. There are dozens of good golf-links within an hour or so off London. You ought to join a golf-club if you are keen on the game.

A: I think I shall, if I get the chance. What about indoor games?

B: Well, there's chess, billiards, table tennis... By the way, do you play billiards?

A: Well, I do, but, of course, I'm not a professional or a champion, just an ordinary amateur and not a very good one at that.

II. CORRECT THE WRONG SENTENCES:

1. Football is popular in almost all the countries in the world.
2. Sport fans come to the stadium to learn their favourite poems.
3. If you want to play hockey you must have a puck and a stick.
4. People who play chess are called chessmen.
5. Track-and-field events are included into Olympic games.
6. The referee acts as a goal-keeper in football.
7. There is no difference between tennis and table tennis.
8. Women are fond of playing hockey.
9. Tennis is a game in which two or four players strike a tennis ball with rackets over a net.
10. Every player dreams of losing a game.
11. Draughts is an outdoor game.

III. MAKE UP A DIALOGUE ON THE SITUATION:

Imagine that you are an Englishman and you want to know about sports and games in England. Try to imitate the intonation of the dialogue you've just heard.

Dialogue: A FOOTBALL MATCH

Jane and Peter came to the football ground to watch the "Cup Final".

a) Before the game started

Programme Seller: Souvenir programmes! Read all about your favourite team! Photos of all the players.

Jane: I'd like to get one.

Programme Seller: Programme, Miss!

Peter: Look and see if Adams is playing.

Jane: Who does he play for?

Peter: Oh really, Jane. He's Peruval's top scorer. He got a leg injury two weeks ago.

Jane: Yes, he's playing today. Look at this. There are photographs of all the players here.

Peter: That's Harry Creed. He plays for "Liverpool". One of the best footballers I've ever seen - when he's on form. If he is the "Liverpool" team are sure to win.

Jane: Oh, good, they're coming out onto the field now.

b) The match

Crowd: "Liverpool"! "Liverpool"!

Jane: I have the impression that half Liverpool's here.

Peter: Well, they're a very popular team. What a kick!

Jane: Adams'll never get to it. Come on, Adams, come on!

Peter: Adams is there. He's going to score.

Jane: It's over the top.

Peter: It's a goal-kick. Creed has got the ball.

Crowd: Shoot! Shoot!

Jane: It's a goal. What a shot!

* * *

News Announcer: Here is the ten o'clock news. "Liverpool" won the Cup Final. The final score was "Liverpool" 4, "Peruval" 0.

EXERCISES

I. READ AND TRANSLATE THE DIALOGUE.

II. FIND IN THE DIALOGUE ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS FOR THESE WORD COMBINATIONS AND SENTENCES:

1. посмотреть финальный матч на кубок. 2. когда он в хорошей форме. 3. Они выходят на поле сейчас. 4. Какой удар! 5. Мяч пролетел над воротами. 6. окончательный счет: Ливерпуль - 4 и Перуваль - 0.

III. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

- Играет ли сегодня Томсон?
- Да. Он ведь самый лучший бомбардир в ливерпульской команде, не так ли?
- Да. В матче с "Брайтоном"/Brighton / он забил три гола.
- А как закончился матч "Ливерпуль" - "Брайтон"?
- "Ливерпуль" выиграл со счетом 6:2.

IV. MAKE UP DIALOGUES BASED ON THESE SITUATIONS:

1. Exchange impressions about a football (hockey, etc.) game.
2. You are inviting a foreign colleague to see the swimming events but he can't accept your invitation as he has another engagement.
3. Invite a foreign colleague to a hockey (football, etc.) game. Tell him about the teams.

Text: SPORTS IN AMERICA

Americans pay much attention to physical fitness. In the USA many sports and sports activities attract millions of active participants. One reason of the popularity of sport in America may be the variety and size of America, providing Americans with a large choice of summer and winter sports. In addition, public sports facilities have always been available in great number for participants. Another reason might be that Americans like

competition, by teams or as individuals, of any type. Others point out that American schools and colleges follow the tradition of all English-speaking societies in using sports activities as a way of teaching "social values", such as teamwork and sportsmanship. All this explains why Americans have traditionally done well in many kinds of sports.

In the USA much attention is given to organized sports. Hockey, football, baseball and volleyball are the five major sports.

Football is the most popular spectator sport. What makes football in the USA so different from its European cousins, rugby and soccer, is not just the size, speed and strength of its players. Rather, it is the most "scientific" of all outdoor team sports. Specific rules state what each player in each position may and may not do, and when. There are hundreds of possible "plays" (or moves) for teams on offence and defence. Baseball is now in second place among the sports people most like to watch. Baseball is still very popular as an informal, neighbourhood sport.

Baseball and football have the reputation of being "typically American" team sports. This is ironic because the two most popular participant sports in the world today are indeed American in origin - basketball and volleyball. Both games were invented and first played at a YMCA in Massachusetts. Basketball was invented as a game that would fill empty period between the football season and the baseball season. Today, of course, both basketball and volleyball are played everywhere by men and women of all ages. They are especially popular as school sports. Professional and collegiate basketball games in the USA attract large numbers of fans. Most of the important games are televised live.

Sporting activities are a part of daily American life. There are many other sports and sports activities in America which attract millions of active participants. Among them are golf, swimming, tennis, marathon, track-and-field, bowling, archery, skiing, skating, squash and badminton, rowing and sailing, weight-lifting, boxing and wrestling. 45% of all Americans take part in some athletic activity once a day. Swimming, bicycling,

fishing, jogging, callisthenics or gymnastics, and bowling are American's favourite participatory sports. Skating and tobogganing are wide-spread activities, too. Fishing and hunting are extremely popular in all parts of the country and have been since the days when they were necessary activities among the early settlers. As could be expected, all water sports and activities are very popular, including diving, sailing, white-water canoeing, water-skiing.

There are also several sports in the US which were once thought of as being "strange", but have now gained international popularity. Among these is skate-boarding, wind-surfing and triathlon.

Indeed, sports is a part of life of an average American.

EXERCISES

I. READ AND TRANSLATE THE TEXT.

II. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What are the reasons of popularity of sports in the USA?
2. What part do sports play in educating young people?
3. What kinds of sports originated in America?
4. What makes American football different from European soccer and rugby?
5. What games have the reputation of "typically American" team sports?
6. What other sports and sport activities attract millions of participants?
7. What "strange" sports originated in America and gained international popularity?

III TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Американцы уделяют большое внимание поддержанию хорошей физической формы.
2. Американцы занимаются многими видами спорта, в том числе самыми популярными в Америке - хоккеем, бейсболом, волейбо-

лом, футболом и баскетболом.

3. Спорт - это способ обучения социальным ценностям.
4. Американцы традиционно добиваются успехов в различных видах спорта.
5. Существует несколько причин, почему спорт в Америке привлекает миллионы активных участников.
6. Вот эти причины: размеры страны, наличие спортивных сооружений, любовь к соревнованиям любого рода и т.д.
7. Самые популярные из зрительских видов спорта - футбол и бейсбол; самые массовые спортивные игры - баскетбол и волейбол - возникли в Америке.
8. "Университетский" спорт в США собирает большое количество болельщиков.
9. Особенно популярны матчи профессионалов: часто ведется их прямая трансляция.
10. Многие виды спорта составляют часть повседневной жизни в Америке: гольф, теннис, марафон, легкая атлетика, стрельба из лука, борьба, поднятие тяжестей и т.д.
11. Широко распространены катание на санях, прыжки в воду, водные лыжи, гребля на каноэ, художественная гимнастика, бег трусцой и т.д.
12. Некоторые "странные" виды спорта, такие, как катание на скейте, виндсерфинг и триатлон возникли в Америке и завоевали популярность в других странах.

Text: SPORT IN BELARUS

Millions of people all over the world go in for sports. People in this country are sport-lovers, too.

Belarussian people have always paid much attention to sport. Sport keeps people fit and healthy and makes them better disciplined in their daily activities.

Numerous kinds of sports, both winter and summer, are popular in our country. Many people are engaged in some sporting activities and even in competitions. "Physical training" is a subject on the curriculum of schools and universities. You can hardly find a school or a college without sports grounds. Sports facilities are available at any university or other educatio-

nal establishments.

Belarussian athletes have at their disposal stadia, gym halls, indoor swimming-pools, shooting-galleries, football fields and outdoor sports grounds.

Various competitions are held in the republic practically every day, thanks to which our athletes perfect their skills. Nation-wide competitions are held for youngsters. At the same time, over a thousand Belarussian athletes participate annually in many international events outside the borders of the republic.

Belarussian athletes have been successful at competitions of the topmost level. Our republic boasts a number of schools in some kinds of sport which lead the fashion in the sports arena here and abroad.

Among the wrestlers of the world Alexander Medved has the richest collection of medals. He is three times Olympic champion, seven times world champion, three times European champion in free-style wrestling. Oleg Karavayev and Vladimir Zubkov are winners of many international Greco-Roman wrestling competitions.

Gymnast Olga Korbut created a furore; many of her original complicated parts are named after Korbut. At the Munich Olympic Games she picked up three golds.

Belarussian fencers also constantly show high standards. Over the past 20 years they have never come back from the Olympic Games without medals. Tatiana Samusenko, Elena Belova, Victor Sidiak, Alexei Nikanchikov and Alexander Romankov have more than once been Olympic and world champions. Among the well-known champions and prize winners are weightlifters Valery Shary and Leonid Taranenko, cyclist Vladimir Kaminsky, rowers Vladimir Romanovsky and Vladimir Parfenovich.

EXERCISES

I. READ AND TRANSLATE THE TEXT.

II. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Why is sport so important for the daily activities of people?
2. What proves the popularity of sports in this country?
3. What proves that Belarus is an active participant of the Olympic movement?
4. What kinds of sports are popular in Belarus?

III. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES:

1. Belarussian athletes achieved success at
2. Belarus boasts a number of schools
3. Among the wrestlers of the world A.Medved
4. O.Karavayev and V.Zubkov are
5. Gymnast O.Korbut created a furore,
6. Belarussian fencers
7. T.Samusenko, E.Belova, V.Sidiak, A.Nikanchikov and A.Romankov
8. Among the well-known champions and prize winners

IV. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Миллионы людей занимаются тем или иным видом спорта, так как спорт помогает им держаться в хорошей форме.
2. Спорт входит в программу школ и вузов.
3. Спортивные площадки и другие спортивные сооружения есть в любой школе или университете.
4. Наши спортсмены принимают участие в международных чемпионатах и Олимпийских Играх.
5. Спортсмены нашей республики завоевывали золотые, серебряные и бронзовые медали.

Text: ICE FIGURE-SKATING

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

But it took about three centuries to develop the modern technique of figure-skating and rules of competitions. The

first competitions which were held according to the modern formula took place in 1872 in Austria. There participants performed compulsory exercises or figures and a free programme accompanied by music.

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

The first Olympic champion, U.Salchow of Sweden, excelled in the free programme. The winner in the special figure-skating programme was N.Panin (Kolomenkin) of Russia.

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

The first round is very often called the "school". All sportmen must skate four ice skating figures. In the beginning of the century the aim of competitions was to skate geometrically flawless figures and various combinations which made interesting patterns on ice.

The second round is the short free-skating programme which lasts not more than two minutes. The competitions are concluded by the 5 minutes free programme. Both compulsory (short) and free programmes are a number of various figures, spirals, jumps, spins and loops with linking steps combined in a gracious sequence.

The short programme includes elements compulsory for all competitors while in the free programme sportsmen and their coaches may show skills multiplied by their fantasy and added up by music.

Pair skating is more complicated. Its elements include lifting of woman-partners and spirals that can only be performed by two people with utmost skill and care. Besides, very often (if not always) the movements of both partners must be synchronized, no matter if they are together or in different ends of the rink. It should be also noted, that while in some other sports moral and physical tension of sportsmen is seen on the-

ir faces, in figure-skating all elements are performed with a smile as if there is nothing difficult!

EXERCISES

I. SAY A FEW WORDS ABOUT FIGURE-SKATING, USING THE KEY EXPRESSIONS GIVEN BELOW:

- 1) the International Figure-Skating Championship;
- 2) the European Figure-Skating Tournament for the prize offered by;
- 3) pair figure-skating;
- 4) ice-dancing;
- 5) men's singles;
- 6) women's singles;
- 7) our team includes the well-known stars of ice-dancing;
- 8) the compulsory programme;
- 9) the short programme;
- 10) the free programme;
- 11) ...are the main rivals of;
- 12) to be above all competition in this event;
- 13) their programme is full of complex movements;
- 14) they are notable for their gliding skill;
- 15) to be expressive and able to translate the essence of the music into movements;
- 16) swiftness, complex cascades of jumps;
- 17) to capture the world (European) titles.

II. SPEAK ABOUT CHESS TOURNAMENTS, USING THE KEY WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS GIVEN BELOW:

- 1) Moscow Chess Tournament;
- 2) the final match for the world chess-crown title;
- 3) the semifinal match for the world chess crown;
- 4) the quarterfinal match is held in;
- 5) to be in progress;
- 6) a champion (an ex-champion);
- 7) a master (a grandmaster);

- 8) to make the given move;
- 9) to think out combinations;
- 10) to win a convincing victory;
- 11) to draw the game with;
- 12) to total ... points in all;
- 13) the score remains ... to ... in ...'s favour;
- 14) to score a victory over;
- 15) to manage to defeat;
- 16) the victory went to;
- 17) games against this opponent.

III. MAKE UP DIALOGUES ABOUT BASKET-BALL, USING THE KEY WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS GIVEN BELOW:

- 1) the basket-ball festival;
- 2) the Cup games (contests);
- 3) the European Basket-Ball Championship;
- 4) our National men's (women's) team;
- 5) the defeat had no effect on the distribution of places;
- 6) to try out our young, hopeful;
- 7) the star player;
- 8) to score... points out of;
- 9) to win the title;
- 10) to place the second;
- 11) to lose to ... team;
- 12) the line-up included;
- 13) the hosts won (lost);
- 14) to play return matches;
- 15) to shout for;
- 16) to score a brilliant victory over;
- 17) to serve;
- 18) to block;
- 19) to place great hopes in;
- 20) goal service.

IV. MAKE UP A DIALOGUE ABOUT THE LATEST CHAMPIONSHIP IN GYM-NASTICS, USING THE KEY WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS GIVEN BELOW:

- 1) the World (European) Gymnastics Championship;

- 2) to hold the attention of the sporting world;
- 3) the performance of Soviet gymnasts;
- 4) to give an even performance both in the compulsory and in the voluntary programmes;
- 5) to win gold (silver) medal for the team;
- 6) to score ... points;
- 7) to be successful in;
- 8) to get ... medals in team scoring (in individual events);
- 9) the all-round world champion title went to... ;
- 10) to total ... points in the combined exercises;
- 11) to coach;
- 12) to lose compulsories to;
- 13) to get gold medals;
- 14) beam exercises;
- 15) floor exercises;
- 16) vault;
- 17) rings.

V. MAKE UP DIALOGUE ABOUT HOCKEY MATCHES, USING THE KEY WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS GIVEN BELOW:

- 1) professionals (pros) and amateurs;
- 2) to watch a match with keen interest;
- 3) coach;
- 4) goal;
- 5) goal-keeper;
- 6) penalty bench;
- 7) puck;
- 8) to press the puck to the board;
- 9) stick;
- 10) to strike the puck out;
- 11) our individual stars;
- 12) the outstanding passing combinations;
- 13) to manage to win the Olympic gold;
- 14) the European Champions' Cup;
- 15) to have a chance to compare games.

VI. SPEAK ABOUT THE LATEST TENNIS TOURNAMENT, USING THE FOLLOWING MODELS:

- 1) A traditional international tennis tournament took place in
- 2) ... took first (second) place in the men's singles.
- 3) ... captured the women's singles title outplaying
- 4) In the finals ... won (lost to)... .
- 5) ... won against ... in the men's (women's) doubles.
- 6) ... met in the finals.
- 7) ... retained their national title.
- 8) ... won the finals against ... from
- 9) ... strokes are very powerful.
- 10)... back -hand play is good.
- 11)... volleyed very well.
- 12)I don't think ... can reach the ball.

VII. SAY WHAT THEY DO:

A skater, a swimmer, a boxer, a skier, a wrestler, a footballer, a speed-skater, a fencer, a chess-player, a basketballer, a tennis-player, an athlete, a goal-keeper, a draughtsman, a cyclist, a gymnast, a weight-lifter.

VIII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

What do we call a person who goes in for cycling (swimming, fencing, gymnastics, weight-lifting, athletics, skating, skiing, yachting, playing tennis, football, hockey, chess and draughts, shouting for his favourite team)? What do we call a match in which neither of the team wins?

IX. GIVE THE WORDS CORRESPONDING TO THE FOLLOWING DEFINITIONS:

frozen water; the person who acts as judge in football; the place people skate on; the sports ground on which tennis is played; the person who dances on the ice.

X. GIVE THE WORDS CORRESPONDING TO THE FOLLOWING DEFINITIONS:

jumping, running and throwing the discus; people who come to

the stadium to watch sport competitions; the thing with which people strike; a hard rubber ball for playing hockey; a kind of contest at which many sport events take place.

XI. EXPLAIN IN ENGLISH:

to toboggan; a lot of spectators; ski poles; to chalk up the results; a tennis-court; a skiing suit; a fisherman; a fore-hand stroke; a gym; a puck; a competition; the top-scorer; rugged; custom; awkward; to dismount; to compete; the penalty bench; a swimming-pool; speed-skating; to be circular; outdoor games; a weight-lifter; a badge-holder; determination; to be adopted in reckoning; any amount; a diver.

Text: FROM THE HISTORY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The Olympic Games are the oldest competition. They were originated by the Greeks long before our era.

Long ago ancient Greeks often waged wars. Small states suffered and lost much even if they did not take any side and stayed out of wars. The ruler of such a small state, Elis, wanted to live in peace with all neighbours. He was a good diplomat because his negotiations were successful and Elis was recognized a neutral state. To celebrate this achievement, he organized athletic games.

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

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

All athletes took an oath that they had been preparing well for the Games in gymnasiums and promised to compete honestly and keep the rules of the sacred Olympics. The athletes took

part in all kinds of competitions. Winners were called "olympionics", they were awarded olive wreaths and cups of olive oil. This tradition has survived. In our time sportsmen often get cups and wreaths for winning the first place in sports competitions.

The olympionics of ancient Greece became very popular. Best craftsmen were chosen to make honorary cups, many poets wrote and recited in public poems about the best athletes. Sculptors made their statues which were put up at the birthplace of the winners.

The 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.

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.

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

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

Text: MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES

Renewal of the Games came in 1896, when the first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens due to the French educator Baron Pierre de Coubertin. The first Olympiad was held in Athens and followed the pattern set by the ancient Olympic Games. Some events, like marathon race, have been added, and the inclusion of women, and also the series of winter sports.

Otherwise, the framework elaborated for the first Games, has stood the test of time. The modern Games have maintained the original ideal of amateurism.

In 1896 the International Olympic Committee was set up. It is the central policy-making body of the Olympic movement, formed by the representatives of participant countries. The IOC makes the ultimate decision as to the program of the Games, the number of participants and as to where the Games of the next Olympiad are to be held. The Games are allocated to a city, not to a country. Over 150 countries are represented in the IOC at present.

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 Olympic flag has five coloured interlaced rings, representing the five parts of the world, on a white background. The motto of the Olympic Games is "Citius, Altius, Fortius" (Faster, Higher, Stronger).

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

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Where were the first Olympic Games organized?
2. When did the Olympic Games begin?
3. What kinds of sports were in the programme of ancient Olympic Games?
4. Who could take part in the Olympic competitions?
5. What accompanied ancient Olympic Games?
6. For how long have Olympic Games been forgotten by people?

7. Whose efforts helped to revive the Olympic Games?
8. When and where were the first Olympics of modern times held?
9. What have you learnt about winter Olympic Games?
10. What are the main principles of the Olympic movement?

EXERCISES:

- I. 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.

- II. SPEAK ABOUT MODERN (THE LAST) OLYMPIC GAMES ACCORDING TO THE PLAN:

1. The programme of the Olympic Games.
2. The participants of the Olympic Games.
3. Belarussian and Russian sportsmen at the Games.
4. Olympic champions in different kinds of sports.
5. Your impressions after the Games.

DO YOU KNOW THAT...

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

...only once the Olympic fire was brought not from Greece?

In 1952 it was lit from the fire in the house where S. Nordheim, the famous skier and ski inventor, was born, in a small Norwegian town of Morgendalle.

"VICIOUS AND DANGEROUS SPORTS SHOULD BE BANNED BY LAW"

When you think of the tremendous technological progress we ha-

ve made, it's amazing how little we have developed in other respects. We may speak contemptuously of the poor old Romans because they relished the orgies of slaughter that went on in their arenas. We may despise them because they mistook these goings on for entertainment. We may forgive them condescendingly because they lived 2000 years ago and obviously knew no better. But are our feelings of superiority really justified? Are we any less blood-thirsty? Why do boxing matches, for instance, attract such universal interest? Don't the spectators who attend them hope they will see some violence? Human beings remain as bloodthirsty as ever they were. The only difference between ourselves and the Romans is that while they were honest enough to admit that they enjoyed watching hungry lions tearing people apart and eating them alive, we find all sorts of sophisticated arguments to defend sports which should have been banned long ago; sports which are quite as barbarous as, say, public hangings or bearbaiting.

It really is incredible that in this day and age we should still allow hunting or bull-fighting, that we should be prepared to sit back and watch two men batter each other to pulp in a boxing ring, that we should be relatively unmoved by the sight of one or a number of racing cars crashing and bursting into flames. Let us not deceive ourselves. Any talk of "the sporting spirit" is sheer hypocrisy. People take part in violent sports because of the high rewards they bring. Spectators are willing to pay vast sums of money to see violence. A world heavyweight championship match, for instance, is front page news. Millions of people are disappointed if a big fight is over in two rounds instead of fifteen. They feel disappointment because they have been deprived of the exquisite pleasure of witnessing prolonged torture and violence.

Why should we ban violent sports if people enjoy them so much? You may well ask. The answer is simple: they are uncivilised. For centuries man has been trying to improve himself spiritually and emotionally - admittedly with little success. But at least we no longer tolerate the sight madmen cooped up in cages, or public floggings or any of the countless other barbaric practices which were common in the past. Prisons are

no longer the grim forbidding places they used to be. Social welfare systems are in operation in many parts of the world. Big efforts are being made to distribute wealth fairly. These changes have come about not because human beings have suddenly and unaccountably improved, but because positive steps were taken to change the law. The law is the biggest instrument of social change that we have and it may exert great civilising influence. If we banned dangerous and violent sports, we would be moving one step further to improving mankind. We would recognise that violence is degrading and unworthy of human beings.

THE ARGUMENT: KEY WORDS

1. Great technological progress; little in other respects.
2. We may despise the Romans: orgies of slaughter; entertainment 2000 years ago.
3. Are we less bloodthirsty?
4. E.g. boxing matches: spectators hope to see violence.
5. The Romans: honest enjoyment: lions eating people alive.
6. We have sophisticated arguments to defend barbaric sports.
7. We allow hunting, bull-fighting, boxing, car-racing.
8. "Sporting spirit": sheer hypocrisy.
9. Participants take part for big rewards.
10. Spectators pay vast sums to see violence.
11. E.g. boxing matches: front page news.
12. Two rounds, not fifteen: disappointment.
13. Spectators deprived of pleasure: prolonged torture and violence.
14. Must ban violent sports: uncivilised.
15. Man: trying for centuries to improve spiritually, emotionally.
16. E.g. do not tolerate madmen in cages, public floggings, other barbaric practices.
17. Improvements: prisons, social welfare, fair distribution of wealth.
18. Positive steps to change society through the law.
19. Law: instrument of social change, civilising influence.
20. Ban sports: improve mankind; violence degrading.

THE COUNTER-ARGUMENT: KEY WORDS

1. Who is to decide which sports are violent and dangerous?
2. E.g. is football violent? What about unruly crowds?
3. Isn't deep-sea diving dangerous?
4. All the sports mentioned (boxing, etc.): thrilling to watch.
5. Sports like car-racing: not violent; explore limits of human skill and endurance.
6. Small element of violence does no harm: part of human nature.
7. Millions watch boxing matches: an emotional outlet.
8. Sports like this do good to community: help to get violence out of our systems.
9. Barbaric practices of the past (floggings, etc.): nothing to do with modern sports.
10. Sports have rarely been enforced or banned by law.
11. Sports evolved slowly and are refined: e.g. boxing: bare fists and today.
12. Elements of real danger removed: e.g. boxing matches are stopped; crashes on race tracks fairly rare.
13. There are elements of danger in all sports: that is their point.
14. Supreme tests of human skill: universal enjoyment.

FINAL DISCUSSION ON THE TOPIC

"SPORTS AND GAMES"

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What's your favourite sport?
2. How often do you watch a game of football?
3. Do you support any team?
4. How are great sporting events reported nowadays?
5. Are you a figure-skating fan?
6. Do you watch figure-skating competitions on TV?
7. What's the most popular outdoor game in Russia, in Belarus and in England?
8. In what countries has ice-hockey become popular?
9. Which do you enjoy more, football or basket-ball? Why?
10. Cricket is a very English game, isn't it?
11. What games did you use to play at school?
12. Which indoor games do you like?
- 13.

Which indoor games is your friend good at? 14. Which do you prefer, watching or playing tennis? 15. Do you enjoy watching games? If so, which? 16. Do you enjoy playing games? If so, which? 17. What is the most popular indoor game in Russia? 18. Do you like skating as much as skiing? Give your reasons. 19. Which games do schoolchildren play in this country? 20. Name one of the oldest forms of sport. 21. Motor-racing is a recent sport, isn't it? 22. Which sport do you disapprove of and why? 23. Do all the football teams play the game fairly? 24. Which sport do you go in for? 25. What advantage is there in having gone for sports in your youth? 26. What sort of sports do women go in for in this country? 27. What did the ancients say about sport?

II. SPEAK OR WRITE ON ONE OF THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

1. International sport creates goodwill between the nations.
2. Do you think that playing team games teaches people to get on with each other and to co-operate? Give your reasons.
3. Is it possible to be impartial when watching a hockey match?
4. In what sports does Russia have a high international reputation?
5. Name a few kinds of sport and say what you know about them.
6. Why are gymnastics and athletics compulsory in our schools and colleges?
7. Why do you like (dislike) watching sport events on TV?
8. Which of the games you played or watched impressed you most?
9. The history of the Olympic Games.
10. Sports facilities at the disposal of our people.
11. Life story of some champion.
12. Think and say of motives people might have for taking up sport. Be ready to prove your opinion.
13. Sport is not the only thing that keeps people fit. Speak of all the other physical activities that also help you to keep fit.
14. Violence in sport is a crime. It should be punished like any other form of violence. Give your argument for or against it.
15. There should never be sport on more than one TV channel at any time. What do you think about it?

ACT OUT A CONVERSATION-INTERVIEW

ROLE-PLAYING "PRESS-CONFERENCE"

Situation: A group of journalists organises a press-conference on the eve of the world championship to discuss some sport problems.

Role Assignments (or character cards):

A1: The host of the press-conference.

A2: A famous sportsman, who thinks that sport is destroying life, that being trained for the Olympics he spends a lot of time and doesn't read, has no time for any private life.

A3: A coach, who thinks that sport makes real people in spite of the fact that it has dangers, that it is the process of growing up.

A4: A famous sports star, who plays regularly and seriously, who is respected and very much liked in the national team, who has been a leading sportsman for a long time.

A5: A journalist, who plays the sport occasionally and mostly for fun and thinks that sport is ruining man's chances of getting a good profession.

A6: A team doctor, who thinks that sportsmen are pressured in sport, that sport is a part of the growing-up process, that it strengthens the heart and lungs, that children learn to overcome pain and real danger.

A7: A foreign journalist, who was a professional sportsman and who is interested whether sport in this country is professional.