

Майстренко Л.В.

**Методичні рекомендації для самостійної роботи з курсу «іноземна мова
(за професійним спрямуванням)» для студентів і курсу факультету
фізичної культури та спорту**

Миколаїв

2017

УДК

ББК

Рецензенти: доктор педагогічних наук, професор - Р.О. Гришкова
кандидат філологічних наук, ст. викладач - С.М. Светочева
кандидат філологічних наук, доцент - Я.В. Мукатаєва

Майстренко Л. В.

Методичні рекомендації для самостійної роботи з курсу «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)» для студентів I курсу факультету фізичної культури та спорту. – Миколаїв, МДУ.– 2017.– 124 с.

Вміщені в цьому посібнику тренувальні вправи , тексти розраховані на студентів денного відділення 1 курсу факультету фізичного виховання.

Мета посібника забезпечити розвиток навичок усного та письмового мовлення на теми професійного спрямування, збагачення та систематизація знань студентів з удосконаленням мовленнєвих навичок, розширення лексичного запасу.

Методичний посібник складається з 30 самостійних завдань, текстів для читання на спортивну тематику. Крім того додаються контрольні завдання для самостійної роботи. Кожен урок передбачає роботу з текстом спортивного спрямування, який базується на лексиці та знаннях студентів з історії розвитку спорту. Система вправ передбачає опанування студентом необхідних знань та навичок володіння англійською мовою в межах своєї спеціальності.

Зміст

1. Вступ.....	5
2. Самостійна робота.....	6
3. Контрольні завдання для самостійної роботи.....	96
3. Тексти для додаткового читання.....	110
4. Список використаної літератури.....	124

ВСТУП

Методичні рекомендації з курсу англійської мови для студентів I-II курсів факультету Інституту фізичної культури і спорту є частиною курсу вивчення англійської мови на гуманітарних факультетах, що забезпечує якісну підготовку фахівців.

Мета посібника забезпечити розвиток усного та писемного мовлення на теми професійного спрямування, збагачення та систематизація знань студентів з англійської граматики, розширення лексичного запасу.

Методичний посібник складається з 30 уроків для самостійної роботи, контрольних завдань та текстів для додаткового читання. Кожен урок передбачає роботу з текстом, зміст якого є спортивне спрямування, лексичні вправи, що спираються на матеріали та знання студентів з історії та розвитку спорту. Система вправ передбачає опанування студентом лексичного максимуму а також необхідних знань та навичок володіння англійською мовою в межах своєї спеціальності.

Виклад навчального матеріалу, та система різноманітних вправ для його вивчення й інтенсивного закріплення дозволяє ефективно використовувати методичні рекомендації на факультеті Інституту фізичної культури та спорту.

У методичних рекомендаціях включені різні види самостійної роботи на відповідну спортивну тематику. Вони активізують навчальний процес і сприяють глибшому засвоєнню знань студентів.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

Самостійна робота №1

Read and translate the text

OLYMPIC GAMES

The world's greatest international sports games are known as the Olympic Games.

The Olympic idea means friendship, fraternity and cooperation among the people of the world. The Olympic Movement proves that real peace can be achieved through sport. The Olympic emblem is five interlinked rings: blue, yellow, black, green and red. Any national flag contains at least one of these colors.

The original Olympic Games began in ancient Greece in 776 B.C. These games were part of a festival held every fourth year in honor of God Zeus at the place called Olympia. It was a great athletic festival, including competitions in wrestling, foot racing and chariot racing, rowing and others. The games were for men only. Greek women were forbidden not only to participate but also to watch the Olympics.

The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896. Then they were resumed in London after the Second World War. Since then the Olympics are held every fourth year in different countries.

Ancient Greeks had no winter sports. Only in 1924 the first Winter Olympic Games were held in France. Now they are being held regularly.

1. COMBINE THE SENTENCES:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Then they were resumed in London | |
| 2. The first modern Olympic Games were held | a) the first Winter Olympic Games |
| 3. Since then the Olympics | b) in Athens in 1896. |
| 4. Only in 1924 | c) after the Second World War. |
| 5. The Olympic Movement proves | d) are held every fourth year in different countries |
| | e) that real peace can be achieved through sport |

2. FILL IN THE GAPS:

- The original Olympic Games began in (_____) in 776 B.C.
A) France B) ancient Greece C) Athens
- These games were part of a festival held every (_____) in honor of God Zeus at the place called Olympia.
A) fourth year B) third year C) second year

3. (____) was a great athletic festival, including competitions in wrestling, foot racing and chariot racing, rowing and others.

A) Was B) The C) It

4. (____) women were forbidden not only to participate but also to watch the Olympics.

A) Greek B) Athens C) Frances

5. Only in (____) the first Winter Olympic Games were held in France.

A) 1920 B) 1924 C) 1928

3. CHOOSE THE SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT WORD ORDER:

1. sport, are, world's, The, international, games, known, greatest, the, Games, Olympic.

2. 1896, The, Athens, held, in, in, were, first, Olympic Games, modern.

3. The five yellow, emblem Olympic is and interlinked, rings blue, black, green red.

4. began, B.C, in, original, The, Olympic Games, Greece, in, in, 776.

5. flag, Any, at, least, colors, one, national, these, of, contains.

4. INSERT THE WORDS:

1. The world's greatest international (...) games are known as the Olympic Games.

2. The (...) means friendship, fraternity and cooperation among the people of the

3. The Olympic emblem is five interlinked rings: (... , ... , ...)green and red.

4. The Olympic Movement proves that real peace can be (...) through sport.

5. Any (...) flag contains at least one of these colors.

5. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. What are the world's greatest sports games?

2. What is the Olympic idea?

3. What is the Olympic emblem?

4. Why have these colors been chosen?

5. When and where did the original Olympic Games begin?

6. Did women participate in the games?

7. When were the first modern Olympic Games held? Where?

8. Are the Olympics held in the same place?

9. When did the Winter Olympic Games start being held? Where?

VOCABULARY:

peace – мир

fraternity – братство

to contain – містити

ancient – стародавній

B.C. (before Christ) – до нашої ери

Zeus – Зевс

to participate – брати участь

to resume – відновляти, продовжувати

Olympic Movement – Олімпійський рух
rings – кільця
Second World War – друга світова війна
athletic festival – фестиваль атлетів
wrestling – боротьба
to include – включати, містити
forbidden – заборонений
to achieve – досягати, домагатися
foot racing – змагання з ходьби
chariot racing – змагання на колісницях
rowing – веслування
to prove – доводити, засвідчувати, підтверджувати
cooperation – співробітництво, взаємодія
the Olympics are held every fourth year – Олімпіада проводиться кожен четвертий рік
to watch – дивитися
competitions – змагання

Самостійна робота № 2

Read and translate the text

THE HISTORY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

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

In the beginning this feast lasted one day, but later a whole month was devoted to it. All wars and feuds were stopped by special heralds who rode in all directions of Greece.

The games were held every four years in Olympia on the territory of Elis. 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 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 «olympics», 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 olympics of ancient Greece become 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 honor 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.

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.

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

On the 23rd of June 1894 the International Congress of amateur sportsmen made an important decision: to revive the Olympic Games and to establish the International Olympic Committee which would be responsible for the administration of the modern Olympic Games. The first Committee consisted of 12 members. Now 82 members of the International Olympic Committee control the affairs of all member countries which joined the Olympic movement.

1. COMBINE THE SENTENCES:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Usually the Olympic Games | a) began before the middle of the summer. |
| 2. The Olympic Games | b) they were awarded olive wreaths and cups of olive oil. |
| 3. The olympics of ancient Greece | c) were accompanied by arts festivals. |
| 4. Theodosius banned them | d) became very popular. |
| 5. Winners were called «olympics», | e) for religious reasons in 394 A. D. |

2. FILL IN THE GAPS:

- Long ago ancient (____)often waged wars.
A) Frenchman B) Greeks C) Athens
- The (____) games which later were called the Olympic Games were held about a thousand years before our era.
A) fourth B) third C) first
- Only (____) could take part in the Olympic Games.
A) women B) men C) children
- The revival of the Olympic Games began long time afterwards, in (____), when a young French teacher Pierre de Coubertin made a public speech before the Union of French sports clubs in Paris.
A) 1890 B)1891 C)1892
- They painted wall pictures and made statues of marble and (____), so now we can admire the corporal beauty of ancient and eternally young discus thrower, javelin bearer and others.
A) gold B) silver C) bronze.

3. CHOOSE THE SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT WORD ORDER:

- strong, inspired, bodies, Magnificent, and, sculptors, artists.
- very, olympics, Greece, of, The, became, popular.

3. International, Now, Committee, Olympic, the, 82, of, members, countries, movement, joined, all, of, the, control, which, Olympic, affairs, the, member.
4. which, were ,put, their ,statues, birthplace ,of ,the, winners, the, sculptors, made, up ,at.
5. were, held, every, territory, the, were, in, on, the, of, games, years, Olympia, Elis.

4. INSERT THE WORDS:

1. Best athletes arrived from many Greek states to Olympia (...), long jumps, throwing of discus and javelin and wrestling.
2. The athletes took part in all kinds of (...).
3. That brave (...) was spared the penalty because her son excelled in many events.
4. The Olympic Games had been held for about eleven hundred years, until the emperor Theodosius banned them for religious reasons in (...) A. D
5. The first Committee consisted of (...) members.

5. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What did ancient Greeks do long time ago?
2. What did the ruler of a small state want to do?
3. Why did the ruler organize athletic games?
4. How long did the first feast last?
5. When did the Olympic Games begin?
6. How the winners were called?
7. What were the Olympic Games accompanied by?
8. Who was not allowed to take part in the Olympic Games?
9. When did the revival of the Olympic Games begin?

VOCABULARY

to arrive – прибувати

to compete – конкурувати

administration – адміністрація

inspired – натхненний

to accompany – супроводжувати

to wage wars – вести війни

craftsman – майстер, ремісник, художник

to recite – декламувати, розповідати

to put up – будувати, споруджувати

birthplace – місце народження, батьківщина

to pronounce speeches – декларувати, вимовляти промову

under the fear of death penalty – під страхом смертної кари

to excel – перевершувати, виділятися

to inspire – надихати

marble – мармур, мармуровий

corporal – тілесний

revival – відновлення, відродження

to unify – поєднувати
ruler – правитель
feast – свято
herald – гонець
javelin – спис
sacred – священний
wreath – вінок
chariot races – гонки на колісницях
to be spared the penalty – бути вільним від покарання
Greek – грецький

Самостійна робота № 3

Read and translate the text

SPORTS AND OLYMPIC GAMES

Many people all over the world are interested in sport. Sport helps people to stay healthy and makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities.

They have always paid great attention to sport in our schools, colleges and universities. You can hardly find a school without a gym or a sports ground. Every city and town has a few stadiums or swimming pools, where local or even international competitions are usually held. Traditionally, sports could be divided into professional and amateur sport.

Ukrainian sportsmen have set a great number of world records in gymnastics, weightlifting, tennis, swimming, running, high jumping, etc. Our sportsmen also participate in the Olympic Games and always win gold, silver and bronze medals.

The Olympic Games have a long history. They started in 776 BC in Greece and took place every four years for nearly twelve centuries at Olympia. They included many different kinds of sports. All the cities in Greece sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games. When the Games took place, all the wars stopped. So, the Olympic Games became the symbol of peace and friendship.

Now, there are Summer and Winter Olympic Games. They are held separately. There are always several cities wishing to host the Games. The International Committee of Olympic Games selects the most suitable. After that, the host city starts its preparations for the competitions, constructs new sport facilities, or reconstructs them, reconstructs stadiums, hotels, press centers, etc. Thousands of athletes, journalists and guests arrive to the Games, and it takes great efforts to arrange everything.

The latest Olympic Games were held in Sydney, Australia. Our sportsmen won medals in many sports. Next Olympic Games take place in Greece, the Motherland of these games.

1. COMBINE THE SENTENCES:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Many people all over the world | a) athletes to Olympia to compete in |
| 2 They included many | the Games. |
| 3. When the Games took place, | b) or a sports ground. |
| 4. All the cities in Greece sent their | c) are interested in sport. |
| best | d) different kinds of sports. |
| 5. You can hardly find a school | e) all the wars stopped. |
| without a gym | |

2. FILL IN THE GAPS

hardly – ледь
gym – спортивний зал
competition – змагання
amateur – аматор
weightlifting – важка атлетика
to participate – брати участь
to include – включати ,містити
to compete – змагатися
peace – мир
separately – окремо
to host – приймати гостей
suitable – відповідний, підходящий, придатний
guest – гість
to pay great attention – приділяти велику увагу
professional – професійний
amateur – аматорський
running – біг
swimming – плавання
high jumping – високі стрибки
to arrive – прибувати
preparations – готування, підготовка
sport facilities – спортивні засоби, апаратура
it takes great efforts – це вимагає великих зусиль
to arrange – улаштовувати, готувати, організовувати

Самостійна робота № 4

Read and translate the text

SPORTS (1)

Sport is probably as old as the humanity itself. It has been developing with the developing and growth of the mankind. All over the world people of different ages are very fond of sports and games. Sport not only helps people to become strong and to develop physically but also makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. It makes for a healthy mind in a healthy body. Sports help people to keep in good health.

We all need to exercise. Even if you don't plan to make a career in sport you still have to practice. Regular exercises give you more energy. That is why many people who suffer from general tiredness should take more exercise than more rest. Exercise makes you feel and look better. The best exercise is one which involves in repeated movements, those are: walking, jogging or swimming. Bending and stretching will add flexibility and feeling of lightness.

Among the sports popular in our country are football, basketball, swimming, volleyball, ice hockey, tennis, gymnastics, figure skating. A person can choose sports and games for any season, for any taste.

1. COMBINE THE SENTENCE:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Sport is probably | a) feel and look better. |
| 2. Sport not only | b) helps people to become strong and |
| 3. Sports help people | to develop physically. |
| 4. Regular exercises | c) give you more energy |
| 5. Exercise makes you | d) as old as the humanity itself. |
| | e) to keep in good health |

2. FILL IN THE GAPS:

1. It has been developing with the developing and (____) of the mankind.
a) appearing b) growth c) extension
2. It makes for a healthy (____) in a healthy body.
a) mind b) organs c) blood circulation
3. We all need to (____).
a) read b) run c) exercise
4. Regular exercises give you more (____).
a) energy b) power c) muscles
5. Bending and stretching will add (____) and feeling of lightness.
a) rigidity b) flexibility c) feeling of flexibility

3. CHOOSE THE SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT WORD ORDER:

1. probably, old, as, the, as, is, sport, humanity, self, it
2. healthy, a, for, mind, makes, It, body, healthy, a, in
3. health, in, good, to, keep, people, Sports, help
4. Regular, energy, exercises, more, give, you
5. look, and, makes, you, Exercise, feel, better

4. INSERT THE WORDS:

1. All over the world people of different (_____) are very fond of sports and games.
2. Sports (_____) people to keep in good health.
3. Even if you don't plan to make a career in sport you still have to (_____).
4. The best exercise is one which involves in repeated (_____), those are: walking, jogging or swimming.
5. A person can (_____) sports and games for any season, for any taste.

5. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. Why is sport so important in our life?
2. Do all the people need exercise?
3. What should people who suffer from general tiredness do?
4. How do exercises change you?
5. What is the best kind of exercise?
6. What sports are popular in our country?

VOCABULARY:

to repeat movements – повторювати рухи

mankind – людство

healthy body – здорове тіло

stretching – розтягування

regula– регулярно

probably – ймовірно

good health – добре здоров'я

humanity – людство

activity – діяльність

to make for – сприяти

to be fond of – захоплюватись

healthy mind – здоровий дух

to make a career – зробити кар'єру

to suffer from – страждати від чогось

general tiredness – загальна втома

walking – ходьба

jogging – біг підцюзцем

bending – згинання

flexibility – гнучкість

lightness – легкість

to exercise – тренуватися

tiredness – втома
flexibility – гнучкість
disciplined – дисциплінований

Самостійна робота № 5

Read and translate the text

SUMMER AND WINTER SPORTS

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

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

Summer affords excellent opportunities for swimming, boating, yachting, cycling, gliding and many other sports. Among outdoor games football takes the first place in public interests; this game is played in all the countries of the world.

The other games that have firmly established themselves in favor in different countries are cricket, volley-ball, basketball, and soccer. Badminton is also very popular both with young and old.

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

Among indoor games which one can go in for all the year round are billiards, table tennis, draughts, chess, of course. The results of chess tournaments are studied and discussed by enthusiasts in different countries.

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

1. COMBINE THE SENTENCE:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. People all over the world are | a) go in for calisthenics. |
| 2. It's so nice to go to | b) studied and discussed by enthusiasts in different countries. |
| 3. Many people greatly | c) very fond of sports and games. |
| 4. Scores of young girls and women | d) enjoy figure-skating and ski-jumping. |
| 5. The results of chess tournaments are | e) the skating-rink on a frosty sunny day. |

2. FILL IN THE GAPS

1. People all over the world are very fond of sports and (_____).
- a) games b) fitness c) boxing

2. The most popular outdoor (____) sports are shooting, hunting, hockey and, in the countries where the weather is frosty and there is much snow — skating, skiing and tobogganing.
a) summer b) winter c) spring
3. Among outdoor games (____) takes the first place in public interests; this game is played in all the countries of the world.
a) basketball b) tennis c) football
4. (____) is also very popular both with young and old.
a) tennis b) badminton c) football
5. The interest for it greatly increased thanks to (____), a prominent-American actress, the founder of this kind of sport.
a) Jennifer Lopes b) Jane Fonda c) Jennifer Aniston

3. CHOOSE THE SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT WORD ORDER:

1. all, over, People, world, the, games, are, and, very, sports, fond, of
2. Some, woods, people, the, prefer, in, to be, ski, out, to, of, or, town, sledge, in, to, such, and, weather
3. old, Badminton, and, is, young, also, with, very, both, popular
4. strong, Aerobics, and, helps, healthy, them, slim, to be, slim
5. kind, So, people, we, makes, have, that, all, things, grounds, the, to, of, say, one, that, is, sport

4.INSERT THE WORDS:

1. That is one of the things in which people of every (____) and class are united.
2. Some people prefer to be (____) in such weather and to sledge or to ski in the woods.
3. Among (____) games football takes the first place in public interests; this game is played in all the countries of the world.
4. Scores of young girls and women go in for (____).
5. The results of chess (____) are studied and discussed by enthusiasts in different countries.

5. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What are people all over the world fond of?
2. What does unite people of every nationality?
3. Why do people prefer to be out of town on a frosty sunny day?
4. What are the most popular outdoor winter sports?
5. What opportunities for sports does summer afford?
6. What game takes the first place in public interest?
7. When do many people indulge in boxing, wrestling, athletics, gymnastics?
8. Who goes in for calisthenics?
9. Why is chess the great international game?

VOCABULARY:

to be fond of smth. – захоплюватись
to unite – об'єднувати
outdoor winter sports – зимові види спорту на відкритому повітрі
shooting – стрільба
hunting – полювання
tobogganing – санний спорт
to sledge – кататися на санках
to establish oneself in favour – користуватися популярністю
to establish – засновувати, створювати, установлювати
favour – прихильність, схвалення, пристрасть, інтерес
yachting – вітрильний спорт
gliding – планерний спорт, ковзання
lawn-tennis – теніс
track and field events – легка атлетика
scores of young girls and women – більшість дівчат і жінок
calisthenics – ритмічна гімнастика
indoor games – ігри в закритому приміщенні
impressive example – чудовий приклад
inexhaustible – невичерпний, невтомний
frosty – морозний
skating-rink – ковзанка
ski-jumping – стрибки на лижах
to afford – надавати
opportunities – можливості
boating – катання на човнах
cycling – їзда на велосипеді
to indulge in – займатися
impressive example – вражаючий приклад
cheerfulness – бадьорість

Самостійна робота № 6

Read and translate the text

CYCLING

We often hear a saying «Don't invent a bicycle» about some-thing simple and known for a long time.

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

First bicycles looked odd: a large (about 1.5 m high) front wheel with a cranked axle.

The back wheel was usually smaller. Bicycles were made of iron and riding them was not comfortable because of shaking. They were even called «boneshakers».

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

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

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

Individual races' distances are different usually up to 200 kilometers. The winner is the first cyclist who passes over the finish line with his front wheel.

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

Track events take place on special cycling tracks which look like elongated stadiums with a sloping runway made of concrete, wood or plastics.

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

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

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

1. COMBINE THE SENTENCE:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. The bicycle is old enough — | a) individual and team races. |
| 2. The back wheel was | b) for two, three and even fifteen riders! |
| 3. The frame of the cycle was | c) more than a hundred years of age. |
| 4. New bicycles were invented | d) usually smaller. |
| 5. Olympic road events include | e) diamond-shaped. |

2. FILL IN THE GAPS:

- Really, the bicycle is old enough — more than (____) of age.
a hundred years b) thousand years c) fifty years
- Its first prototype appeared in 1791 in (____).
a) England b) German c) France
- In (____) rubber tires were invented, first solid, then pneumatic.
a) 1886 b) 1868 c) 1888
- Individual races' distances are different usually up to (____) kilometers.
a) 150 b) 200 c) 250
- The Olympic programme includes 1 km sprint races, 1 km heat or time trial, individual pursuit and team pursuit over (____) km.
a) 5 b) 4 c) 3

3. CHOOSE THE SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT WORD ORDER:

- was, usually, smaller, wheel, back, The
- diamond-shaped, The, was, frame, cycle, of, the
- basic, This, became, survived, and
- programmed, Both, Olympic, kinds, the, are, in
- spectacular, Track, very, events, on, take, place

4. INSERT THE WORDS:

- The back (____) was usually smaller.
- New types of bicycles appeared every year but only in (____) people saw a model which looked like modern cycles.
- The new machine looked more elegant than the old (____) which were soon abandoned.
- The winner is the first cyclist who passes over the finish line with his (____) wheel.
- Modern sport bicycles are very light but firm machines made of special (____).

5. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

- How old is a bicycle?
- Who invented the first all-metal bicycle?
- How did the first bicycles look like?
- When were pneumatic tyres invented?
- Where and when were the first bicycle races held?
- When did cycling become a mass sport?
- What events are included in cycling competitions?
- Can you describe a cycling track?

VOCABULARY:

to produce – виробляти, виготовляти
elongated – витягнутий, подовжений
spectacular – захоплюючий
different distances – різноманітні дистанції
to include – включати, містити
individual race – індивідуальний гонка
team race – командна гонка
peasant – селянин
boneshaker – старий велосипед, драндулет
front wheel – переднє колесо
cranked axle – колінчата, вигнута вісь
shaking – тремтіння, вібрація, струс
solid – твердий
pneumatic – пневматичний
chain – ланцюг
«spiders» – павуки
rear – задній
frame – рамка
to survive – виживати
spiders – павуки
to abandon – залишати, відмовлятися
decade – десятиліття
to pass over – пройти
cycling tracks – велосипедні доріжки
sloping runway – похилі доріжки розбігу
sprint races – біг на коротку дистанцію
time trial – гонка за часом
team pursuit – командне переслідування
mitts – рукавиці
tire – шина
rubber – резина
concrete – цемент
pursuit – переслідування
perforated – пористий, перфорований
crash helmet – шолом безпеки
competitions – змагання

Самостійна робота № 7

Read and translate the text

SOCCKER

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

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

The equipment used in soccer is also very simple. In addition to the field itself, all that is needed for a game is a ball. Each player wears padded shin guard made of hard plastic, covered by long socks, for protection during play. A goalkeeper may also wear a special padded shirt and gloves to protect hands. A standard field, as regulated by the Federation International de Football Association (or FIFA), has a length between 100 and 130 yards, and a width of between 50 and 100 yards.

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

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

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

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

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

As for me I like soccer very much. I like both watching it and playing it. It is my favorite kind of sport.

1. COMBINE THE SENTENCES:

1. Basically, there is also one simple rule:
 - a) then an indirect free kick is given, from which a goal cannot be scored.
2. There are only three officials involved in the game:
 - b) there is a corner kick by the offence.
3. If the ball crosses the goal line and the defensive team touched it last then
 - c) no one except the goalkeeper may use their hands to play the ball.
 - d) and the clock is not stopped except for injuries or deliberate time wasting.
4. If a minor offence is being committed
 - e) the referee and two linesmen.
5. Most soccer games have 45-minute halves

2. FILL IN THE GAPS

1. In a soccer game there are two teams of (____) players, who try to score a point by kicking a ball into the opponents net.
 - a) 11
 - b) 12
 - c) 10
2. A standard field, as regulated by the Federation International de Football Association (or FIFA), has a length between (____) yards, and a width of between 50 and 100 yards.
 - a) 150 and 200
 - b) 100 and 130
 - c) 100 and 150
3. A player may kick the ball into the net with any part of the body except the (____) and arms.
 - a) head
 - b) legs
 - c) hands
4. Most soccer games have (____)-minute halves, and the clock is not stopped except for injuries or deliberate time wasting.
 - a) 50
 - b) 45
 - c) 60
5. In professional soccer, only (____) substitutions are allowed per half.
 - a) two to three
 - b) three to five
 - c) five to six

3. CHOOSE THE SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECCT WORD ORDER:

1. simple, The, very, equipment, also, used, is, in, soccer
2. kick-off, A, will, coin, team, flipped, switch, to, teams, the
3. hands, The, two, is, with, thrown, head, over, their

4. leagues, Generally, lower, more, in, allowed
5. it, I, playing, like, and, both, it, watching

4. INSERT THE WORDS:

1. Basically, there is also one simple (____) no one except the goalkeeper may use their hands to play the ball.
2. Soccer is played on a (____) field with a net on each short side of the field.
3. A soccer game begins with a (____) in the center of the field.
4. If the ball crosses the goal line and the defensive team touched it last then there is a corner kick by the (____).
5. (____) are called when a player does not obey the rules and acts unsportsmanlike.

5. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What is the main goal in soccer game?
2. What is the basic rule of the game?
3. How many players can participate in a soccer game from each side?
4. How many officials are involved in the game?
5. What equipment is used in soccer?
6. What is a standard field?
7. When and where does the kick-off take place?
8. What happens when a foul is called?
9. How many substitutions are allowed in professional soccer per one half?

VOCABULARY

soccer – футбол

goal – мета

to kick – забивати гол

to head – бити по м'ячу головою

goalkeeper – воротар

to score a point – забивати гол

opponents net – ворота противника

to defend – захищати

to prevent – запобігати, охороняти, попереджати, заважати, перешкоджати

officials – суддівський склад

to involve – брати участь

referee – суддя в полі

linesman – суддя на лінії

padded – підбитий

shin guard – щиток на голінь

long socks – гетри

gloves – перчатки

kick-off – введення м'яча в гру

to flip – підкидання в повітрі

to remain – залишатися

touch line – бічна лінія футбольного поля
to attempt – прикласти зусилля
bounds – кордони поля
corner kick – кутовий удар
goal kick – вільний удар
throw-in – аут
substitution – заміна
offence – нападаюча сторона
foul – порушення правил
to obey the rules – дотримуватися правил гри
indirect free kick – штрафний удар
a penalty kick – пенальті
to shove – підштовхувати, штовхати
to trip – біг зі стрибками
goal box – воротарська площадка
to award – нагородити, присудити
to commit – здійснювати, віддавати
injury – пошкодження

Самостійна робота № 8

Read and translate the text

THE HISTORY OF FOOTBALL

I am going to tell you about the history of football, one the most popular sport games all over the World.

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

Football originated with kicking games played by people in ancient times. The modern version came from England; Football was not that popular kind of game until the mid-1900s.

It started as a game involving kicking and handing, but later this branched off into two separate sports: rugby and football, which is what the Americans call soccer. Around the late nineteenth century, English football began spreading over Europe. The United States was one of the last to implement football as a national sport. The Canadian Soccer Association was established in 1912 while the United States Soccer Federation was set up in 1913. The first World Cup Championship was in Montevideo, Uruguay. Since then it has been played every four years except during World War II. The North American Soccer League (NASL) was formed in 1968. But it didn't gain popularity until the 1970's.

The rules of play for soccer are simple. The referee makes most of the decisions and attempts to encourage fair play. The game starts off with a kick off and the teams are allowed to pass, dribble, juggle, head, kick and shoot the ball to place it down the field, and (hopefully or eventually) into their opponent's goal. If the ball is kicked off the field over the length of the field, the other team is given a throw-in, where the ball is thrown over the player's head, and back onto the field. If the ball is kicked over the goal or across the width of the field, either a corner kick results, realizing by the offensive team, where the ball is placed on the corner of the field and kicked into play or the defensive team is awarded a kick, where the ball is placed on the corner of the goal box, and kicked back into play. If a goal is

scored, the ball is taken back to the center of the field and the team, scored against, kicks off and keeps playing.

1. COMBINE THE SENTENCE:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Football is a popular sport played | a) until the mid-1900s |
| 2. Games similar to football were played in | b) all over the world. |
| 3. Many rules changed and | c) English football began spreading over Europe. |
| 4. Football was not that popular kind of game | d) each person interpreted the rules differently. |
| 5. Around the late nineteenth century | e) China as early as 400 BC. |

2. FILL IN THE GAPS:

- Millions of people in more than (___) countries play football.
a) 160 b) 140 c) 150
- In about (___) the Romans played a game in which two teams tried to score by advancing a ball across a line on the field.
a) 250 AD b) 180 AD c) 200 AD
- Also there are League of Champions and FIFA Cup competitions which take place every year in (___).
a) Asia b) America c) Europa
- The first World Cup Championship was in (___, ___)
a) Montevideo, Uruguay b) Moscow, Russia c) Caracas, Venezuela
- Since then it has been played every (___ ___) except during World War II.
a) three years b) four years c) six years

3. CHOOSE THE SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT WORD ORDER:

- football, of, played, too, kind, Egyptians, a
- football, the, of, people, During, similar, to, game, 1800's, played, the, England, a.
- modern, England, The, came, from, version.
- sport, United States, last, as, was, one, the, to, national, a, of, implement, The, football.
- It, 1970's, didn't, the, popularity, But, until, gain.

4. INSERT THE WORDS

- It is the national sport of most European and (___) countries and of many other nations.
- Football is played in the (___).
- The sport has grown to a global scale, including men's and women's teams and the (___) and (___) competitions, which is played every four years.
- Football originated with kicking games played by people in (___) times.
- The (___) Soccer Association was established in 1912 while the (___) Soccer Federation was set up in 1913.

5. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Is football a very popular sport?
2. Is football a game of the Olympics?
3. Where and when were games similar to football player?
4. What competitions played every four years do you know?
5. Where did the modern version of football come from?
6. When did football become a very popular game?
7. Was the United States one of the first nations to implement football as a national sport?
8. Where did the first World Cup Championship take place?
9. How often is the World Cup Championship played?
10. Who are engaged to make most decisions and to encourage fair play in football?

VOCABULARY

similar – подібний, аналогічний, схожий

to involve – включати в себе, являти собою

to kick – наносити удар ногою

to score – забивати гол

to advance – просуватися вперед

to interpret – пояснювати, тлумачити, інтерпретувати, розуміти, перекладати

referee – рефері, суддя

to attempt – намагатись

fair play – чесна гра

kick off – вводити м'яч в гру з центра

to allow – дозволяти

global scale – світовий, всесвітній рівень

League of Champions – Ліга чемпіонів

FIFA Cup – Кубок Конфедерацій

handing – передача

to branch off – розгалужуватися, розширюватися, відходити

to spread – поширюватися

to implement – здійснювати, виконувати

World cup Championship – Чемпіонат світу з футболу

to form – формувати

to gain – одержувати, здобувати

to encourage – заохочувати

to realize – здійснювати, виконувати, усвідомлювати

to dribble – вести м'яч

to juggle – обманювати, надувати

opponent's goal – ворота противника

throw-in – аут

corner kick – кутовий удар

offensive team – нападаюча команда

defensive team – захищаюча команда

to award – присуджувати

Read and translate the text

THE HISTORY OF BASKETBALL

I am going to tell you about one of the most popular games. It is basketball.

The game of basketball has evolved a great deal throughout the years. Basketball was invented on December 21, 1891. The inventor of the game was a Canadian clergyman, James Naismith.

The game of basketball was fashioned from fragments of other games, seeking to eliminate flaws of rugby, soccer.

Basketball was first played in the United States. In fact, the first game was played at one training school, now called Springfield College.

Basketball is a simple game. The equipment used in the game is also very simple. In addition to the field itself, all that is needed for a game is a ball. The very first ball that was used was a soccer ball until 1894 when an actual «basketball», was invented. The basketball ball was slightly smaller, about 30 inches in diameter. The first baskets that were used, were two peach baskets hung from the balcony of the gymnasium.

In 1893, the backboard was invented. The first backboard was constructed out of wire mesh, then wood and now it is made out of glass so the backboard does not interfere with the view of the game. Around that time, there was no name for this game.

By 1906, the peach baskets were replaced by metal baskets with holes in the bottom. This was better than in the early days, when a ladder was used to climb and fetch the ball out of the basket. Finally, in 1913 a hoop with a net was invented. In my opinion, the invention of the hoop and net was a major step in the developing of the game of basketball. Due to the free falling ball, the game's tempo increased, which allowed the game of basketball to develop even more.

In 1921, one man named the game «basketball» and it had been called basketball ever since.

In the very beginning Naismith introduced thirteen original rules for the game of basketball, in which 12 out of the 13 original rules were still used up to 1934. The only rule, which changed, was that a player was now allowed to dribble a basketball. The rule of dribbling the basketball was first used in 1896 at a basketball game at Yale University. With the introduction of the 13 original rules, Naismith created four fundamental principles, which stayed in the game from 1891 to 1937. These four fundamental principles stated, players with the ball must not make progress, the goal is above the head of the players, roughness is eliminated and a player may not receive the ball by use of contact.

Through the years of 1891 to the 1940's there were many rule changes as well as addition of rules to the game of basketball, By 1898, basketball leagues were starting to form in the United States. In 1898, professional basketball was being

played. The league was called the National Basketball League (NBL). The National Basketball League was made up of four teams like New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and New Jersey.

By 1932 basketball was officially gaining international status with the founding of the International Amateur Basketball Federation in Geneva, Switzerland. In 1946, the Basketball Association of America was formed but it did not go far well because it was competing against the National Basketball League. But in 1949, the Basketball Association of America and the National Basketball League joined together.

They changed their name to the National Basketball Association (NBA). Throughout the formation of the league there were many rules that were added to the game of basketball. In 1930's, Kenny Sailor invented the jump shot. Also in the 1940's, Bob Kurland used block-shots. In 1952 the foul lane was widened and the three-second rule was put into effect, so centers could not station themselves in front of the basket all the time. During the 1950's the National Basketball Association was on the rise. During the 1970's and 1980's the expansion of the NBA had gone wild. In the mid 1980's and early 1990's Michael Jordan, who was one of the greatest players in NBA history, dominated the game and took it to a wholly new **level**.

At this time, basketball was increasing in popularity. Nowadays it is played by **176** nations.

1. COMBINE THE SENTENCES

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. The game of basketball has evolved | a) that a player was now allowed to |
| 2. In 1893, | dribble a basketball. |
| 3. The equipment used in the game is | b) the National Basketball |
| 4. The only rule, which changed, was | Association (NBA). |
| 5. They changed their name to | c) a great deal throughout the years. |
| | d) also very simple. |
| | e) the backboard was invented. |

2. FILL IN THE GAPS

- Basketball was invented on (____).
a) December 21, 1891 b) December 22, 1891 c) December 21, 1881
- Basketball was first played in (____).
a) Canada b) the United States c) Ukraine
- In the very beginning Naismith introduced (____) original rules.
a) twelve b) thirteen c) eleven
- (____) was made up of four teams like New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and New Jersey.
a) the International League b) The National Basketball League
c) the International Basketball League
- But in (____), the Basketball Association of America and the National Basketball League joined together.
a) 1950 b) 1948 c) 1949

3. CHOOSE THE SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT WORD ORDER:

1. simple, Basketball, is, game, a.
2. no, that, Around, was, for, there, game, name, time, this.
3. National Basketball League, was, league, the, (NBL), The, called.
4. In, 1940's, used, block- shots, Bob Kurland, the, Also.
5. by, played, **176**, Nowadays, is, nations, it.

4. INSERT THE WORDS

1. In addition to the field itself, all that is needed for a game is a (___).
2. The basketball ball was slightly smaller, about (___) inches in diameter.
3. The rule of dribbling the basketball was first used in 1896 at a basketball game at (___).
4. But in 1949, the Basketball Association of America and the National Basketball League (___ ___).
5. In the mid 1980's and early 1990's (____), who was one of the greatest players in NBA history, dominated the game and took it to a wholly new level.

5. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. When was basketball game invented?
2. Where was the basketball game played?
3. What was the first basketball ball?
4. When was an actual «basketball» ball invented?
5. When were basketball hoop and net invented?
6. How many original rules were there in the basketball game when it was invented?
7. When was the first professional basketball match played?
8. When did the basketball game officially gain its international status?
9. How and when did the National Basketball Association appear?
10. Who invented the jump shot?
11. When was the three-point line introduced?

VOCABULARY

to evolve – еволюціонувати

to invent – винаходити

clergyman – священник

to fashion – надавати вигляд, моделювати

to eliminate – відсторонювати, усунути, знищувати, ліквідувати

flaw – недолік

equipment – обладнання

rugby – регбі

soccer – футбол

basket – корзина

NBA – національна баскетбольна асоціація

slightly – злегка, трохи

inch – дюйм (= 2,5 см)
to hang (past, hung, p.p. hung) – вішати
bottom – низ
ladder – драбина
to climb – лізти
to fetch – діставати
hoop – кільце
net – сітка
to develop – розвивати
due to – завдяки
tempo – ритм, темп
to increase – збільшуватись
backboard – баскетбольний щит
wire mesh – металева сітка
to interfere – заважати
to dribble – вести мяч
roughness – грубість
to gain – отримувати
amateur – аматор
International Amateur Basketball Federation – міжнародна аматорська асоціація баскетболу
Geneva – місто Женева
Switzerland – Швейцарія
to compete – змагатися
to join – приєднуватись
jump shot – кидок м'яча в стрибку
block- shot – блок
foul lane – штрафна зона
to put into effect – виконувати, проводити в життя
rise – підйом
expansion – розповсюдження
had gone wild – стало неймовірно стрімким

Самостійна робота № 10

Read and translate the text

FOOTBALL IN GREAT BRITAIN

Sport is so much important in British life that many idioms in the English language have come from the world of sport. For example, «that's not cricket means «that's not fair» and «to play the game» means «to be fair». The most popular sport in England is football. A lot of people support their local clubs at matches on Saturday afternoons or watch the matches on television.

The football league in England and Wales has four divisions. Each division contains twenty teams. There are two main prizes each season. The football league championship is won by the team that is top of the first division. The final of this competition takes place every May at the famous Wembley stadium in London. Some of the best-known clubs in England are Manchester United, Liverpool and Arsenal. But many clubs have problems with money at the moment. Some people say that the league is too big and that the players get paid too much. Others say that television is making the crowds stay at home. Sport has for a long time been a very important part of a child's education in Britain, not just — as you may think to develop physical abilities, but also to provide a certain kind of moral education. Team games encourage such social qualities as enthusiasm, cooperation, loyalty and unselfishness.

1. COMBINE THE SENTENCE:

1. The most popular sport in England is _____ a) money at the moment.
b) football.
2. The football league in England and Wales has _____ c) four divisions
3. But many clubs have problems with _____

2. FILL IN THE GAPS

1. A lot of people support their local clubs at matches on (____) afternoons or watch the matches on television.
a) Sunday b) Monday c) Saturday
2. Each division contains (____) teams.
a) fifteen b) twenty c) ten
3. (____) encourage such social qualities as enthusiasm, cooperation, loyalty and unselfishness.
a) team games b) football c) basketball

3. CHOOSE THE SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT WORD:

1. people, match, support, clubs, Saturday, at, afternoons, matches, the, on, or, watch, lot of, A, on, television, local, their.

2. prizes, are, two, each, There, season, main.
3. at, the, clubs, have, with, problems, many, moment, But, money.

4. INSERT THE WORDS

1. Each (____) contains twenty teams.
2. The final of this competition takes place every May at the famous (____) stadium in London.
3. Sport has for a long time been a very important part of a child's education in Britain, not just — as you may think to develop (____), but also to provide a certain kind of moral education.

5. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. Sport is so much important, isn't it?
2. What is the most popular sport in England?
3. How many divisions does league in England and Wales have?
4. What are the most famous football clubs in England?
5. What role does sport play in a child's education?

VOCABULARY

idiom – ідіома

to support – підтримувати

local – місцевий

league – ліга

loyalty – лояльність, вірність

«to be fair» – бути справедливим

«that's not cricket» – не по правилах

«that's not fair» – «це не справедливо»

local clubs – місцеві клуби

moral education – моральне виховання

social qualities – соціальні якості

first division – перший підрозділ

to take place – відбуватися, проходити

crowd – натовп

education – освіта, виховання

physical abilities – фізичні здібності

enthusiasm – ентузіазм, захоплення

cooperation – співпраця, співробітництво

unselfishness – безкорисливість

Arsenal – Арсенал

Manchester United – футбольна команда Манчестер Юнайтед

Liverpool – Ліверпуль

Самостійна робота № 11

Read and translate the text

THE MOST POPULAR SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

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

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

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

Almost every school has its football team and every boy in Britain knows a lot about the game. He can tell you the names of the players in the most important teams, he has pictures of them and knows the results of many matches.

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

Football is the favorite winter game in Britain and cricket is the favorite summer sport. Amateur cricket has the same rules as the professional game. A typical amateur cricket match takes place on a village green, an open space in the center of the village. It is played between two teams — the «home» team and the «visitors» who come from another village.

1. COMBINE THE SENTENCES:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. The British have a reputation for | a) played in other countries. |
| 2. Football is | b) being mad about sports. |
| 3. Rugby is another popular British sport which is | c) the most popular game. |

2. FILL IN THE GAPS:

- The game of football was first played in (____), and later people began to play football in other countries.
a) America b) Britain c) Ukraine
- It is also called (____) football.
a) free b) fast c) rugby
- It is played between two teams — the (____) team and the «visitors» who come from another village.
a) «house» b) «home» c) «flat»

b)

3. CHOOSE THE SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT WORD ORDER:

1. game, of, Football, example, soccer, an, a, is, professional, or.
2. play, Amateur, against, often, professionals, clubs.
3. favorite, is, game, winter, Football, in, summer, Britain, favorite, cricket, is, the, the, sport, and.

4. INSERT THE WORDS:

1. The British are spectators and the most popular spectator sports are (____) and football.
2. (____) is another popular British sport which is played in other countries.
3. A typical (____) cricket match takes place on a village green, an open space in the center of the village.

5. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What reputation has the British?
2. What is the most popular game in Britain?
3. Where was played first game of football?
4. When do amateur soccer players play in Britain?
5. What can every boy in Britain tell you?
6. How was rugby born?
7. What is the favorite summer sport in Britain?
8. What is the favorite winter game in Britain?
9. Where does a typical cricket match take place?

VOCABULARY

different rules – різні правила

amateur clubs – аматорські клуби

professional game – професійна гра

cricket – крікет

important teams – важливі команди

amateur – аматор

reputation – репутація

to be mad about – сходити з розуму від чого-н.

to pick up – відбирати, забрати

open space – відкритий простір

to be born – народитися

rugby – регбі

rules – правила

village green – сільська галявина

spectators – глядачі

Самостійна робота № 12

Read and translate the text

FOOTBALL AND CRICKET IN GREAT BRITAIN

British people are very fond of sports. Sport is part of their normal life. The two most popular games are football and cricket.

Football, also called soccer, is the most popular sport in the United Kingdom. England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own Football Leagues and national teams. Games are played on Saturday afternoons from August to April. In addition to the FL games there is a competition called the Football Association Cup. The Cup Final is played at Wembley Stadium (London) in May.

Cricket is considered to be the English National game. Its rules are very complicated. It is played by two teams of eleven men each, the player at a time tries to hit the ball with a bat. Golf is the Scottish national game. It originated in the 15th century and the most famous golf course in the world, known as the Royal and Ancient Club, is at St. Andrew's.

Lawn tennis was first played in Britain in the late 19th century. The most famous British championship is Wimbledon, played annually during the last week of June and the first week of July.

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

1. COMBINE THE SENTENCES:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Sport is part of | a) Britain in the late 19th century. |
| 2. Games are played on | b) their normal life. |
| 3. Lawn tennis was first played in | c) Saturday afternoons from August to April. |

2. FILL IN THE GAPS:

- The two most popular games are football and (____).
a) basketball b) rugby c) cricket.
- In addition to the (____) games there is a competition called the Football Association Cup.
a) TL b) FL c) FT
- The most famous British championship is (____).
a) World Cup b) Wimbledon c) Euro Cup

3. CHOOSE THE SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT WORD ORDER:

- the, is, English, to, National, considered, game, be, Cricket.
- the, is, game, national, Golf, Scottish.
- tennis, 19th, in, century, was, played, first, the, Lawn, late, in, Britain.

4. INSERT THE WORDS

1. England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own (____) and national teams.
2. It originated in the 15th century and the most famous golf course in the world, known as the (____), is at St. Andrew's.
3. But there are many other sports such as rugby, swimming, golf, (____) and the traditional (____).

5. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. Are British fond of sports?
2. What is the most popular game in the UK?
3. Do all the parts of the UK have their Football Leagues and teams?
4. When and where the Cup Final is played?
5. What is considered to be the English national game?
6. What is the name of the Scottish national game? When did it originate?
7. What are the other sports popular in the UK?

VOCABULARY

Scottish national game – Шотландська національна гра

UK – United Kingdom

to consider – вважати, розглядати, обговорювати, думати, враховувати

Wimbledon – Вімблдон

Football Association Cup – футбольна Асоціація кубків

English National game – Англійська Національна гра

league – ліга

team – команда

to be fond of – захоплюватися

The Cup Final – Фінал Кубка

horse -racing – перегони на конях

traditional – традиційний

fox-hunting – полювання на лисицю

to hit – вдарити, бити

bat – біта

lawn tennis – лаун-теніс, теніс на траві

annually – щорічно

Wembley Stadium – стадіон Уемблі

rule – правило

championship – чемпіонат

complicated – складний

cricket – крікет

Самостійна робота № 13

Read and translate the text

SPORT IN THE USA (I)

Americans play tennis, hockey and most other international sports but they do not play football in the same way as the rest of the world. The players can run with the ball, touch and push each other. Players wear special clothes for American football with helmets on their heads, because the game can be dangerous. Like international football teams, American teams have eleven players. The field looks different and even the ball is a different shape. American football is very different game.

Americans love winter sports and ice hockey is the most popular game. This game is very fast and can be dangerous.

Basketball is another popular game in America. Only five people are in each team.

Baseball is the most popular summer sport in America. The first American baseball match was in 1839 in New York. To play baseball you need two teams of nine players. Americans start playing baseball young. There are «leagues» which children of eight can join. The top players become big stars and earn a lot of money every year.

1. COMBINE THE SENTENCES:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. The players can run with the ball, | a) American teams have eleven |
| 2. Like international football teams, | players. |
| 3. The first American baseball match | b) in 1839 in New York. |
| was | c) touch and push each other. |

2. FILL IN THE GAPS

- Americans play tennis, hockey and most other international sports but they do not play (____) in the same way as the rest of the world.
a) cricket b) rugby c) football
- The field looks different and even the ball is a different (____).
a) size b) shape c) material
- Americans start playing baseball (____).
a) young b) teenage c) being 18 years old

3. CHOOSE THE SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT WORD ORDER:

- can, dangerous, special, for, helmets, clothes, football, with, their, wear, heads, Players, the, game, American, be, on, because.
- American, baseball, New York, match, The, 1839, was, in, in, first.
- can, which, eight, children, of, «leagues», There, join, are.

4. INSERT THE WORDS

1. Players wear special clothes for American football with helmets on their heads, because the game can be (_____).
2. To play baseball you need two teams of (____) players.
3. The top players become (____ ____) and earn a lot of money every year.

5. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Describe the way Americans play football.
2. Do Americans love winter sports?
3. How many people are there in a basketball team?
4. What kind of clothes do players wear?
5. When did American baseball match first take place?
6. Which winter game is the most popular?
7. What age do Americans start playing baseball at ?
8. What do you need to play baseball?

VOCABULARY

to push – штовхати

helmet – шолом

shape – форма

to run – бігти

to touch – торкатися

dangerous – небезбечний

fast – швидкий

to join – приєднуватися

match – матч

field – поле

league – ліга

to earn – заробляти

special clothes – спец. одяг

international football – інтернаціональний футбол

Самостійна робота № 14

Read and translate the text

SPORT IN THE USA (2)

Americans' interest in sports seems excessive to many foreign visitors. Television networks spend millions of dollars arranging to telecast sports events. Publications about sports are sold widely. In the US professional athletes can become national heroes.

Sports are associated with educational institutions in a way which is unique. High schools have coaches as faculty members, and school teams compete with each other.

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

The sport that is most popular in most parts of the world — soccer — is not well known in the US. The most popular sports are football and baseball, games that are not played in large number of countries.

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

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

1. COMBINE THE SENTENCES:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Television networks spend millions of dollars | a) that require weeks of planning and organizing. |
| 2. Games between teams | b) arranging to telecast sports events. |
| 3. They go on ski trips and hunting expeditions | c) attract nationwide television audiences. |

2. FILL IN THE GAPS:

1. Sports are associated with educational institutions in a way which is (____)
a) strange b) unique c) widespread
2. The sport that is most popular in most parts of the world — (____) — is not well known in the US.
a) Soccer b) rugby c) cricket
3. Many Americans (____) every day, or play tennis or bridge two or three times a week.
a) run b) jog c) walk

3. CHOOSE THE SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT WORD ORDER:

1. about, sports, widely, Publications, sold, are.
2. nationwide, audiences, between, television, attract, Games, teams.
3. known, why, a, Americans, healthy, is, are, That, as, nation, probably.

4. INSERT THE WORDS

1. In the US professional athletes can become (____ ____).
2. The most popular sports are football and (____), games that are not played in large number of countries.
3. In the Americans' view, all these activities are worth the (____) they may cause because they contribute to health and physical fitness.

5. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Are Americans interested in sports?
2. Do professional athletes become national heroes?
3. Are there sport teams in high schools?
4. Are there any coaches in the faculty?
5. What are the most popular sports in the USA?
6. What specializations have become respectable thanks sport?
7. Why do Americans spend so much time on sport activities?

VOCABULARY:

educational institutions – навчальні заклади

discomfort – дискомфорт

excessive – надмірний

unique – незвичайний, унікальний, чудовий

high school – середня школа

coach – тренер

to arrange – організовувати, монтувати

to telecast – транслювати

publications – публікації

to sell – продавати

to compete – змагатися

to conduct – змагатися, боротися, конкурувати

intense – інтенсивний, напружений

excitement – хвилювання
respectable – поважний, респектабельний, порядний
sociology – соціологія
hunting expeditions – мисливські експедиції
ski trips – гірськолижні тури
pageantry – пишне видовище, блиск, фікція, блеф
sociology – соціологія
to require – вимагати
to contribute – сприяти, жертвувати, робити внесок, віддавати
physical – фізичний
bridge – міст

Самостійна робота № 15

Read and translate the text

SPORT IN THE USA (3)

Americans are very fond of sport. The most popular sports in the USA are football, which is played from April to October, baseball, played from September to December, basketball, played from October to April and ice hockey, played in most northern cities from October to March.

American football derives from the English game of rugby. It started at Harvard University in 1870's. It is a game for two teams of eleven men on the field. The object of the game is to have the control of the ball and to score points by carrying it across the goal-line.

Baseball is a team game derived from the English game of cricket. It is played with a bat and ball by two teams of nine players each, on a field with four bases. Baseball is the national game in the USA and it is very popular in Canada too.

Basketball is a game which nowadays is popular all over the world. It was invented in 1891. During the 20's the first US league championship was organized. In 70's the American Championship was divided into two leagues: the ABA (American Basketball Association), which does not exist any longer and which played with a blue, red and white ball and the NBA (National Basketball Association).

The NBA is a professional league which still plays.

There are more activities which Americans take part in such as golf, swimming, tennis, aerobics, wrestling, etc.

1. COMBINE THE SENTENCES:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Americans are | a) is popular all over the world. |
| 2. American football derives from | b) very fond of sport. |
| 3. Basketball is a game which nowadays | c) the English game of rugby. |

2. FILL IN THE GAPS

- It started at Harvard University in the (____).
a) 1870's b) 1875's c) 1880's
- Baseball is a team game derived from the English game of (____).
a) rugby b) cricket c) football
- Baseball is the national game in the USA and it is very popular in (____) too.
a) Russia b) England c) Canada

3. CHOOSE THE SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT WORD ORDER:

1. is, It, men, two, teams, for, field, game, of, eleven, on, a, the.
2. USA, the, popular, too, national, in, game, is, the, it, and, is, Canada, very, Baseball, in.
3. NBA, is, league, a, still, which, The, plays, professional.

4. INSERT THE WORDS

The most popular sports in the USA are football, which is played from (____ _ ____), baseball, played from (_____), basketball, played from (____ _ ____) and ice hockey, played in most northern cities from (____ _ ____).

5. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. What are the most popular sports in the USA?
2. What is the object of the game rugby?
3. When was the American Championship divided?
4. Which league is professional?
5. In which activities does America take part too?

VOCABULARY

wrestling – реслінг

swimming – плавання

golf – гольф

aerobics – аеробіка

NBA – національна американська асоціація

ABA – Американська баскетбольна асоціація

cricket – крикет

carrying – проведення

Harvard University – Гарвардський університет

rugby – регбі

to derive from – походити від

to score points – набирати очки

to exist – існувати

goal-line – лінія голу

to divide – ділити

during – протягом, під час

field – поле

invented – винайдений

northern – північний

to derive – походити, брати початок

Самостійна робота № 16

Read and translate the text

SPORT IN AUSTRALIA

A lot of Australians think you shouldn't worry too much about life. But some things in life are really important, and to many Australian men, one of these things is sport. It's something they don't joke about. Sport matters. In pubs, clubs and even at work you'll often find men who can talk about only one thing — sport.

Australians are lucky. They have a perfect climate, and an endless amount of land. They have wonderful waves for surfers on their beaches. They also have a strong wish to win. Put these together and you get a lot of good sportsmen and sportswomen. In fact, Australia has a very high number of world champions, in all kinds of sports, for a country of only 16 million people.

Around the country you'll find plenty of opportunities for golf, squash, tennis, trail riding (horse or motorcycle), fishing and so on. Surfing is almost a religion for many Australians who follow the waves around the country and there are a number of important surfing contests.

You'll find football of assorted types including the unique Australian Rules Football. Then, there's motor racing and motorcycle racing, horse racing, yacht racing, cricket matches and lots more.

The best thing, of course, is to play sport yourself. But if you can't, or you don't want to, then you can watch other people doing it. Every year, more than 100,000 people go to the final of Australian Rules Football. Crowds of more than 90,000 watch the big cricket matches against India, Pakistan, New Zealand and England.

There are sport happenings and holidays in Australia year round. Here are some of them.

In February there's Regatta Day with boat races and other water activities.

In June in Darwin the Beer Can Regatta takes place when there are boat races for boats constructed entirely out of beer cans — there are plenty of those in the world's beer drinking capital.

In August in the Northern Territory camel racing is on in Alice Springs, and then the Apex Rodeo is held, one of the biggest rodeos in Australia — the town fills up with cowboys.

Meanwhile in Sydney, Australian biggest race takes place with 25,000 competitors running the 14 km from Hyde Park to Bondi Beach in the city race. In September attention is attached to Melbourne where Australian Football Cup takes place. Australian Football is played in Australia only. This is a game where two teams of 18 players. The players are allowed to play with their legs and arms. The participation in the game demands great physical strength and very often injured players are carried away from the field or are replaced by other players. Grand

Australian Football Cup is the biggest sports competition of the year. On the first Tuesday of November the greatest horse race for Melbourne Cup is held. It is a public holiday in Victoria but the whole country shuts down for the three minutes or so which the race takes.

In December the Sydney-Hobart Yacht Race starts on the 26th, a fantastic sight as the yachts stream out of the harbor and head south.

1. COMBINE THE SENTENCES:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A lot of Australians think you shouldn't | a) the greatest horse race for Melbourne Cup is held. |
| 2. The best thing, of course, | b) worry too much about life. |
| 3. In February there's Regatta Day with | c) Melbourne where Australian |
| 4. In September attention is attached to | Football Cup takes place. |
| 5. On the first Tuesday of November | d) boat races and other water activities.
e) is to play sport yourself. |

2. FILL IN THE GAPS

- In pubs, clubs and even at work you'll often find men who can talk about only one thing — (___).
a) clothes b) cars c) sport
- In fact, Australia has a very high number of world champions, in all kinds of sports, for a country of only (___) million people.
a) 20 b) 15 c) 16
- Every year, more than (___) people go to the final of Australian Rules Football.
a) 200,000 b) 100,000 c) 150,000
- In (___) there's Regatta Day with boat races and other water activities.
a) February b) December c) January
- In (___) in the Northern Territory camel racing is on in Alice Springs, and then the Apex Rodeo is held, one of the biggest rodeo in Australia — the town fills up with cowboys.
a) June b) July c) August

3. CHOOSE THE SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT WORD ORDER:

- shouldn't, of, think, Australians, you, lot, life, much, worry, too, A, about.
- contests, is, for, around, religion, many, and, who, the, waves, there, the, Surfing, a, are, Australians, a, number, almost, of, surfing, important, follow, country.
- 14, Australian, in, km, from, biggest, race, takes, with, 25,000, in, race, running, the, Sydney, Meanwhile, Hyde Park, to, Bondi Beach, the, place, city, competitors.

4. INSERT THE WORDS:

- Australians are (___).
- Then, there's motor racing and (___), horse racing, yacht racing, cricket matches and lots more.

3. In June in Darwin the (____) takes place when there are boat races for boats constructed entirely out of beer cans — there are plenty of those in the world's beer drinking capital.
4. The players are-allowed to play with their (____) and (____).

5. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What do a lot of Australians think?
2. Why are Australians lucky?
3. What is surfing for many Australians?
4. Where do more than 100 000 people go every year?
5. What does take place in June in Darwin?
6. When does Alice Springs fill up with cowboys?
7. When does sporting attention turn to Melbourne?
8. Where is Australian Rules Football played?

VOCABULARY

to worry – хвилюватися

to joke – жартувати

beach – пляж

contest – змагання

opportunity – можливість

squash – гра в м'яч (типу тенісу)

trail riding – верхова їзда

assorted – змішаний

Australian Rules Football – Австралійський футбол (командний вид спорту з м'ячем)

horse racing – кінний спорт

yacht racing – вітрильний спорт

cricket match – матч в крикет

to fill up – заповнювати

meanwhile – тим часом

to allow – дозволяти

participation – участь

to demand – вимагати

injured – поранені

harbor – гавань

to take place – проходити

to hit – бити

racing – гонки

to shut down – завершувати роботу

to stream out – впливати

to head south – тримати курс на південь

Read and translate the text

Sport in Europe

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Sport is imposing order on what was chaos.

Anthony Starr

Many people all over the world are interested in sport and active life style. Sport helps people to stay healthy and makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities.

The Olympic Games have long history. They started in 777 BC in **Greece** and **took place** every four years for nearly twelve centuries at Olympia. They **included** many different kinds of sports. All cities in Greece sent their best athletes to Olympia **to complete** in the Games. When the Games took place, all wars stopped. So, the Olympic Games become the symbol of peace and friendship.

The first modern Olympic Games started in 1896. It happened in Athens, Greece. The second modern Olympic Games passed in Paris, France in 1900.

Now, there are Summer, Winter and Special Olympic Games. They are held **separately**. There are always several cities **wishing to host** the Games. **The International Committee of Olympic Games** selects the most **suitable**. After that, the host city starts its **preparations** for the **competitions**, **constructs** new **sport facilities**, or reconstructs them, reconstructs stadiums, hotels, press centers, etc. Thousands of athletes, journalists and **guests arrive** to the Games.

The first Winter Olympic Games took place in London, Great Britain in 1908. The next Winter Olympic Games passed in **Antwerp** in 1920. Since that time they took place every four years. The next Games will take place in Torino in 2006, Ireland and in Vancouver, Canada in 2010.

Special Olympics **grew out** of changes in **public attitudes** in the 60's. Today 1.5 million **developmentally** disabled athletes from 160 countries take part in these activities. The **oath** of Special Olympics athletes is "Let me win, but if I cannot win, let me be **brave** in the **attempt**."

Less than fifty years ago, developmentally disabled persons often lived in a dark, **cloistered**, sometimes **brutal**, world of instructions, **sheltered** workshops, or family home back bedrooms; they were objects of sympathy, **curiosity** and **fear**. With the Sixties came change in public attitudes.

In July of 1968, the first International Special Olympic Games were held in Soldier Field in Chicago. **Track and field**, **aquatics**, and **field hockey** events were in the spotlight. So were 1.000 athletes from Canada and 26 American states. Since then, that **spotlight** has grown **brighter**. In 1970, again in Chicago, the second Games got **underway** will double the number of athletes, including **competitors** from fifty states, Canada, France, and Puerto Rico. In 1972 the Games moved to

Los Angeles, where 2500 athletes **participated**. In 1975, in Michigan, 3200 participants from ten countries were **involved**. CBS' Sports Spectacular was on hand to **broadcasts** events.

As with the **mainstream** Olympic Games, the Special Olympics moved to a four-year cycle, **interspersing** winter Games into the **schedule**. The first Winter Special Olympic Games were held in Colorado skiing country in 1977, **featuring** ice skating, cross country **skiing** and **alpine** skiing. All three major American television **networks** had **camera crews** present to **provide coverage**.

Success of the Games continues to **swell around** the world. In 1988 the International Olympic Committee **signed an agreement** officially **recognizing** Special Olympics. In 1990 **the Soviet Union elected** to join. Also in 1990, Europeans held their third European Special Olympics Games, this time in Scotland. The Games **attracted** 2400 athletes from thirty countries. Then, in 1991, the largest sports event in the world that year was the Special Olympics in Minneapolis. Special Olympics programs **are available** to all persons with developmental **disabilities** from the age of eight years. During its short life, Special Olympics organizations have developed **approaches** which **serve** all levels of ability. The **bedrock** of the Special Olympics program – the training, the **opportunity**, the **camaraderie** of participation – are the true **measure** of **overall** success.

A **grand celebration**, the **ATHENS** 2004 Olympic Games, which for 17 days **returned** to Greece, the country where they were originally born and the city where they **revived** completed last year.

These Games broke many records. Athens hosted 11.099 athletes, the largest number **ever** and also the most woman athletes ever. Representatives of 202 countries took part, more than any other sport event. The Olympic **flame** traveled for the first time to all continents.

Four **billion viewers** all over the world watched these Games. They all saw Greece, **inside** and **outside** the stadiums.

EXERCISE 1. Answer the following questions.

1. Why are people all over the world interested in sport and active life style?
2. Why did Special Olympic Games appear?
3. Who selects the Olympic Games host?
4. Where did the first Special Olympic Games take place?
5. Where were the first Winter Special Olympic Games held?
6. When were the Special Olympic Games officially recognized?
7. When did the first Winter Olympic Games pass?
8. Where will next Olympic Games take place?
9. What is the bedrock of the Special Olympic program?
10. Where and when did the second modern Olympic Games pass?
11. When did the first Olympic Games start?

EXERCISE 2. Read and translate the introductory text from English into Ukrainian.

EXERCISE 3. Retell the introductory text.

EXERCISE 4. Translate from Ukrainian into English.

1. Спорт допомагає людям залишатись здоровими і робить їх більш організованими, дисциплінованими в їх щоденній роботі.
2. В Олімпійських ігор довга історія.
3. Історія олімпійського руху почалась у 777 році до нашої ери, ігри проводились в Олімпії кожні чотири роки на протязі дванадцяти століть.
4. Олімпійські ігри поділяються на Літні, Зимові та Особливі (Олімпійські ігри для людей з обмеженими фізичними можливостями) Олімпійські ігри.
5. Українські спортсмени встановили багато світових рекордів у гімнастиці, важкій атлетиці, тенісі, плаванні, бігу, стрибках у висоту і т. п.
6. Українські спортсмени беруть участь в Олімпійських іграх і завжди виграють золоті, срібні та бронзові медалі.
7. Під час Олімпійських ігор всі війни зупинялись. Таким чином, Олімпійські ігри стали символом миру та дружби.
8. Останні Олімпійські ігри пройшли в Афінах, Греція.
9. Наступні Олімпійські ігри відбудуться у Китаї.

VOCABULARY

took place – брати участь

to include – включати в себе

to complete – змагатися

separately – окремо, поодиноці, роздільно

wishing – бажаючи

to host – проводити, виступати у ролі господаря

suitable – підходящий, відповідний

preparation – підготовка

competitions – змагання, зустріч

construct – будувати, споруджувати, конструювати

sport facilities – спортивні споруди

guest – гість

to arrive – прибути

the Olympic movement – Олімпійський рух

grew out – вирости з, перерости (рамки, розміри і т.п.)

public attitudes – ставлення громадськості

disabled – покалічений, непрацездатний

oath – клятва, присяга

brave – відважний, сміливий, хоробрий

attempt – спроба

less than – менше ніж

cloistered – жити усамітнено, ізольовано, відсторонено від світу

brutal – жорстокий, нелюдський

to shelter – приютити, захистити, врятувати, прихистити; ховатися; знайти пристанище

curiosity – цікавість

fear – страх, переляк, жах
profound – сильний, надзвичайний
track and field – легка атлетика
aquatics – водні види спорту
field hockey – хокей на траві
spotlight – загальна увага
bright – гарний, цікавий, привабливий, яскравий
underway – в процесі реалізації
competitor – супротивник, конкурент
to participate – брати участь
to involve – втягувати, залучати
broadcasts – передавати по телебаченню, радіо; вести радіопередачу
event – подія
mainstream – основний напрямок, головна тенденція
interspersing – включаючи
schedule – список, перелік, програма, план
featuring – характерна риса, відмінна ознака, характеризувати
skiing – катання на лижах
alpine – альпійський
networks – радіотрансляційна мережа
camera crews – знімальні групи, команди
to provide coverage – забезпечити покриття
success – успіх, вдача
to swell around – збільшуватись, розповсюджуватись
sign – підписуватись
agreement – договір, угода
recognizing – визнання
to attract – приваблювати, залучати, притягати
to be available – бути доступним
approach – зближення, наступ
opportunity – сприятливий випадок, можливість
camaraderie – товариство
measure – міра, подія, спосіб
overall – повний, загальний, від початку до кінця
grand celebration – велике свято, грандіозне святкування
to return – повертатися
to revive – відновлювати (сили, енергію)
ever – завжди, постійно, незмінно
flame- вогонь, полум'я
billion viewers – мільярд телеглядачів, глядачів
inside – внутрішня частина, всередині
outside – зовнішня частина, зовні

Самостійна робота № 18

Read and translate the text

FOOTBALL

Nobody in the game of football should be called a genius.

A genius is somebody like Norman Einstein.

Joe Theismann, Former quarterback

Football is a very popular sport played all over the world. It is played in most European and Latin-American countries; it is played in Africa and Asia. It is played by men and women. Millions of people in more than 140 countries play football. In the USA it is called **soccer**. Football is an official game of the **Olympics**.

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

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

The history of this game began in the **antiquity**. Games **similar** to soccer can be **traced** in **ancient** China as early as 400 BC. Egyptians played a kind of football too. They played games **involving** the **kicking** of a ball. In about 200 AD the Romans played a game in which two teams tried **to score** by **advancing** a ball across a line on the field. The Romans passed the ball to one another but they never kicked it. London children in the 12th century played a form of soccer in the streets. During the 1800's the English played a game similar to soccer. Many rules changed and now we have a modern variant of the football ancient people used to play.

Nowadays the sport of football has grown to a global scale, including men's and women's teams, and the World Cup and European Championship competitions, which is played every four years. Also in Europe League of Champions and FIFA Cup competitions take place every year. There are also championship in Latin America and Africa.

But the modern version of football came from England. This game was not so popular until the middle of 1900s.

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

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

The rules of play for soccer are simple. The referee makes most of the decisions, and attempts to encourage fair play.

EXERCISE 1. Answer the following questions.

1. How is football called in the States?
2. When did the history of football begin?
3. Where was football invented?
4. What is the main aim in football?
5. How often are the World Cup and European Championship competitions played?
6. Where was the modern version of football invented?
7. When did English football start spreading over Europe?
8. When was the North American Soccer League (NASL) formed?
9. When was the United States Soccer Federation set up?

EXERCISE 2. Translate from Ukrainian into English.

1. Футбол є дуже популярним видом спорту, яким займаються у всьому світі.
2. Футбол є національним видом спорту в більшості європейських та латиноамериканських країн.
3. Єгиптяни також грали в футбол.
4. Зараз футбол виріс до світових масштабів, в нього грають чоловічі та жіночі команди, проходять першості на Кубок світу та чемпіонати Європи.
5. Кожен рік в Європі проходять першості Ліги чемпіонів та Кубку УЄФА.
6. Сполучені Штати Америки стали однією з останніх країн, які прийняли футбол як національний вид спорту.
7. Футбольна федерація США була створена у 1913 році.
8. Перший чемпіонат світу з футболу пройшов в Монтевідео, Уругвай.
9. Чемпіонат світу з футболу проходить кожні чотири роки, за виключенням часів, коли йшла Друга світова війна.
10. В 1968 році була сформована Північноамериканська Футбольна Ліга (NASL).
11. Історія футболу почалась з античності.
12. В футболі дуже проста ціль – забити ногою або головою гол у ворота протилежної команди.
13. В футбол грають на прямокутному полі, на менших сторонах якого розміщені ворота.
14. Гру судять три арбітри: два на лінії та головний арбітр.
15. Кожні чотири роки в Європі проходять змагання Ліги чемпіонів та Кубку

УЄФА.

VOCABULARY

Soccer – футбол (по правилам Національної асоціації футболістів Великобританії)
the Olympics – Олімпійські ігри
aim – намір, ціль
to kick – вдаряти ногою, пнути, вводити м'яч у гру ударом з центру, починати
to head – вдаряти головою
opponent's team – команда опонентів, протилежна команда, суперники
goalkeeper – воротар
opponent's net – ворота протилежної команди
rectangular – прямокутний
to defend – захищати
to prevent – запобігати, попередити; заважати, не допустити; оберігати (from – від)
point – очко, гол
to score – підраховувати очки, вести рахунок (в грі); *тут* забивати гол, повести в рахунку
officials – суддівський склад, судді
to involve – втягнути, залучати; бути залученим
referee – рефері, суддя
linesmen – судді на лінії
antiquity – старовина; старина; класична старовина, античність
similar – подібний (to); схожий, східний
to trace – простежувати(ся); брати початок
ancient – давній; старовинний, старий
to advance – просуватися вперед; наступати
nowadays – в наші дні; тепер; в наш час
global scale – світовий масштаб
middle – середина
to hand – давати, передавати, вручати
to branch – розділитися, розгалужуватися, розширюватися, відходити
to spread (spread, spread) – розгортати (ся); розкидатися, простирати (ся); розстелити (ся); розносити (ся), поширювати (ся)
to implement – здійснювати, виконувати
to set up (set, set) – засновувати; засновувати, відкривати; підготувати, планувати
World Cup Championship – чемпіонат світу по футболу
FIFA Cup – Кубок УЄФА
League of Champions – Ліга чемпіонів
to gain – набувати, отримувати
attempt – спроба
to encourage – підбадьорювати; заохочувати, підтримати

fair play – чесна гра

Read and translate the text

THE HISTORY OF HOCKEY

*I went to a fight the other night,
and a hockey game broke out.*

Rodney Dangerfield
(1921—2004)

Ice hockey, known simply as «hockey» in areas where it is more common than field hockey, is a team sport played on ice. It is known as the fastest team sport in the world, with players on skates capable of going high speeds along with shots of the play object going sometimes over 100 mph (160 km/h).

There are many **conflicting** theories on when and where the game of hockey or ice hockey started but for all **accounts** the game evolved out the Irish field game called **Hurley** and Indian lacrosse and was spread throughout Canada by British soldiers in the mid-1800s.

Hurley is played year round in Ireland on a field with a ball and a **stick**. The game of Hurley was played **regularly** in the fields of **Nova Scotia** back in the early 1800's. But when winter came around Hurley it was difficult to play because of the **rough** ground caused by snow; so the game was **eventually** moved onto the ice. This new game called «Hurley on Ice» basically started at King's College in Windsor, Nova Scotia just outside of Halifax and became very popular on the East coast of Canada for the first 50 years of the 1800's. This kind of Hurley on Ice was also called **Rickets** and **Shinny** but was **eventually** called Hockey somewhere in the later part of the 1800's. Research also turned up mention of a hockey-like game, played in the early 1800s in Nova Scotia by the Micmac Indians, which appeared to have been heavily influenced by the Irish game of hurling.

The name hockey — as the organized game came to be known—has been **attributed** to the French word **hoquet** (shepherd's stick). The term **rink**, referring to the **designated** area of play, was originally used in the game of curling in 18th-century Scotland. Early hockey games allowed **as** many as 30 players a side on the ice, and the goals were two stones, each **frozen into** one end of the ice. The first use of a **puck instead of** a ball was **recorded** at Kingston Harbour, Ont., in 1860.

In the early 1870's an engineer named James Creighton **taught** his friends at McGill University on how to play this new game of hockey he learned while living in Nova Scotia. The stage was set in Montreal in the middle of 1870s for the first organized hockey game that was played inside a **rink**. Eventually James Creighton wrote up new rules called the «Halifax Rules» which had 9 players on each team. Hockey became very popular in Montreal at that time and James Creighton who had a **law degree** decided to move on to **Ottawa** and eventually became the Law Clerk of the Senate. He then started Ottawa's first organized hockey team called in the late 1880's. Also around this same time the first

organized **amateur** hockey league started in Kingston, Ontario and had 4 teams.

In 1892, Lord Stanley, **Earl** of Preston and **Governor** General of Canada decided **to donate** a **cup** that could be **challenged** by amateur hockey teams in Canada. The first Stanley Cup **winner** was the Montreal AAA (Amateur Athletic Association) in 1893. By the end of the 1800's hockey was becoming the national sport of Canada because almost all regions of the country were playing this new sport. The equipment used in hockey was also **evolving** with **skates** that **strapped** to your boots in the first 50 years of the century to skates that were **clamped** or **screwed** into your boots in the later 50 years of that century. Other equipment used in the 1800's was light **shin pads**, **wool** shirts and **socks** and solid **wood sticks**.

In the 1900s the number of players **allowed** on each team went from 9 to 7 (3 **forwards**, 2 **defenseman**, 1 **rover** and 1 **goalie**). It stayed this way until the NHL was formed and the rover position was **dropped** which meant 6 players aside.

From the turn of the century to 1917 many professional leagues like the International Pro Hockey League, National Hockey Association (NHA) and the Pacific Coast League (PCL) were formed. All these leagues eventually folded which lead to the creation of the National Hockey League (NHL) in 1917.

Women's hockey is one of the fastest growing women's sports in the world, with the number of participants increasing 400 percent in the last 10 years. While there are not as many organized leagues for women as there are for men, there exist leagues of all levels, from the National Women's Hockey League to Olympics teams.

EXERCISE 1. Answer the following questions.

1. What is Ice hockey?
2. How many types of hockey do you know?
3. Is it a team sport?
4. What is the main feature of this game?
5. What hockey leagues do you know?
6. Who was the creator of the first Stanley Cup?
7. What team was the first Stanley Cup winner?
8. When did hockey become the national sport of Canada?
9. What differences in the equipment used in hockey 50 years ago and today do you know?
10. How many players were involved in the game in the 19th century?
11. How many players were involved in the game in the 1900s?
12. How many players are involved in the game today?
13. What did James Creighton do for hockey?
14. What was the main reason that made Hurley move onto the ice?
15. What other names for Hurley do you know?
16. What is the NHL?
17. When was the NHL founded?

EXERCISE 2. Translate from Ukrainian into English.

1. Хоккей на льоду, відомий просто як «хоккей» в областях, де цей вид спорту найбільш популярний, ніж хоккей на траві, є командним видом спорту, в який грають на льоду.
2. Хоккей відомий як найшвидший командний вид спорту у світі, з гравцями на ковзанах, здібними мчати на високих швидкостях, їх швидкість інколи перевищує 100 миль на час (160 км/ч), при цьому гравці ще й наносять удари.
3. Існує багато суперечливих теорій про те, коли і де з'явилась гра хокей чи хокей з шайбою, але в будь-якому випадку ця гра походить від ірландської гри, яка називається Херлі, і індійської гри лакросс, яка була поширена по всій Канаді британськими солдатами в середині 1800-х.
4. У 1892 р. Лорд Стенлі, граф Престона і генерал-губернатор Канади, вирішив пожертвувати кубок, за який можна було б кинути виклик один одному аматорським хокейним командам в Канаді.
5. К кінцю 1800-х хокей стає національним спортом Канади, тому що майже всі регіони країни грали в цю нову гру.
6. Жіночий хокей є одним з найпоширеніших видів спорту за участю жінок, який швидко розвивається.
7. Першим переможцем Кубка Стенлі стала Любительська спортивна асоціація з Монреаля в 1893 р.

VOCABULARY

field hockey – хокей на траві

capable – здібний, обдарований, талановитий, майстерний, умілий

conflicting – конфліктуючий

but for all accounts – в будь-якому випадку

Hurley – ірландський хокей на траві

Indian lacrosse – індійський лакросс

stick – палиця, ключка

regularly – регулярно, постійно, через однакові проміжки; відповідно з правилами;

Nova Scotia – Нова Шотландія (провінція Канади)

rough – грубий; жорсткий; нерівний;

to cause – бути причиною/приводом для чого-небудь

eventually – в кінцевому рахунку, в підсумку, зрештою

to move on to – переїхати

Rickets – рикетс

Shinny – вид хокея;

the Micmac Indians – індіанці Мікмак

to attribute – пояснювати, приписувати; класифікувати, характеризувати

hoquet (shepherd's stick) – палка пастуха

rink – каток, скетінг

to designate – вказувати, позначити; показувати; визначати; іменувати, називати, давати ім'я; характеризувати, описувати, визначати (as — як)

to freeze (froze, frozen) – замерзати, покриватися льодом

puck – шайба (в хокеї)
 instead of – замість
 to record – записувати, реєструвати; заносити в протокол; реєструвати, записувати
 to teach (taught, taught) – вчити, навчати; викладати;
 law degree – вчений ступінь в юриспруденції, освіта юриста
 to decide – вирішувати(ся), приймати рішення, робити вибір
 Ottawa – м. Оттава, столиця Канади
 amateur – любитель, непрофесіонал; дилетанський, непрофесійний
 earl – Граф (англійський)
 governor – губернатор; комендант, начальник
 to donate – дарувати, жалувати, жертвувати
 cup – кубок
 to challenge – кинути виклик
 winner – переможець
 to evolve – еволюціонувати
 (from, out of; into)
 skates – ковзани
 to strap – підперезувати
 to clamp – складати на купу
 to screw – закручувати, прикручувати
 shin – голінь
 pad – елементи захисної екіпіровки у спортивному спорядженні
 wool – хутро, хутряний
 socks – шкарпетки, гетри
 solid – тяжкий, міцний
 wood sticks – дерев'яні палки
 to allow – дозволяти
 forward – передній, вперед
 defenseman – захисник
 rover – ровер (гравець у хокеї)
 goalie – goalkeeper — воротар
 to drop – падати, кидати
 the International Pro Hockey League – Міжнародна професійна Хокейна ліга
 the Pacific Coast – Тихоокеанське узбережжя
 eventually – в кінці кінців
 to fold – загинати, складатися
 participant – той, хто бере участь
 to increase – збільшуватися
 to exist – існувати

Read and translate the text

RUGBY FOOTBALL

Some people think football is a matter of life and death.

I don't like that attitude.

I can assure them it is much more serious than that.

Bill Shankly

The History of **Rugby** begins in England in the 1800's, when **formalities** were **introduced** to football rules in the seven **major** public schools of England. Many believe that rugby was born in 1823 when William Webb Ellis «with fine **disregard** for the rules of football as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms and ran with it, thus **originating** the **distinctive** feature of the Rugby game. And so Rugby football was born. Six of the seven schools were largely playing the same game (including Eton, Harrow and Winchester) — while the seventh, Rugby School at Warwickshire, was playing a markedly different version of football. This was to become known as the rugby game.

The other schools moved ahead **refining** their rules and **eventually** their game became known as «association football» — **soccer**. How the Rugby School's game **developed** differently is lost in the history of rugby and the true story is unlikely to ever be known.

The Rugby Football Union was founded in the Pall Mall Restaurant in Regent Street, London to standardize the rules and **removed** some of the more **violent** aspects of the Rugby School game.

Along with the founding of the Rugby Football Union a **committee** was formed, and three ex-Rugby School pupils, all **lawyers**, were **invited to formulate** a **set of rules**, being lawyers they formulated «laws» not «rules». This task was completed and **approved by June** 1871. The laws have changed **a great deal** since then and **spawned** other games, notably American Football and Australian Rules Football. By 1880, Scotland, Ireland and Wales had **followed suit** and established their own Rugby unions.

Rugby can be **considered** as the father of another version of football — American football. Almost all **precepts** of the American game are based upon rugby.

It was not until the mid-1880s that Yale football coach Walter Camp Americanized the game by inventing the **gridiron**, along with the concepts of downs and blocking. To this day the game of American football is **referred to overseas** as «gridiron».

Basketball too has its **roots** in rugby. Dr. James Naismith, who declared rugby his first-love, created basketball while **searching** for ways **to train** his Illinois football players indoors through the **bitter Midwest winters**. A true student will quickly **recognize** that many **basketball fundamentals** originate from

rugby.

Rugby was on the Olympic program at Paris in 1900, London in 1908, Antwerp in 1920, and Paris again in 1924. Shortly after the Paris Games, **the International Olympic Committee cancelled** rugby as an Olympic sport. In 1928 the International Olympic Committee turned down the **request to stage** rugby at the Amsterdam games. Both the Soviet Union in 1980 and South Korea in 1988 made **attempts** to have rugby readmitted, and it should be pointed out that South Korea came **desperately close to achieving** their **aim**.

EXERCISE 1. Answer the following questions.

1. When and where did the History of Rugby begin?
2. Who is believed to be the inventor of this game?
3. When was Rugby on the Olympic program?
4. Is it an Olympic Game today?
5. What popular games do their roots have in rugby?
6. Where was the Rugby Football Union founded?
7. What was the main purpose of that Rugby Football Union?
8. Who formulated a set of rules for rugby in the very beginning?
9. Who created basketball?

EXERCISE 2. Translate from Ukrainian into English.

1. Історія регбі починається в Англії в 1880-х, коли формально були введені футбольні правила в семи головних загальних школах Англії.
2. Регбі можна розглядати як батька іншого різновиду футболу – американського футболу. Майже усі принципи американської гри побудовані на принципах гри в регбі.
3. Регбі увійшов в Олімпійську програму в 1900 році а Парижі, у Лондоні в 1908, Антверпені у 1920, і знову у Парижі в 1924 році. Незабаром після Парижських ігор в 1924 році Міжнародний Олімпійський Комітет викреслив регбі зі списку олімпійських видів спорту.
4. Футбольний союз регбі був заснований у Лондоні для стандартизації правил та прибрав деякі аспекти гри регбі, в яких було багато насилля.
5. Багато хто вважає, що регбі з'явився в 1832 році, коли Вільям Вебб Еліс «при повному ігноруванні правил футболу свого часу» взяв м'яч у руки і побіг з ним, таким чином породжуючи відмінну особливість гри регбі.
6. Доктор Джеймс Нейсміт, який твердив, що регбі є його першою любов'ю, під час пошуків способів тренування своєї футбольної команди Іллінойсу в закритих приміщеннях в часи сурових зим Середнього Заходу, створив баскетбол.

VOCABULARY

rugby – регбі

formality – виконання встановлених норм та правил

to introduce – вводити, вносити, засновувати;

major – більш важливий, значимий; головний,
fine disregard – повне ігнорування
to originate – давати початок, породжувати; створювати
distinctive – відмінний, характерний
feature – особливість, характерна риса; деталь, якість
to refine – покращувати якість
eventually – у підсумку, в кінці кінців; з часом
soccer – футбол (за правилами Національної асоціації футболістів
Великобританії)
to develop – розвивати(ся); покращувати; розробляти, створювати
to remove – удаляти, прибирати; видаляти
violent – жорстокий
committee – комітет
lawyer – юрист; адвокат
to invite – запрошувати, кликати (*тж.* invite in)
to formulate – розробляти, виробляти принципи; формулювати
a set of rules – збір правил
to approve by June – стверджувати, схвалювати до червня
a great deal – величезна кількість, багато
to spawn – породжувати, викликати
to follow suit – слідувати прикладу
to consider – думати, вважати; розглядати, обговорювати
precept – правила поведінки, принцип; настанова, вказівка
gridiron – *амер.* футбольне поле
to refer – відноситись, приписувати
overseas – заморський, заокеанський; закордонний, іноземний
roots – коріння, основа
to search – шукати; вести пошук, розшукувати (search for)
to train – тренувати(сь), готувати(сь), навчатися
bitter Midwest winters – морозні зими Середнього Заходу
to recognize – формально визнавати; усвідомлювати, осягати
basketball fundamentals – основні правила, принципи баскетболу
the International Olympic Committee – Міжнародний Олімпійський комітет
to cancel – анулювати, відмінити
request – прохання, вимога, запит; заявка; клопотання
to stage – організувати, здійснювати (з ціллю справити враження)
attempts – спроби
desperately – відчайдушно, нерозважливо, не піклуючись про наслідки
безнадійно, безповоротно
to achieve – добиватись, досягати; доводити до кінця, виконувати
aim – намір, ціль

Самостійна робота № 21

Read and translate the text

American Sports

THE HISTORY OF BASKETBALL

Sports serve society by providing vivid examples of excellence.

George F. Will

The great game of basketball has known **scores** of **magnificent** players, **coaches** and **innovators**, each and every one of them **singularly** significant in the evolution and **growth** of the sport. But in terms of **sheer importance**, you'd be hard **pressed** to find any individual to top the **tandem** of Dr. James Naismith and Dr. Luther Gulick. Without them, we'd be without basketball.

A game that started with 18 men in a **gymnasium** in Springfield, Massachusetts, has **grown** into a game that more than 300 million people play **worldwide**. The man who **created** this instantly successful sport was Dr. James Naismith and Gulick who **prompted** him to do so.

Under **orders** from the head of Physical Education at the School for Christian Workers, Naismith had 14 days to create an **indoor game** that would **provide** an «athletic **distraction**» for a **rowdy** class through the **brutal** New England winter Naismith's **invention** didn't come easily. His first **intention** was to bring outdoor games indoors such as **soccer** and **lacrosse**. These games **proved** too physical and **cumbersome**.

After nearly two weeks of **failure**, Naismith **finally hit** upon the idea of Basket Ball (at the time two words), a game that **incorporated** elements of teamwork, **tossing** and a **goal**, all characteristics of games he played as a child in rural Canada. **Instantly**, the game was a **success** and within days it **spread** across the country.

After **brainstorming** some new ideas, Naismith **developed** basketball's original 13 rules and **consequently**, the game of basketball. The new game was played with a soccer ball, **peach** baskets and **nine to a side**. This first **contest** is **believed** to have been played December 21, 1891.

By 1896, the game of basketball was only five years old and was a **raw** form of the athletic and mostly **graceful** version that is played today. During those first few years, basketball enjoyed strong enthusiasm from the players and **fans** even as the games themselves **lacked** much **skill** or **artistry**. It was not until 1897, for instance, that teams of five became standard. **In** addition, it was not uncommon for players to use soccer balls, for the goal to be either a peach basket or **wire** cylinder or for the **courts** to be divided into three **equal** segments. In fact, each home team decided the rules and **picked** the **referee** for the games. Basketball was still **searching** for an **identity** as the rules and **regulations** had yet to be **codified**.

But perhaps what is most amazing about Naismith's creation, other than the

fact that few sports that are purposely invented actually stand the test of time, is that the essence of basketball-throwing a ball into an elevated goal — has remained the focus from day one.

Today, Naismith would be universally **recognized** as a genius, a Bill Gates of sport. And in all **likelihood**, the opportunity would exist for him to become a **multi-millionaire**.

But if Naismith was **the Basketball Man**, he was not **the Money Man**, and life in **1891** was far different than nowadays.

James Naismith had changed the face of sport, not so much for the 19th century, but the 20th, and it is now clear, the 21st. He has **passed** away in 1939, Gulick died in 1918. But given their roles as the **founding fathers** of basketball, it is impossible not to **wonder** what these two pioneers would think of their game today.

EXERCISE 1. Answer the following questions.

1. Who are the most important persons in the basketball history?
2. What place is supposed to be the cradle of the game basketball?
3. Who prompted Dr. James Naismith to create basketball?
4. How many original basketball rules were there in the very beginning?
5. Why did Dr. James Naismith decide to create the game basketball?
6. When was the game basketball played for the first time?
7. When did the teams of five become standard in basketball?
8. What is the essence of basketball?
9. When did the creator of the game basketball die?
10. Did Dr. James Naismith become a rich man after the creation of basketball?
11. Is it a very popular game?

EXERCISE 2. Read and translate the introductory text from English into Ukrainian.

EXERCISE 3. Retell the introductory text.

EXERCISE 4. Translate from Ukrainian into English.

1. Джеймс Нейсміт змінив обличчя спорту, не так ХІХ століття, як ХХ, і тепер уже зрозуміло, що і ХХІ.
2. Джеймс Нейсміт помер у 1939, Гулик помер в 1918 році. Але враховуючи їх ролі батьків-засновників баскетболу, неможливо не задаватися питанням про те, що ж ці два піонера подумали б про їхню гру сьогодні.
3. Після майже двох тижнів невдач Нейсміт нарешті наштовхнувся на ідею баскетболу (м'ячі і кошики) (в той час назва гри складалася з двох слів). Гра включала елементи командної гри , кидання і забивання гола, це всі особливості ігор, в які він грав, будучи дитиною, у сільській Канаді.
4. Після ретельного обмірковування Нейсміт розвинув 13 основних правил баскетболу.
5. Гра, яка починалася з двох команд по дев'ять осіб в гімнастичному залі в місті Спрінгфілд, штат Массачусетс, перетворилася на гру, в яку грають більше 300 мільйонів чоловік у всьому світі.

6. Баскетбол починався як гра, в яку грали футбольним м'ячем, з кошиком від персиків, по дев'ять чоловік у кожній команді.
7. Сьогодні Нейсміт був би всесвітньо визнаний як геній, Біллом Гейтсом спорту.
8. Команди з п'яти гравців стали стандартом не раніше 1897 року.

VOCABULARY

score – рахунок очок (у грі)

magnificent – чудовий, величний; що справляє враження, значний

coach – тренер, наставник; інструктор

innovator – новатор; раціоналізатор

singularly – особливо, незвично; дивно, незвично

significant – значний, важливий, суттєвий

growth – розвиток, ріст (in); приріст, збільшення

sheer – абсолютний, цілковитий, суцільний, явний

to press – жати, натискати, притискати, стискати; видавлювати; пресувати; видавати

to top – перевищувати; досягати якої-небудь величини; перевершувати; бути на чолі, бути першим

tandem – тандем; розташування гуськом, один за іншим

gymnasium – гімнастичний зал; гімнастична школа

to grow (grew, grown) – зростати, збільшуватися

worldwide – світовий, всесвітній; поширений у всьому світі

to create – породжувати, виробляти, створювати, творити

to prompt – спонукати; штовхати (до чого-л.); підказувати

order – розпорядження; інструкція, команда

indoor game – гра всередині приміщення, в залі

to provide – постачати; забезпечувати (чим-н); давати, надавати;

distraction – відволікання уваги; безлад; розбрати, чвари

rowdy – галасливий; буйний

brutal – жорстокий, звірячий

invention – винахід; вигадка, вигад

intention – намір, прагнення, мета; задум

soccer – футбол (за правилами Національної асоціації футболістів Великобританії)

lacross – лакросс

to prove – доводити; засвідчувати; підтверджувати документами

cumbersome – незграбний, громіздкий, об'ємний (про матеріальні предмети)

failure – невдала справа, невдача, неуспіх, провал

finally – в кінцевому рахунку, в кінці кінців; остаточно

hit – поштовх, удар; попадання; вдала спроба

to incorporate – з'єднувати (ся), об'єднувати (ся); змішуватися (з чим-н.- with); включати (до складу; in, into); укладати, містити в собі

tossing – кидок, кидання, підкидання, метання

goal – задача, мета; місце призначення

rural – сільський
instantly – негайно
to spread across – поширюватися, розповсюджуватися
brainstorming – тут: ретельне обмірковування, напружена розумова робота
to develop – розвиватися (from; into)
consequently – отже; тому; в результаті, внаслідок
peach – персик, персиковий
contest – конкуренція, суперництво, боротьба, протиборство; змагання, конкурс;
to believe – вірити; довіряти; думати,
graceful – красивий, привабливий; граціозний, витончений
fan – фанат, шанувальник
to lack – відчувати нестачу, бідувати, не мати чогось (for); не вистачати
skill – майстерність, вміння; спритність, вправність
artistry – артистизм, артистичність; мистецтво, майстерність, вміння
wire – дріт
court – корт (майданчик для гри в теніс)
equal – рівний, однаковий; ідентичний, рівнозначний, тотожний (in; to);
рівноправний
to pick – збирати, підбирати, швидко підхоплювати
referee – рефері, суддя
to search – шукати; вести пошуки, розшукувати; вивчати, спостерігати
identity – індивідуальність; своєрідність; відмінна риса, особливість
regulation – постанова, розпорядження, директива; статут; інструкція,
обов'язкова постанова
to codify – систематизувати, приводити в систему
amazing – дивовижний, приголомшливий, вражаючий
purposely – навмисне, спеціально;
essence – сутність
throwing – кидання
elevated goal – підвішана мета
to remain – залишатися в якому-н. стані; залишатися
to recognize – визнавати, віддавати собі звіт (у чому-н.); офіційно, формально
визнавати
likelihood – ймовірність
multi-millionaire – мульти-мільйонер
the Basketball Man – баскетболіст, захоплений баскетболом
the Money Man – «Мішок з грошима», людина у якої купа грошей
to pass away – померти, піти в інший у світ
founding fathers – батьки-засновники
to wonder – дивуватися (at); цікавитися; бажати знати

Read and translate the text

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN FOOTBALL

Football combines the two worst elements of American life. Violence and committee meetings.

George F. Will
(1941)

The word football has a number of different meanings. In the United States football almost always means what, in the rest of the English-speaking world, is usually called American football (or in some cases Gridiron football). In most of the rest of the world, the word football means the game that is called soccer in the US, although it is occasionally called Association football or International football. Soccer, the most popular form of football world-wide, is also somewhat popular in the US, particularly as a participation sport for children. It is played at all levels, youth, amateur, high school, college and professional and in internationals by teams involving both sexes.

American football is known in the United States simply as football. It is a competitive team sport developed in the United States in the 19th century from soccer (association football) and rugby football. It rewards players' speed, agility, skill, tactics, and brute strength as they run and throw a ball, and block, tackle, and outrun each other, trying to force the ball further into their opponent's territory and ultimately into the end zone, thus score points. The team with the most points when time has expired wins.

Collegiate and professional football games are 60 minutes long, divided into two halves separated by a halftime. Each half consists of two quarters, each 15 minutes long. Teams change ends of the field after the first and third quarters. If a game is tied at the end of regulation, overtime is played. Professional overtime periods are a «sudden death», meaning that the teams that scores first, by any means, wins.

The field for American football is a rectangle 120 yards (ca. 110 m) long and 53 1/3 yards (50 m) wide, defined by sidelines running the length of the field and end-lines running the width.

It is one of the more physically demanding sports, with a great deal of physical contact occurring on every play as players often weighing 300 pounds (135 kg) or more shove each other with all of their strength, and with a clearly defined front line, moving up and down the field, separating the offensive and defensive squads.

American football does not much resemble soccer, the sport which most people outside the U.S. call «football». Consequently, American Football is best known internationally as «American Football». However, both of these games

have their origins in varieties of football played in the United Kingdom in the mid-19th century, and American football is directly descended from rugby football, usually known simply as «Rugby». According to apocryphal story, rugby football itself began with a football game at Rugby School in England in 1823 when a player named William Webb Ellis suddenly ran with the ball only to be tackled by an opponent. Contrary to popular belief the game played at Rugby School was not soccer (which had yet to be codified) and the Rugby School version of football had always permitted handling the ball but had banned running with the ball. This rule breaking gradually became increasingly common until it became the accepted norm. Thus was born the game of Rugby Football.

The game progressed from that point and was introduced to North America from Canada, by the British Army garrison in Montreal, which played a series of games with McGill University. In 1874, McGill arranged to play a few games in the United States, at Harvard, which liked the new game very much. Both Canadian and American football evolved from this point. The U.S. game still has some things in common with the two varieties of rugby, especially rugby league.

Since the 1990s, football has surpassed even baseball as the most popular spectator sport in the US. The 32-team National Football League (NFL) is the most popular professional league. Its championship game, the Super Bowl, is watched by nearly a half of the US television households, and is also televised in over 150 other countries.

EXERCISE 1. Answer the following questions.

1. What does the word football mean?
2. What is soccer?
3. Is soccer played only by professionals?
4. When was American football developed?
5. What are the origins of American football?
6. How long is a collegiate or a professional football game?
7. What does a «sudden death» mean in American football?
8. Is American football a physically demanding sport?
9. Is American football similar to soccer?
10. What is Canadian football?
11. Is American football as popular as baseball in the USA?
12. How many teams are there in National Football League?
13. How many television households watch this game in the USA?
14. What is the difference between Rugby football and American football?

EXERCISE 2. Translate from Ukrainian into English.

1. У Сполучених Штатах слово «футбол» майже завжди означає те, що в решті частини англомовного світу зазвичай називають американським футболом.
2. Американський футбол - це вид спорту, найбільш вимогливий до фізичної підготовки, з жорстким фізичним контактом в кожній з ігор, оскільки гравці, часто важать 300 фунтів і більше, штовхають один одного щосили,

- з чітко виділеної передньою лінією, яка переміщається взад -вперед по полю, відокремлюючи команду атакуючих від команди, що захищаються.
3. З того часу гра розвивалася і потрапила в Північну Америку через Канаду.
 4. З 1990-х футбол став найпопулярнішим спортом уболівальників США, перевершивши навіть бейсбол.
 5. Згідно з однією версією, історія регбі почалася з футбольної гри в Школі регбі в Англії в 1823 р., коли гравець на ім'я Вільям Вебб Елліс схопив м'яч в руки і раптово побіг з ним, а зупинити його можна було, тільки якщо опонент міг перехопити його.
 6. Американський футбол відає належне швидкості гравця, його спритності, навичкам та вмінню, хорошим тактичним даними, грубій силі, так як гравці бігають і кидають м'яч, намагаються блокувати м'яч, перехоплюють його один у одного, штовхаються, намагаються випередити один одного, намагаючись просунути м'яч у глиб території свого супротивника і, в кінцевому рахунку, в зону гола, таким чином набираючи очки.
 7. Поле для гри в американський футбол прямокутної форми, довжиною 120 ярдів (приблизно 110м) і шириною $53 \frac{1}{3}$ ярда (50м), включає бічні лінії, що збігаються по довжині з довжиною поля, зони гола, рівні ширині поля.
 8. Кожен період складається з двох чвертей, кожна по 15 хвилин.
 9. У більшості країн світу слово «футбол» позначає гру, яка в США називається «сокер» (футбол), хоча він іноді називається Футбол Асоціації або Міжнародний футбол.
 10. Футбол - це найпопулярніша форма футболу у всьому світі, вона також популярна в США, особливо серед дітей.

VOCABULARY

rest – інша частина, що залишилася

occasionally – іноді, час від часу; деколи, інколи

soccer – футбол (за правилами Національної асоціації футболістів Великобританії)

somewhat – щось; дещо; частково, до деякої міри, злегка

amateur – любитель, непрофесіонал; спортсмен-любитель

high school – амер. середня школа

to involve – втягувати, втягувати (in, with); містити в собі, мати на увазі, припускати, викликати, спричиняти, стосуватися, зачіпати

sex – стать

competitive – суперницький, конкурентний, конкурентоспроможний; змагальний, змагальний (дух, настрої, настрої)

to reward – нагороджувати

speed – швидкість; темп; швидкість

agility – швидкість, жвавість, спритність, моторність, стрімкість

skill – мистецтво, майстерність, вміння, вправність

brute – грубий; тваринний; нелюдський, жорстокий

strength – сила

to throw (threw, thrown) – кидати, метати

to block – загороджувати, перегороджувати, перешкоджати; блокувати; затримувати
to tackle – (особ, в амер. футболі) блокування, захоплення обох ніг; підніжка; блокуючий півзахисник (в амер. футболі і т. п.)
to outrun – переганяти; випереджати; обганяти, обходити, залишати позаду себе
to force – чинити тиск, змушувати, примушувати, змушувати
ultimately – в кінці кінців, з рештою
end zone – кінцева зона
points – бали
halves – половини, періоди (у грі)
halftime – перерва між таймами
quarter – чверть; один період гри, яка триває чотири періоди, або чотири тайми
regulation – правило
overtime – положення
sudden death – (тут) до першого виграного очка
rectangle – прямокутник
yard – ярд (міра довжини, рівна 3 футах або 914,4 мм)
to define – визначати, давати визначення
sideline – бічна лінія
width – ширина
to demand – вимагати; пред'являти вимогу; потребувати
with a great deal of – з великою кількістю
to occur – відбуватися, траплятися, відбуватися
to weigh – важити, мати вагу
to shove – пхати; штовхати; різко відсувати
strength – сила
to separate – відокремлювати, розділяти; роз'єднувати; від'єднувати
offensive – наступальний, наступаючий
defensive – оборонний; захищає, захисний
squad – спортивна команда; група; команда
to resemble – мати подібність, бути схожим
consequently – отже; тому; в результаті, внаслідок
variety – різноманіття, різноманітність; ряд, безліч; вибір
the United Kingdom – Об'єднане Королівство (Великобританія)
to descend – тут: відбуватися
according to – відповідно до
apocryphal – апокрифічний; недостовірний; сумнівний
opponent – суперник; конкурент; противник
belief – віра; довір'я (in); думка, переконання
to codify – схематично / коротко записувати; систематизувати, приводити в систему
to permit – дозволяти
to handle – керувати, контролювати; справлятися з чим-н.

to ban – накладати заборону; забороняти
gradually – поволі, мало-помалу, потроху, поступово
accepted norm – загальноприйнята норма
garrison – гарнізон
to arrange – влаштовувати (ся), організовувати, підготовляти; вживати заходів; систематизувати
to evolve – розвивати, еволюціонувати, розвиватися
to surpass – перевершувати, перевищувати (in); обганяти, випереджати, переганяти
spectator – глядач; відвідувач (видовищних заходів)
the Super Bowl – Супер Кубок (кубок США з американського футболу)
household – сімейство, сім'я; домогосподарство, домашні; всі, хто живе в конкретному будинку
to televise – передавати телевізійну програму, показувати по телебаченню; робити телепередачу

Read and translate the text

BASEBALL'S HISTORY

*Hit the ball over the fence and you can take
your time going around the bases.*

John W. Raper

Baseball is thought to be a direct **descendant** of **cricket**, **rounders**, though the game's origins are uncertain. Alexander Cartwright published the first known list of rules in 1845 to meet the **demands** of the already popular sport, and today's rules of baseball have **evolved** from them.

Professional baseball began in the United States around 1865, and the National League was **founded** in 1876. **Several** other leagues formed and **failed**, but the American League, formed in 1893 as the Western League, did **succeed**. While **rivals** who **fought** for the best players, the two **major** leagues began playing a World Series in 1903. Professional baseball leagues began to form in countries outside of America in the 1920s and 1930s, including **the Netherlands** (formed in 1922), Japan (1936), and Australia (1934). Today, the whole of Europe all have professional leagues as well. **Competition** between national teams, such as the World Cup of Baseball and the Olympic baseball **tournament**, has been **administered** by the International Baseball Federation since its formation in 1938. As of 2004, this organization has 112 member countries.

The whole history of baseball can be **divided** into the five **distinct** periods. Each era had its own **highs and lows** and each era had an **influence** on the one that came directly after it.

The period 1900 — 1919 is known as the Dead Ball Era. The Dead Ball Era is generally **considered** to have **lasted** from the turn of the century into the beginning of the **roaring** '20s.

The period 1920 — 45 is known as Baseball's Rebirth.

The period 1946 — 60 is known as the Golden Years. The landscape of baseball changed forever during this era. Black athletes were no longer kept off the field. They were allowed to become Major League players thanks to Jackie Robinson and Brooklyn Dodgers owner Branch Rickey.

The period 1961 — 79 is known as baseball's boom. The structure of the leagues also changed during this period. New stadiums arrived on the scene.

The period also brought **shifts** in a number of **franchises** as teams **moved into** new areas and new markets.

During **the first half** of **the** 20th century, a «gentlemen's **agreement**» **effectively barred** non-white players from the major leagues, **resulting** in the **formation** of several Negro Leagues. Finally in 1947, Major League Baseball's colour barrier was broken when Jackie Robinson was **signed** by the National League's **Brooklyn Dodgers**. **Although** it was not **instantaneous**, baseball has

since become fully **integrated**. **Despite** the popularity of baseball, the players became unsatisfied, as they believed the owners had too much control. **A** series of **strikes** and **lockouts** began in baseball, **affecting portions** of the 1972 and 1981 seasons and **culminating** in the **infamous** strike of 1994 that led to the **cancellation** of the World Series. The popularity of baseball **diminished** greatly as a result, and fans were slow to return.

EXERCISE 1. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the origins of baseball?
2. How many eras in baseball history can be distinguished?
3. Why were non-white players from the major leagues barred in the first half of the 20th century?
4. When was Major League Baseball's colour barrier broken?
5. Who was the first non-white player to play in the Major League?
6. Why were the World Series 1994 canceled?
7. When was the period of Golden Years in baseball history?
8. What were the main features of this period?
9. When did baseball's boom take place?
10. Is baseball popular in the USA?
11. What is the main purpose of the International Baseball Federation?
12. When was the International Baseball Federation founded?
13. When did Professional baseball leagues begin to form in countries outside of America?
14. When did Professional baseball begin in the United States?
15. What is the dead era in the baseball history?
16. Is baseball played in Europe?

EXERCISE 2. Read and translate the introductory text from English into Ukrainian.

EXERCISE 3. Retell the introductory text.

EXERCISE 4. Translate from Ukrainian into English.

1. Вважається, що бейсбол походить від крикету, англійської лапти, хоча саме походження гри невідомо.
2. Професійний бейсбол в Сполучених Штатах з'явився близько 1865, а Національна ліга була заснована в 1876.
3. За межами Америки професійні бейсбольні ліги почали формуватися в 1920-30-х роках.
4. Період з 1920 по 1945 рік відомий як відродження бейсболу. Період 1946 - 60 рр. відомий як золоті роки.
5. Вся історія бейсболу може бути розділена на п'ять різних періодів.
6. Чорношкірим атлетам було дозволено грати у Вищій лізі.
7. Популярність бейсболу сильно впала, і повернення фанів відбувалося повільно.
8. Нарешті в 1947 р. кольоровий бар'єр бейсболу Вищої ліги був зламаний.
9. Змаганнями між національними командами, такими як Кубок світу з

бейсболу та Олімпійський турнір з бейсболу, управляла Міжнародна федерація бейсболу починаючи з дня її заснування в 1938 році.

VOCABULARY

descendant – нащадок

cricket – крикет

rounder's – англійська лапта

though – хоча, незважаючи на; тим не менше; однак; таки

uncertain – невизначений, нефіксований; невизначений, неясний; неоднозначний

demands – потреба; запит

to evolve – розвивати; еволюціонувати, розвиватися (from, out of; into)

to found – засновувати; створювати

several – деякі, декілька (але не багато)

to fail – зазнати невдачі; не мати успіху (in)

to succeed – слідувати за чим-н., ким-н.; досягати мети, процвітати (in); мати успіх

rival – суперник; конкурент; конкуруючий

to fight (fought) – боротися; захищати, надавати підтримку, відстоювати

major – головний, великий

the Netherlands – Нідерланди, Голландія

competition – змагання, зустріч, змагання

tournament – турнір, змагання

to administer – управляти, керувати

to divide – відокремлювати одне від іншого; відокремлювати (ся), роз'єднуватися), порушувати цілісність

distinct – окремий; особливий, індивідуальний; відмінний (від інших - from); чіткий, ясний

highsandlows – зд. підйоми і падіння, хороші і погані моменти

influence – дія, вплив (на кого-н., на що-н. - on, upon, over, with)

to consider – розглядати, обговорювати; думати, вважати; брати до уваги, враховувати

to last – тривати, тягнутися(for; from; to, until)

roaring – бурхливий, галасливий, живий; кипучий; ревучий

rebirth – відродження

shift – переміщення, зрушення; зміна; чергування

franchise – привілей; франчайзинг

to move into – перейти, переміститися в

half – половина, одна друга; тайм, половина ігрового часу (у футболі і т. п.)

agreement – договір, угода; домовлена, узгоджена оплата (about, on; between; with); (взаємна) згода (about, on)

effectively – дієво; ефективно

to bar – перешкоджати; призупиняти; не допускати, забороняти

to result – слідувати, відбуватися в результаті, виникати (from); мати результат (in)

formation – утворення, створення; формування
to sign – підписувати (ся), ставити підпис
Brooklyn Dodgers – команда Бруклін Доджер (Бруклінські хитруни)
instantaneous – миттєвий; негайний,
to integrate – складати ціле; об'єднувати (ся); укрупнювати (into; with)
despite – незважаючи на, всупереч чому-н.
strike – (тут) колективна відмова (від чого-н.) бойкот
lockout – локаут (закриття підприємцями одного або кількох підприємств, з тим щоб змусити робітників і службовців прийняти нав'язувані їм рішення)
to affect – піддавати фізичному впливу, тиску; прикидатися, вдавати, прикидатися
portion – частина; частка (як частина будь-яких володінь); частка у спадщині
to culminate – досягати вищої точки / ступеня; досягати вершини; вінчати, завершувати
infamous – що має погану репутацію (про людину), сумнозвісний; ганебний; безчесний, ганебний (про вчинок, поведінку і т. п.)
cancellation – анулювання; відміна (зробленого замовлення); ліквідації (чого-н. сказаного, написаного)
to diminish – спадати, зменшуватися

Read and translate the text

BASEBALL

If it weren't for baseball, many kids wouldn't know what a millionaire looked like.

Phyllis DiUer

Baseball is a team sport in which a **fist-sized** ball is **thrown** and **hit** with a **bat**. **Scoring involves** running and **touching** markers on the ground called bases. The ball itself is called a baseball. Baseball is sometimes called **hardball to differentiate** it from the closely related sport of **softball** and other similar games.

Baseball is popular in **the Americas** and East Asia. In Japan, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, Panama, South Korea, Taiwan and some other countries, it is the most popular sport **by any measurement**. In **the United States**, baseball has often been called the **national pastime**, and the total **attendance** for Major League games is more than that of all other American professional team sports **combined**. Among American television **viewers**, however, it has been **surpassed** in popularity by American football and car **racing**. Although the three most popular team sports in North America are ball games: baseball, basketball and American football. Baseball's popularity was once so great that the word «ballgame» in the United States specifically refers to a game of baseball.

Baseball is played between two teams of nine players each on a baseball field, usually under the **authority** of one or more **officials**, called **umpires**. There are usually four umpires in major league games; up to six may officiate **depending** on the league and the importance of the game. There are four bases numbered counter-clockwise, first, second and third bases are **cushions shaped** as 15-inch (38 cm) squares which are **raised** above the ground; together with home plate, the fourth base, they form a square with sides of 90 feet (27.4 meters) called the diamond. Home base is a **pentagonal slab** known as home plate. The field is divided into two main sections: the **infield contains** the four bases, and beyond two **adjacent** sides of the diamond there is an **outfield**. The other two sides of the diamond form the start of the **foul lines**, which **extend straight**, and form the **boundary** in the outfield as well.

The game is played in nine **innings** in which each team gets one turn to **bat** and try to score runs while the other **pitches** and **defends** in the field. In baseball, the defense always has the ball — a fact that differentiates it from most other team sports. The teams **switch** every time the defending team gets three players of the batting team out. The winner is the team with the most runs after nine innings. In the case of a **tie**, additional innings are played until one team comes out ahead. At the start of the game, all nine players of the home team play the field, while players on the visiting team come to bat one at a time.

The basic **contest** is always between the **pitcher** for the fielding team, and a **batter**. The pitcher throws—pitches—the ball **towards** home plate, where the

catcher for the fielding team waits to **receive** it. The batter stands in one of the batter's boxes and tries to hit the ball with a bat. The catcher's job is to catch any ball that the batter **misses** or does not **swing at**, and, most importantly, to «call» the game by a series of hand signals to the pitcher what pitch to throw and where. If the pitcher **disagrees** with the call, he will «**shake off**» the catcher by shaking his head no; he accepts the sign by **nodding**. The catcher's role becomes more **crucial** depending on how the game is going, and how the pitcher responds to a given situation. Each pitch begins a new play, which might consist of nothing more than the pitch itself.

Each team is allowed **to substitute** for any player at any time, but no player, once removed from the game, may return.

EXERCISE 1. Answer the following questions.

1. What is baseball?
2. What are the other baseball names?
3. What is sometimes called the national pastime?
4. What is pitcher? What is the main purpose of a pitcher?
5. What is batter? What is the main purpose of a batter?
6. How many innings are there in the game?
7. Does defensive or offensive team have the ball in the baseball game?
8. How many bases are there on the game field?
9. How many sections are there on the field?
10. What is the most interesting sport event for American television viewers?

EXERCISE 2. Translate from Ukrainian into English.

1. Основне змагання завжди відбувається між ти , хто подає, його команда перебуває в полі, й тим, який б'є.
2. Кожній команді дозволяють провести заміну будь-якого гравця в будь-який час, але жоден гравець, вилучений з поля під час гри, не може повернутися.
3. Бейсбол популярний в обох Америках та Східної Азії, в Японії, Домініканській Республіці, Кубі, Панамі, Південній Кореї, Тайвані.
4. Трьома найпопулярнішими спортивними командними змаганнями в Північній Америці є ігри з м'ячем: бейсбол, баскетбол та американський футбол.
5. На початку гри всі дев'ять гравців приймаючої команди грають у полі, в той час як гравці команди гостей по черзі виходять на ударну позицію.
6. Бейсбол – це командна гра, в якій м'яч, розміром як кулак, кидають і відбивають битою.
7. Є чотири бази, розташовані проти годинникової стрілки - перша, друга і третя бази мають форму подушки розміром в 15-дюймів (38 см), вони підняті над основою майданчика; разом з четвертою базою вони формують квадрат зі стороною 90 футів (27.4 метрів), котрий називається алмазом.
8. Серед американських телеглядачів, однак, популярність бейсболу була нижчою, ніж американського футболу і автомобільних гонок.

9. У Сполучених Штатах бейсбол часто називають національним дозвіллям, а повна відвідуваність ігор у Вищій лізі перевершує відвідуваність спортивних змагань всіх інших американських професійних ліг разом узятих.

VOCABULARY

fist-sized – розміром як кулак, формою, що нагадує кулак
to throw (threw, thrown) – кидати, кидати, метати
to hit (hit, hit) – вдаряти (on – по чому-н.); вражати; попадати в ціль
to bat - наносити удар; бити палицею, битою
scoring – зарахування очок (відповідно до правил кожної конкретної гри)
to involve – втягувати, втягувати (in, with); стосуватися, зачіпати
to touch – торкатися; сприймати дотиком
hardball – бейсбол
to differentiate – розрізняти (ся), проводити різницю (between, from)
softball – софтбол
the Americas – Північна і Південна Америки
by any measurement – як не крути, що не кажи
national pastime – національне проведення часу
attendance – присутність (at); відвідування; аудиторія, глядачі, публіка
to combine – з'єднуватися, об'єднувати (ся); компонувати, поєднувати;
схрещувати, змішувати
viewer – глядач, спостерігач
to surpass – перевершувати, перевищувати (in); обганяти, випереджати,
переганяти
racing – гонки
to refer – звертатися; мати відношення, ставитися; стосуватися; мати
відношення
authority – влада; начальство, адміністрація
officials – керівники, влада
umpires – рефері, суддя
to depend – залежати, перебувати в залежності (від кого-н., чого-н. - on, upon)
cushion – диванна подушка
to shape – надавати форму, формувати; робити за яким-н. зразком; приймати
форму, вигляд; виходити; створювати, робити (з чого-н.)
to raise – піднімати; надихати, надихати, вселяти (які-н. почуття)
pentagonal – п'ятикутний
slab – плита; лист, пластина; шматок (чого-н.), що нагадує формою плиту,
пластину
infield – майданчик для гри в бейсбол; в поле
to contain – містити в собі, включати, мати у своєму складі; вміщати
adjacent – розташований поруч, суміжний, сусідній
outfield – далека частину поля; далеке поле
foul – проти правил, неправильний, нечесний (про прийом, суддівстві, гри і т.
п.)

to extend – випроти (ся), тягнути (ся); тривати; розширюватися),
поширюватися
straight – прямий, вертикальний
boundary – кордон, межа
innings – подача, черга подачі м'яча (в крикеті, бейсболі)
to bat – бити палицею, битою
to pitch – кидати, подавати, посилати м'яч
to defend – захищати (ся) (against, from - проти, від; with - з допомогою),
стояти на сторожі, огороджувати (від чого-л.)
to switch – перемикає (ся); змінювати (ся)
a tie – тут гра внічию
contest – змагання; змагання; конкурс; суперництво, змагання; боротьба,
протиборство
pitcher – той, який подає
to batter – б'є (битою)
towards – к, у напрямку до; вказує на мету дії для; з тим щоб
to receive – отримувати; набувати, придбати
to miss – потерпіти невдачу, не досягти бажаного результату
to swing – качати (ся), коливати (ся); махати, розмахувати
to disagree – розходитися в поглядах, суперечити, не погоджуватися (about,
on, over – про що ~ н.); конфліктувати, сваритися, лаятися
to shake off (shook; shaken) – струшувати
nodding – кивання
crucial – ключовий, найбільш значний, вирішальний (момент, проблема і т.
д.); важливий, дуже важкий, небезпечний
to substitute – замінювати, використовувати замість чого-н.

Самостійна робота № 25

Read and translate the text

SPORT IN OUR LIFE

People all over the world are fond of sports and games.

Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined.

It unites people of different classes and nationalities. Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, table tennis, swimming, volley-ball, football, body-building, etc.

All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields.

Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishments. Gymnastics is a part of children's daily activities in the kindergartens. Physical culture is compulsory subject at schools and colleges.

Professional sport is also paid much attention to in our country. In city, where I live, there are different sporting societies, clubs and complexes.

Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our country, but football, gymnastics and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity. As for me, I go in for table tennis (ping-pong). It needs mobility, liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good form. I have been playing tennis for five years, but the more I play, the more I like it. I get a real joy taking part in competitions or simply playing with my friends. Sometimes, I go to tennis courts.

Certainly, there's a great distance between my manner of playing and such favorites as Jim Courier, Stephan Edberg, Pete Sampras, Boris Becker, Per Korda, but I do my training with great pleasure and hope to play as well as our best players do.

VOCABULARY

to keep fit – в хорошій формі

on personal initiative – з власної ініціативи

to pay attention to – звертати увагу на

kindergarten – дитячий садок

compulsory – обов'язковий

to enjoy popularity – користуватися популярністю

mobility – мобільність

distance – відстань

compulsory – обов'язковий

to provide – забезпечити

establishments – установки

attention – увага

liveliness – жвавість

competitions – змагання

the greatest popularity – найбільша популярність

Самостійна робота № 26

Read and translate the text

SPORTS IN MY LIFE

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. That is one of the things in which people of any nationality are united. All kinds of physical exercises are useful to make our bodies strong enough to keep ourselves fit and healthy. Physically inactive people fall ill more often and get old earlier than those who have plenty of exercises. If you do daily exercises, you feel refreshed, organized and disciplined, you stay in good shape, you have a good posture.

Even if you don't plan to make a career in sports you still have to practice. Regular exercises give you more energy. That is why many people who suffer from general tiredness should take more exercise.

"A healthy mind in a healthy body" as the old Latin saying goes. The English proverb "Sickness in the body brings sickness to the mind" expresses the same idea from a different point of view. In winter many people go in for cross-country and alpine skiing, ski jumping, skating, figure skating, ice hockey and so on, but in such warm regions as ours, facilities for these activities are limited. That's why summer sports, especially swimming, tennis, soccer, basketball, handball, track and field events, gymnastics are more popular in our country. Israeli athletes have won Olympic medals in sailing and judo.

As for me, I prefer swimming. It needs mobility, liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good physical form. I have been swimming since my childhood. When I was 4 years old, Dad literally threw me into the sea, thus making me swim. As a student I regularly attended a swimming-pool.

Currently, because of lack of spare time I can't visit a swimming-pool or going to the seaside as frequently as I would like to. But if I manage to, after a hard working day it gives me wonderful relaxation! Certainly, there is a huge distance between my manner of swimming and that of great champions, but I get real pleasure whatever my achievements are. Just to participate is not less important than to win a victory.

VOCABULARY

of any nationality – будь - якої національності

to refresh – оновлюватися

general tiredness – загальна втома

"A healthy mind in a healthy body" – "Здоровий дух у здоровому тілі"

cross-country – по пересіченій місцевості

alpine skiing – гірські лижі

ski jumping – лижна гонка по пересіченій місцевості

facilities – кошти

especially – особливо

physical form – фізична форма

making – виготовлення

swimming-pool – басейн для плавання
to attend regularly – регулярно відвідувати
to achieve – досягти
childhood – дитинство

Самостійна робота № 27

Read and translate the text

SPORT (1)

Millions of people all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport is very important in our life. There are many proverbs about sports and health. For example: « Health is above wealth » and « A healthy mind in a healthy body ». Sport is popular with children and grown-ups because it helps us to keep fit, look slim, be cheerful, active and disciplined. It makes our body flexible and increases blood circulation.

There is a great number of sports facilities (stadiums, swimming pools, skating rinks, tennis courts). Every school has a gym or a sports ground. We play indoor and outdoor games there. Pupils often hold competitions and win a victory over another school team. We have excellent basketball and football teams in our school. We also run a race and show excellent results.

As for me, sport is an important part of my life. In summer I enjoy playing badminton, football and volleyball. In winter I like skating and skiing. Frankly speaking, I'm not keen on sport struggle. I prefer playing basketball to watching.

My favorite sport is an acrobatic. I do acrobatic for 4 years. This sport is for active people because you must jump various jumps. You must be strong, too because acrobats are usually training in pairs and groups. Sometimes I have competitions. These are among the most important days in my life. I train for three or four hours three times a week. When I come to my training, I warm up firstly. If I stretch when my muscles are cold, I might do myself an injury. Then I begin working in pair. Since I began doing acrobatic I active my aims. I can do many difficult jumps, different tricks and I became strong. The more I train the better I become. Practice makes me perfect.

In a word, sport gives me a lot of joy and pleasure. It makes me more sporty and cheerful.

VOCABULARY

proverbs – прислів'я

«Health is above wealth» – «Здоров'я вище багатства»

grown-ups – дорослі

to be cheerful – бути веселим

to increase – збільшуватися

flexible – гнучкий

struggle – боротьба

muscles – м'язи

injury – травма

pair – пара

aims – цілі

difficult jumps – складні стрибки

different tricks – різні трюки

pleasure – задоволення
cheerful – веселий

Самостійна робота № 28

Read and translate the text

SPORT (2)

Sport is very important thing in the life of millions people. Sport makes people healthy, stronger and more organized. Almost all people may be divided into 2 groups. Some prefer to watch sports events at the stadium or on TV, read interesting stories about sportsmen, listen to the radio news about football or another kind of sports. Others choose to take part in the sport games or competitions. There are many different sport events and competitions all over the world.

The most popular outdoor winter sports are skating, skiing, hockey, hunting. There are new winter sports such as snowboarding. This sport becomes popular every year among young sportsmen. Many people prefer to do sports in summer. They are fond of swimming, yachting, diving and so on. Football is the most popular game in the world. It is the national sport of England. FIFA World Cup is held every four years. Some people go in for such sports as wrestling, gymnastics, boxing, arm-wrestling and others. Aerobics is very popular among women. Thanks to it, girls are healthy and slim. Great attention is paid to the sport in the educational institutions. Physical education is a compulsory subject in schools and universities. Each man must take care of his health and do sports.

VOCABULARY

important thing – головне
another kind of sports – інший вид спорту
hunting – полювання
to prefer – віддавати перевагу
FIFA – Міжнародна федерація футболу
among – серед
education – освіта
compulsory – обов'язковий
divided – розділений
wrestling – боротьба
must take care – повинні дбати
great attention – велика увага
yachting – вітрильний спорт
diving – дайвінг
others choose – інші вибирають

Самостійна робота № 29

Read and translate the text

SPORT (3)

Sport is an activity that is governed by a set of rules or customs and often engaged in competitively. Sports commonly refer to activities where the physical capabilities of the competitor are the sole or primary determinant of the outcome (winning or losing), but the term is also used to include activities such as mind sports (a common name for some card games and board games with little to no element of chance) and motor sports where mental acuity or equipment quality are major factors. Sport is commonly defined as an organized, competitive and skillful physical activity requiring commitment and fair play. Some view sports as differing from games based on the fact that there are usually higher levels of organization and profit (not always monetary) involved in sports. Accurate records are kept and updated for most sports at the highest levels, while failures and accomplishments are widely announced in sport news.

The term sports is sometimes extended to encompass all competitive activities in which offense and defense are played, regardless of the level of physical activity. Both games of skill and motor sport exhibit many of the characteristics of physical sports, such as skill, sportsmanship, and at the highest levels, even professional sponsorship associated with physical sports.

Sports that are subjectively judged are distinct from other judged activities such as beauty pageants and bodybuilding shows, because in the former the activity performed is the primary focus of evaluation, rather than the physical attributes of the contestant as in the latter (although "presentation" or "presence" may also be judged in both activities).

Sports are most often played just for fun or for the simple fact that people need exercise to stay in good physical condition.

Although they do not always succeed, sports participants are expected to display good sportsmanship, standards of conduct such as being respectful of opponents and officials, and congratulating the winner when losing.

VOCABULARY

to govern – регулювати

customs – митний

to engage – займатися

commonly – зазвичай

primary determinant – основним чинником, що визначає

monetary – грошовий

to require – вимагати

accomplishments – досягнення

characteristics – характеристика

attributes – характерні риси, властивості

to succeed – досягти успіху

sportsmanship – спортивна майстерність
good physical condition – хороший фізичний стан
standards of conduct – стандарти поведінки
competitive activities – змагальна діяльність

Самостійна робота № 30

Read and translate the text

SPORT (4)

Sport is very important in our life. It is popular among young and old people.

Many people do morning exercises, jog in the morning, train themselves in clubs, in different sections and take part in sport competitions. Other people like sports too, but they only watch sports games, listen to sports news. They prefer reading interesting stories about sportsmen. But they don't go in for sports. Physical training is an important subject at school. Pupils have got physical training lessons twice a week. Boys and girls play volleyball and basketball at the lessons. There is a sports ground near our school and school children go in for sports in the open air.

A lot of different competitions are held at schools, a great number of pupils take part in them. All participants try to get good results and become winners. Sport helps people to keep in good health. If you go in for sports, you have good health and don't catch cold.

Children and grown-ups must take care of their health and do morning exercises regularly.

There are some popular kinds of sports in our country: football, volleyball, hockey, gymnastics, skiing, skating. Athletics is one of the most popular kinds of sports. It includes such kinds of sports as running, jumping and others. Everybody may choose the sport he (or she) is interested in. There are summer and winter sports. My favorite sport is swimming. I go to the swimming-pool twice a week. But I prefer to rest by the lake or the river and swim there. My friend Kostya goes in for boxing, He is a good boxer and he is a brave and courageous boy. His hobby helps him in his everyday life. We must speak about the Highland Games in Scotland. All competitors wear Highland dress. There are such competitions as putting the weight, tossing the caber and others. The English are great lovers of sports.

VOCABULARY

to trains in clubs – тренуватися в клубах

different sections – різні секції

important subject – важлива тема

different competitions – різні змагання

exercises – вправи

to include such kinds of sports – включати такі види спорту

brave – хоробрий

courageous – сміливий

to put – класти

weight – вага

to toss – підкидати

to get good results – отримати хороші результати

important subject – важлива тема

skating – катання на ковзанах

to choose the sport – обирати вид спорту

Контрольні завдання для самостійної роботи

Variant – I

1. Translate into English.

- 1.Минулого літа, коли ми приїхали в Лос-Анжелес, то зупинилися в готелі «Рітц».
- 2.В епоху Відродження багаті купці підтримували художників матеріально.
- 3.Лінда запросила мене до школи. — Це та школа, що на пагорбі?
- 4.Коли минулого року Віктор був в Італії, то відвідав Ватикан та Венецію.
- 5.Марс, Венера та Сатурн — планети сонячної системи.
- 6.Які гори вищі, Скелясті чи Анди? — Я не знаю, я була лише в Карпатах.
- 7.Англійська мова поширена в усьому світі. — Так, англійська мова дуже поширена.
- 8.Мій брат грає на піаніно, скрипці та арфі. А твій брат уміє грати на флейті?
- 9.Тигри на Далекому Сході приречені на вимирання.
- 10.Всі знають, що «Титаник» затонув у 1912 році.
- 11.Саймон грав на пляжі у волейбол та будував палаци із піску.
- 12.Офіційні мови Нідерландів — голландська та французька.
- 13.Королева приймає послів та поважних відвідувачів з-за кордону.
- 14.Капітан Блек направив літак на захід через Тихий океан.
- 15.Радянський Союз був однією з найбільших держав у світі.
- 16.В Ермітажі — найкращі зібрання полотен з усього світу.
- 17.Северн — найдовша річка Великобританії, а Шенон — Північної Ірландії.
- 18.Гуляючи по Лондону, ми пройшли спочатку вулицю Стренд, а потім Мол.
- 19.«Червоний Лев» вважається одним з найкращих клубів у нашому місті.
- 20.Пустеля Сахара — найбільша у світі. А ти знаєш, де знаходиться пустеля Кара Кум?

2. You are going to read sentences. Choose the most appropriate answer (A, B, C or D) for each gap.

1. The _____ in weather between the states of the country is very noticeable.
A compare B comparison
C contrast D contrasting
2. My brother and I enjoy doing many of the same things. In this respect, we have a lot _____.
A in particular B in common
C in similar D in general
3. Peace talks between the two countries _____, with neither side able to agree on terms.
A collapsed B collared
C collaborated D collated

4. It was a severe _____ which needed immediate hospital treatment.
 A harm B damage
 C hurt D injury
5. Cuts in spending will have a serious _____ on the National Health Service.
 A afford B effect
 C affect D effort
6. They raised taxes on the _____ that it would help control spending.
 A assumption B expansion
 C presumption D assignation
7. Frank has read a lot of books and _____ a lot of knowledge.
 A won B took
 C achieved D acquired
8. Some parents need to _____ their children more strictly.
 A bring down B bring about
 C bring up D bring round
9. The country has seen a sharp drop in the _____ in the last few years.
 A baby rate B birth rate
 C bom rate D child rate
10. _____ is a particularly difficult time of life for a child.
 A convalescence B adolescence
 C convergence D excellence

3. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. The contents of his letter _____ very important for our firm.
 A be B am
 C is D are
2. All his advice _____ al ways useful for us.
 A be B are
 C am D is
3. I have put the money on the table and there it _____.
 A be B am
 C is D are
4. Where _____ your pincers?
 A am B are
 C be D is
5. The grapes you have just chosen _____ seedless.
 A is B am
 C be D are
6. Their clothes _____ on the table.
 A is B am
 C are D be
7. The _____ news Mary told him rather bad and made him upset.
 A are B was
 C be D were

8. The dregs on the bottom of the bottle_____ suspicious.
 A looks B look
 C are looked D looking
9. His knowledge of French _____ perfect. He is so smart.
 A be B are
 C am D is
10. The cattle on this farm _____ always so well looked after.
 A are B is
 C be D am

4. Choose the correct answer.

- 1.I brought him my book and _____gave his.
 A his B he
 C she D him
- 2.Kevin lost his pen and I gave him_____.
 B me D mine
 A I C her
- 3.Diana sold _____house last month and is looking for a new one.
 A hers B she
 C his D her
- 4.John always does all tasks _____and nobody helps him.
 A himself B.him
 C his D he
5. I asked_____about it and he answered me.
 A himself B his
 C him D he
6. They have some discs. They are_____.
 A themselves C they
 B their D theirs
- 7.Maria sews all her dresses _____. She can sew everything.
 A hers B she
 C her D herself
- 8.The kitten is sitting and washing_____ with its tongue.
 A itself B it
 C its D him
9. He finished_____ sad story and sighed.
 A its C he
 B him D his
- 10.Ann told us about _____in soft and sincere way.
 A herself, her B she, hers
 C hers, its D sheself, she
- 11.Donald took Tom’s copy. Now it’s_____.
 A him B.himself
 C he D his
- 12.They always make all the furniture _____and nobody helps them.

A themselves B them
C they D their

13. If you do it _____ you'll get some bonus.

A your C yourself
B you D yours

14. When you go shopping don't forget to take _____ money with you.

A yourself B your
C you D yours

15. Where is your kitten? _____ is on the bench and where is _____.

A We, you B Our, your
C Ourselves, yourselves D Ours, yours

5. Choose the sentence with the correct word order.

a)

A They said that he had done it before they asked him.

B They said before they asked him that he had done it.

C Before they asked him that he said had done it.

D He had done it before they said that they asked him.

b)

A Round later is coming a friend of mine.

B A friend of mine round later is coming.

C Is coming a friend of mine round later.

D A friend of mine is coming round later.

6. Choose the correct form of the part of speech in brackets.

Scotland is a land of perpetual mystery and enchantment, where the wealth of history and tradition combine (1) _____ a modern urge and outlook to give an air of magic and excitement unique to the country. A lonely road across the Highlands (2) _____ away over the windswept mountains and the clachans are beacons of warmth and shelter in a desolate landscape. The kingdom is a land (3) _____ the tide of human emotions has run at its strongest. Claymores and broadswords (4) _____ to battle by men with revenge in their hearts. And still the mists (5) _____ Glencoe weep for the Mac Donald dead.

But such bloody matters seem a thousand miles from the (6) _____ West ern Isles. Set in a gleaming sea, the dark islands stand like sentinels in (7) _____ Atlantic. Rising above the (8) _____, deep inlets are the heather-covered hills where graze the sheep which produce the wool for the famous Harris tweed.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A with | B on | C to |
| 2. A stretch | B stretched | C stretches |
| 3. A what | B where | C when |
| 4. A have been taken | B took | C are taken |
| 5. A up | B of | C on |
| 6. A peaceful | B peace | C peacefully |

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 7.A — | B an | C the |
| 8.A long | B longer | C longest |

7. Arrange the following words into sentences.

1. Was, a, smoke, there, puff, of.
2. A, ago, m, there, a, little, time, boy, called, long, Aladdin, lived, China, time.
- 3 With, lived, mother, a, tiny, hut, Aladdin, his, in,
4. Mother, Emperor's, washer, was, Aladdin's, woman, the.
- 5 Today, and, food, to, be, many, easy, want, people, quick.
- 6.They, the, food, to, your, bring, house, will.
- 7.In, were, steakhouses, past, the, popular, places, traditional.
- 8.But, working, have, the, British, didn't, tea, population, afternoon.
- 9.He, the, daughter, saw, sometimes, Emperor's.
10. The, of, leaked, hut, it, roof, rained, their, when.

Variant – II

1. Translate into English.

- 1.У нас сьогодні на обід печене курча з рисом та овочами.
- 2.Мій найближчий друг працює перекладачем в ООН у Нью-Йорку.
- 3.«Марія-Селеста» зникла в Бермудському трикутнику багато років тому.
- 4.Оксфорд та Кембридж — найстаріші університети світу.
- 5.Коли вони зустрілись минулого року, Том зрозумів, що то була не та Елен, яку він знав двадцять років тому.
- 6.Танго і вальс — найулюбленіші танці мого дідуся.
- 7.Британський музей має найцінніші зібрання книг та полотен.
- 8.Минулого року Сміти подорожували по Пенінах та Уельсу.
- Венера, Земля та Марс — планети сонячної системи.
- 9.Музиканти групи «Бітлз» були звичайними ліверпульськими хлопцями, що мали талант до музики.
- 10.Королева Марія збудувала надзвичайно красивий палац у Болгарії.
- 11.Його дядько був багатим плантатором в Аргентині.
- 12.Озера Мічиган, Гурон та Онтаріо входять до Великих Озер.
- 13.«Мейфлауер» був першим кораблем переселенців, що прибув до Америки у 1620 році.
- 14.Дік виїхав до Канади взимку 2003 року разом з усією сім'єю.
- 15.Різдво, Паска та Трійця — православні свята, які святкують в Україні.
- 17.Меморіал Лінкольна розташований у Вашингтоні.
- 18.Принцеса Діана була всенародною улюбленицею англійців.
- 19.Існує безкоштовна телефонна лінія для безробітних.
- 20.Ми завжди ходимо до школи вранці і приходимо додому в обідню пору.

2. You are going to read sentences. Choose the most appropriate answer (A, B, C or D) for each gap.

1. Mr. Parker worked hard at his job and was soon able to _____ his ambitions of being promoted to marketing manager.

- A attain B get
C achieve D secure
2. Can you tell the _____ between a good car and a bad one?
A difference B. contrast
C differentiate D. distinction
3. Many parents are not satisfied with the _____ education system, and put their children into private schools instead.
A national B state
C government D public
4. Many men reckon that _____ is the responsibility of a woman.
A child bear B. childminding
C child aid D childcare
5. The house is _____. It has been ruined and abandoned for years.
A defunct B desolate
C derelict D detached
6. The country badly needed to increase its overall standard of living and attempted to _____ its targets — those of free education and healthcare — within ten years.
A meet B benefit
C reach D calculate
7. The windows in Roger's room don't fit very well and it makes the room awfully _____.
A breezy B draughty
C airy D ventilated
8. The solicitor advised Bryon to make sure that the house was fully _____ by insurance.
A defended B covered
C protected D guarded
9. Barbara couldn't read the book without her glasses. The _____ was too small.
A letter B print
C typewriter D handwriting
10. Malcolm _____ the bank manager that he would be able to repay the loan.
A assured B ensured
C insured D resurrected
11. The corner shop sells a variety of _____.
A objects B purchases
C goods D productions
12. I asked Sandy how much money she managed to _____.
A come into B deal with
C go in for D live on

3. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. Look over here! His belongings _____ here.
A am B is
C be D are

2. This cloth _____ so soft and smooth.
 A feels B feel
 C feeling D is felt
3. The money on you have given _____ the table. Take _____!
 A is, it B be, him
 C am, you D are, them
4. The oats _____ always used as the fodder for horses
 A are B am
 C be D is
5. My scissors _____ al- ways sharp and often used for cutting threads.
 A am B is
 C be D are
6. Your new furniture _____ in the hall up- stairs.
 A be B are
 C am D is
7. His old pyjama _____ s so worn out.
 A is B am
 C be D are
8. Where _____ my spectacles? t I have been looking for _____ for half an hour!
 A is, it B am, him
 C be, you D are, them
9. The traffic in this street _____ always so heavy.
 A is B are
 C be D am
10. The steps leading upstairs _____ very steep.
 A is B be
 C be D are

4. Choose the correct answer.

1. Bob will take one apple and Helen will take _____ one.
 A others B other
 C the other D another
2. Out of ten students only two brought their essays. _____ didn't write them.
 A Other B The others
 C Another D Others
3. Some people like cats as pets, _____ like dogs.
 A others B another
 C the other D other
4. Mr. Green has two shirts. One is pink, _____ is white.
 A another B the other
 C others D other
5. Out of four seasons spring and summer are the warmest, _____ two seasons aren't.
 A others B other

C another D the other

6. He has three brothers. One is named Ned, _____ is Frank and _____ is Dillon.

A other, the other B the other, another

C another, the other D another, another

7. Half of the group is here. Where are _____?

A the others B others

C other D another

8. At first a student entered the classroom, then came _____, then _____ two students came and at last arrived the rest of the group.

A another, other B another, another

C another, the other D other, others

9. To my mind we need to spend _____ couple of hours on that.

A the other B other

C another D the other

10. I lost my dictionary and I need to buy _____ one.

A another B other

C others D the other

11. Will you buy _____ car or will use your old one?

A another B other

C the others D others

12. I put on _____ a new ring on my ring finger but I could put it on _____ finger.

A the others B other

C others D another

13. There were ten people in the room. Six people left and _____ started dancing.

A another B other

C the others D others

14. Some pupils like reading, _____ like watching TV.

A others B another

C other D the others

15. One geometric figure is a cube, _____ is a triangle, still some _____ figures are a rectangular and a circle.

A others, other B another, other

C others, other D the other, another

5.a) Choose the sentence with the correct word order.

A Car Mike's has been stolen lately.

B Mike's car has been stolen lately.

C Lately has been stolen Mike's car.

D Mike's lately car has been stolen.

b) Choose the sentence with the correct word order.

A By limousine we were taken to the hotel.

B To the hotel we were taken by limousine.

C We were taken to the hotel by limousine.

D We were by limousine taken to the hotel.

6. Choose the correct form of the part of speech in brackets.

As the (1) _____, rolling hills and moors stretch away northwards to the Pentland Firth, the endless vista of bare rock and marshy hollow combine with the howling wind to create an air of wild beauty that cannot be matched anywhere else. The heather-covered hillsides (2) _____ rich with life. Red deer and grouse are the favourite prey of the hunters who come to these hills during the season. One of the great delights of the Highlands is (3) _____ for miles across the awe-inspiring landscape, be it in sunshine or in drizzle, and to return to a fireside and a good meal. It is easy to see the magical quality that turns (4) _____ hearts to the Highlands. Green hills charm your heart (5) _____ it with joy and amusement when you look over them at the bright blue sky. Even at night sitting hear the fire (6) _____ really enjoy the beauty of these places.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. A dark | B darker | C darkest |
| 2. A is | B be | C are |
| 3. A tramp | B to tramp | C tramped |
| 4. A Scottish | B Scotland | C Scots |
| 5. A fill | B filled | C filling |
| 6. A after | B at | C with |

7. Arrange the following words into sentences.

1. Often, nice, of, having, dreamed, a, Aladdin, house.
2. One, met, a, looking, he, man, day, strange.
3. They, one, m, their, house, had, room, only
4. Lived, in, Andrew, same, the, house, father
5. Father, him, about, told, kings, Andrew, and, princes, stories.
6. Played, the, they, went, river, swimming, in, the, at, and, water
7. Friend, King, his, Stefan, King, good, Hubert, welcomed.
8. Among, the, good, were, fairies, guests, three.
9. With, witch, a, laugh, vanished, cruel, the.
10. A, their, had, place, event, in, taken, wonderful, house.

Variant – III

1. Translate into English.

1. Анна зовсім не схожа на всіх Джексонів, вона набагато добріша.
2. Мій дядько Том моряк і проводить більшість часу в морі.
3. Плутон — найвіддаленіша планета сонячної системи.
4. Минулої ночі Патрик і оком не змигнув, бо сусіди влаштували вечірку.
5. Вовк належить до сімейства собачих, а пантера — до сімейства котячих.
6. У сліпих — спеціальний метод читання, а у глухих завжди є перекладачі.
7. У Боба болить голова і горло. У нього, напевно, грип.
8. Резиденція папи римського знаходиться у Ватикані.
9. Ізраїль омивається Червоним морем, а Україна — Чорним.

- 10.Його брат грає на скрипці й гітарі, а моя сестра — на піаніно.
- 11.Наш дідусь завжди читає «Гардіан» по суботах. Там багато цікавого.
- 12.Кінотеатр «Одеон» відкрили минулого тижня, і вчора ми його відвідали.
- 13.Як ти думаєш, Гаага більша за Париж?
- 14.Гурон та Онтаріо належать до Великих Озер. — А як щодо Байкалу?
- 15.Стейсі завжди зупиняється в готелі «Савой», коли приїжджає в Лондон.
- 16.Норман запросив мене на ланч. Він подзвонив перед сніданком і сказав про це.
- 17.Ці леви живуть у Лівійській пустелі, і вони дуже небезпечні.
- 18.Френк виїхав до США восени 1998 і з того часу змінив дюжину робіт.
- 19.Ніагарський водоспад — одне з найбільших чудес Америки та Канади.
- 20.На його думку, Тімоті був багатий, мов Монте Крісто.

2. You are going to read sentences. Choose the most appropriate answer (A, B, C or D) for each gap.

- 1.Big supermarkets operate in a fiercely_____ environment.
A complex B competitive
C complicated D compliant
- 2.The language school is planning to produce a_____ in English advertising its courses to potential students.
A leaflet B prospectus
C brochure D handout
- 3.Smoking should be _____ in all public areas.
A suspended B distraight
C prohibitive D banned
- 4.There are some_____ of having a job while studying.
A minds B shortcomings
C lacks D drawbacks
- 5.Everyone knows that extreme sports are_____.
A hazardous B inaccessible
C inexpressive D unattainable
- 6.Frank Roberts witnessed a horrific plane_____ last night.
A disaster B crash
C catastrophe D burst
- 7.McCluskey took the world of tennis_____.
A by turns B by storm
C by word of mouth D by the way
- 8.Millions of people buy lottery tickets every week dreaming of _____ a fortune.

A winning B getting

C taking D bringing

9. It's a good idea to shop _____ before buying things.

A above B over

C about D around

10. It's no secret that the planet's rainforests are being depleted at a _____ rate.

A low B dangerous

C frightened D frightening

11. Susan has read a magazine article about the _____ habits associated with not getting enough rest.

A product B food

C eating D meal

12. Ninety percent of the three hundred students surveyed actually admitted to playing _____.

A a record B truant

C a role D dumb

13. Before you _____ the

exam, you should go to bed early and get a good night's sleep.

A get B start

C sit D revise

14. Absolute poverty is _____

according to an absolute minimum standard, often called the 'poverty line'.

A called B defined

C known D regulated

15. All education systems may ultimately be judged in terms of equality of _____.

A chance B possibility

C probability D opportunity

3. Choose the correct form of the following nouns or the correct form of the verb to be.

1. The _____ of wild dogs were chasing a young antelope all the morning.

A swarm B herd

C shoal D pack

2. If you are hungry take the macaroni. It _____ on the table.

A are B am

C is D be

3. His luggage _____ in the next compartment.

A be B are

C am D is

4. Tom's binoculars _____ on his chest of drawers.

A be B am

C are D is

5. Dad's tongs _____ in the drawer on the attic.

- A am B is
C are D be

6. The proceeds he has sent _____ at the post office.

- A is B am
C be D are

7. Take the draughts and put _____ on the desk.

- A him B it
C us D them

8. The remains of the food on the plate _____ the fridge.

- A are B be
C am D is

9. Greg's jeans _____ so old and so worn out.

- A be B am
C is D are

10. Mass media in our country _____ not censored.

- A is B am
C are D be

4. Choose the correct answer.

1. I can take _____ bus. They all go to the railway station.

- A all B neither
C both D either

2. Which cake will you take? — _____, I don't mind which.

- A Either B All
C Neither D Both

3. Dick and Tom study together.

They _____ will be doctors.

- A neither B both
C all D either

4. Which skirt will you choose? — I like them _____. They are so nice.

- A both B either
C neither D every

6. _____ of them are here. The whole group came in time.

- A neither B all
C either D both

7. _____ he nor George was at that party.

- A Either B Both
C All D Neither

8. I don't like _____ of these two films. They are so boring.

- A either B all
C both D neither

9. The teacher checked compositions but he didn't like _____ of them.

- A neither, all B all, either
C either, both D both, neither

1. Which cake will you take? — __, I don't mind which.

- A Either B All
C Neither D Both

10. _____ dresses look nice. I'll buy them _____.

- A both, all B both, both
C neither, both D either, all

11. _____ painting is good. We are not going to buy them.

- A both B either
C all D neither

12. _____ of them is here. They have gone to Iran.

- A both B either
C neither D all

13. We can _____ take you or your sister with us. It really doesn't matter.

- A either B both
C all D neither

14. They _____ were at the theatre with their mother and cousin.

- A either B both
C each D neither

15. The comic started joking and _____ of them burst into laughter.

- A both B either
C neither D all

5. a) Choose the sentence with the correct word order.

- A The plane has been trying to land for an hour.
B The plane for an hour has been trying to land.
C For an hour has been trying the plane to land.
D The plane to land has been trying for an hour.

b) Choose the sentence with the correct word order.

- A We before came Harold had done it.
B Harold had done it before we came.
C Harold had done it we before came.
D Harold before we came had done it.

6. Choose the correct form of the part of speech in brackets.

The majestic scenery of the northern Highlands (1) from Cape Wrath southwards until it is cut short by the Great Glen. This deep valley slices across (2) Highlands like a sixty-mile-long sword-cut. The result of great (3) forces, this valley runs from Inverness to Fort William and has rightly been called the greatest feature of the Highlands. In its gloomy (4) can be found the brooding waters of Loch Ness. Though a great beauty spot and a fine (5) ground, the loch is chiefly known for its monster, hunted in vain by scientists from around the world. On the south side of the glen the land (6) again to form the Cairngorm and Grampian Mountains, which are grander than their counterparts on the other side of the Great Glen. These giants are even more impressive (7) compared to the tiny houses and castles that find shelter beneath the peaks. One of the many homes nestled amid the awesome grandeur is the castle of Balmoral, the favourite Scottish retreat of the Royal Family for well (8) a century.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A stretch | B had stretched | C stretches |
| 2. A an | B — | C the |
| 3. A geological | B geology | C geologically |
| 4. A deep | B depths | C deeply |
| 5. A fisher | B fish | C fishing |
| 6. A rises | B rise | C raises |
| 7. A whose | B what | C when |
| 8. A over | B under | C on |

7. Arrange the following words into sentences.

1. The, who, him, all, on, his, dogs, heard, passed, message.
2. The, worked, animals, a, together, plan, out.
3. Hurried, the, all, puppies, Kipper, upstairs.
4. The, getting, crooks, but, closer, were
5. Started, Cruella, to, them, chase.
6. Many, the, to, so, were, shocked, Dalmatians, see, police.
7. The, a, in, very, House, beautiful, is, Paris, building, Opera.
8. In, many, cave, saw, the, Aladdin, treasures
9. For, a, he, golden, just, ring, fun, tried, on.
10. He, cave, up, leaving, the, closed, Aladdin, it, inside Rubbed, on, the, his, finger, he, ring.

Тексти для додаткового читання

SPORT (1)

Sport is an important part of every person's life. It helps people to keep fit, healthy and slim. Sport is also very competitive. When it first appeared in the world people started thinking of different contests and choosing the best ones in each category. The Olympic Games, which take place every four years, are a good example of competition. It's a great occasion, where sportsmen from all over the world can show their talents. I'm a great fan of these games. If I only had a chance, I would happily participate in such competition, or at least I would like to be the spectator at these games. My favorite sport is figure-skating. I always follow the news in the field of figure-skating and I try not to miss the beautiful shows of this sport on TV. I'm also quite good at ice-skating but I'm not as professional as most of the girls on the ice-rink. Other sports that I do and enjoy are swimming and tennis in summer and skiing in winter. One of my best friends is a professional tennis player. She goes in for tennis since early childhood and each time there is a local or regional championship she takes part and often wins. I'm very proud of her. The sport that I don't like is football. It's a bit boring for me, though my dad really loves watching the matches. Speaking about everyday trainings I always try to do my morning exercises and sometimes if my friend is up to it we go jogging. It helps us to be fit and provides with energy for the rest of the day.

VOCABULARY

to appear – з'являтися

in each category – в кожній категорії

figure-skating – фігурне катання

a great occasion – велика подія

beautiful shows – гарні шоу

follow the news – стежити за новинами

ice-rink – каток

very proud – дуже гордий

local – місцевий

a bit boring – трохи нудний

matches – матчі

to go jogging – біг підтюпцем

to be fit – бути в хорошій формі

to provide with energy – забезпечувати енергією

to show one's talents – показати свої таланти

SPORT (2)

Speed, excitement, danger. You can find all these in the different extreme sports that have become popular last 10 years. Take bungee jumping. You jump off a bridge and you fall and fall, and then, just before you hit the ground or water, an elastic rope pulls you back. In sky surfing you jump out of airplane and use a board to "surf" the air, doing gymnastics in mid-air! And extreme sports on land can be just as dangerous.

Winter sports have always an element of danger. For example snowboarding, which has all the excitement of surfing but on snow, is more dangerous even than skiing. Probably the most dangerous of all the new winter sports is snow rafting. You sit in a rubber boat and sail down a mountain at great speed - and you can't control the boat! Of course, water sports have always been fun. Ice diving, for those people who are absolutely crazy. You put on diving equipment and dive under a frozen lake. And, if that's not enough, you try to walk upside down on the ice! I feel cold just thinking about it.

A lot of people are not fit nowadays. It's a big problem today. If you want to feel fit you'd better go in for one kind of sport or another. I think that everyone must do all he can to be healthy. Good health is better than the best medicine. All kinds of physical exercises are very useful to make our bodies strong and to keep ourselves fit and healthy. To tell the truth I don't do sports regularly and it is not an essential part of my daily life. In the morning I do some exercises just to awake. In summer I go swimming as there is a beautiful lake with pure water where my Granny lives. In winter I swim in the swimming pool. I like to ride the bike. I shouldn't call myself a sports fan. Of course, I like to watch sports competitions on TV, like hockey or football. Also I admire skiing championships, biathlon, and swimming. Doing sports a man become strong, healthy and gay. He begins to take care of his health.

VOCABULARY

speed – швидкість

excitement – хвилювання

danger – небезпека

different extreme sports – різні екстремальні види спорту

bridge – міст

bungee jumping – банджи-джампінг

elastic – пружний

rope – канат

frozen lake – замерзле озеро

upside – в гору

useful to make – корисно зробити

essential part – невід'ємна частина

my daily life – моє повсякденне життя

ride – поїздка

healthy and gay – здоровий і веселий

SPORTS AND GAMES

We are sure you are all interested in sport. Many of you certainly play such games as volleyball or football, basketball or tennis. People who play a game are players. Players form teams and play matches with other teams — their opponents. Two players playing with each other are partners. Each team can lose or win. In a football match players try to score as many goals as they can.

Most matches take place in large stadiums.

Athletics is the most popular sport. People call it 'the queen of all sports'. It comprises such kinds of sports as: running (for different distances), jumping (long and high jumps) and others.

From time to time international championships and races (horse-races, motor-races, cycle-races) take place. Representatives of the various countries can win a gold, silver or bronze medal. Such great championships in sport are organized every four years and we call them Olympic Games. Only the best may take part in them.

There are so many kinds of sports, such as cycling, swimming, gymnastics, boxing, skating, skiing, rowing, yachting and many more in which you can take an active part or just be a devoted fan.

VOCABULARY

certainly – безсумнівно звичайно

for different distances – для різних дистанцій

long and high jumps – довгі і високі стрибки

cycling – їзда на велосипеді

to comprise – включати

horse-races – кінні гонки

motor-races – мотогонки

cycle-races – велосипедні гонки

yachting – вітрильний спорт

international championships – міжнародні чемпіонати

devoted fan – відданий шанувальник

their opponents – їхні опоненти

partners – партнери

to organize every four years – проводити кожні чотири роки

SPORTS IN MY LIFE AND A HEALTHY WAY OF LIFE

Sport is probably as old as the humanity itself. It has been developing with the development and growths of the mankind people all over the world are very fond of sports and games. Sport not only helps people to become strong and to develop physically but also makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. It makes for a healthy mind in a healthy body sport helps people to keep in good health. We all need to exercise. Even if you don't plan to make a career in sport you still have to practice. Regular exercises give you more energy. That is why many people who suffer from general tiredness should take more exercise than more rest. Exercise makes you feel and look better. The best exercise is one, which is involved, in repeated movements: walking, jogging, and swimming. Bending and stretching will add flexibility and feeling of lightness. As for me I try to take all these things into consideration and as a result of it I do my morning exercises, run a little bit in the morning and play volleyball from time to time. So I am in good form and hope to be in fine future.

VOCABULARY

probably – ймовірно

humanity – людство

developing – ті, що розвиваються

growth – зростання

to develop physically – розвиватися фізично

better disciplined – більш дисципліновані

daily activities – повсякденна діяльність

all need to exercise – всі повинні тренуватися

a career – кар'єра

regular exercises – регулярні вправи

to suffer – страждати

which is involved – який бере участь

stretching – розтягування

MY ATTITUDE TO SPORT

Sport is very important in our life. We are introduced to it from the very first days of the life. When a mother puts her baby's arms left and right it is the first step to physical training. Then a child goes to kindergarten and has lessons in physical training. Every child likes to play games. When you are faster and stronger than your friends you win. So sport helps to build strong character. Many children start to go in for sport at the age of 7, 8, 9. They like it very much. Later some of them become popular. So we can say that sport helps to achieve success in life. For example, Oksana Babul from Dnipropetrovsk started to skate when she was three. When the girl was seven she won her first competition in figure skating. Now Oksana is only 17 but she is an Olympic champion and a very rich person. She worked hard and sport has helped her to achieve success in life despite all the difficulties in her young life. Also, there are young people who use cigarettes, alcohol or even drugs. If you go in for sport you will never do that and so you will be healthy. Sport helps you to understand life better. It helps to taste a sweet feeling of victory and teaches to lose with dignity; it helps to form new friendships and teaches you to be a true friend. So sport is very important for every young person and it has played a great role in my life.

VOCABULARY

important – важливий

to introduce – вводити, представляти

faster – швидше

stronger – сильніший

to achieve success – досягти успіху

to build – будувати

figure skating – фігурне катання

to work hard – важко працювати

rich person – багата людина

despite – незважаючи

all difficulties – всі труднощі

to understand life better – зрозуміти життя краще

sweet feeling – солодке почуття

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE OLYMPIC GAMES?

The history of the Olympic Games dates back to Ancient Greece. According to the legend Hercules was the founder of the first Olympic Games. An athletic festival with competitions in music and poetry began to attract the Greeks in the 8th century. The year 776 BC was established by history as the first date of the recorded Olympiad. The Olympic Games were held every five years. People dated events by the Olympiads throughout ancient period. The athletes competed in running, boxing, wrestling, horse and chariot racing. The winners were given laurel wreaths. According to the rules established at Olympia all hostilities between warring states ceased for the duration of the Olympiad. The truce was universally respected and no Greek state could break it. In the course of time the festival became so popular that not only athletes competed for the crown of wild olive but artists, poets, philosophers, orators and historians, were trying to create immortal works dedicated to the unity and splendor of Hellenic civilization. The prestige and brilliance of the Olympic Games was so great that other PanHellenic festivals were instituted two centuries later - the Pythian (590 BC), the Isthmian (580 BC), the Nemean (573 BC), in honor of Apollo, Poseidon and Zeus respectively. The Olympic Games were held for nearly twelve centuries and were abolished in 394 AD by Theodosius I, the Christian Emperor, on the ground of their pagan origin. At the end of the 19-th century Baron Pierre de Coubertin revived them. In 1894 he addressed the International Congress of Athletes emphasizing the importance of sports in the peoples' life. The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896 to signify the succession of the tradition. Since then the Games have been regularly held in different countries of the world.

VOCABULARY

ancient Greece – стародавня Греція
legend Hercules – легендарний Геркулес
founder – засновник
to attract – залучати
to establish— встановлювати, засновувати
throughout – по всьому
ancient period – стародавній період
chariot racing – гонки на колісницях
hostilities – військові дії
to break – ламати
immortal works – безсмертні твори
Hellenic civilization – Еллінська цивілізація
pagan origin – язичницьке походження
emphasizing – підкреслюючи

THE HISTORY OF BASKETBALL

I am going to tell you about one of the most popular games. It is basketball. The game of basketball has evolved a great deal throughout the years. Basketball was invented on December 21, 1891. The inventor of the game was a Canadian clergyman, James Naismith. The game of basketball was fashioned from the fragments of other games, seeking to eliminate flaws of rugby, soccer. Basketball was first played in the United States. In fact, the first game was played at one training school, now called Springfield College. Basketball is a simple game. The equipment used in the game is also very simple. In addition to the field itself, all that is needed for a game is a ball. The very first ball that was used was a soccer ball until 1894 when an actual «basketball» was invented. The basketball ball was slightly smaller, about 30 inches in diameter. The first baskets that were used, were two peach baskets hung from the balcony of the gymnasium. In 1893, the backboard was invented. The first backboard was constructed out of wire mesh, then wood and now it is made out of glass so the backboard does not interfere with the viewing of the game. Around that time, there was no name for this game. By 1906, the peach baskets were replaced by metal baskets with holes in the bottom. This was better than in the early days, when a ladder was used to climb and fetch the ball out of the basket. Finally, in 1913 a hoop with a net was invented. In my opinion, the invention of the hoop and net was a major step in the developing of the game of basketball. Due to the free falling ball, the game's tempo increased, which allowed the game of basketball to develop even more. In 1921, one man named the game «basketball» and it has been called basketball ever since.

In the very beginning Naismith introduced thirteen original rules for the game of basketball, in which 12 out of the 13 original rules were still used up to 1934. The only rule, which changed, was that a player was now allowed to dribble a basketball. The rule of dribbling the basketball was first used in 1896 at a basketball game at Yale University. With the introduction of the 13 original rules, Naismith created four fundamental principles, which stayed in the game from 1891 to 1937. These four fundamental principles stated, players with the ball must not make progress, the goal is above the head of the players, roughness is eliminated and a player may not receive the ball by use of contact. Through the years of 1891 to the 1940's there were many rule changes as well as addition of the rules to the game of basketball. By 1898, basketball leagues were starting to form in the United States. In 1898, professional basketball was being played. The league was called the National Basketball League (NBL). The National Basketball League was made up of four teams like New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and New Jersey. By 1932 basketball was officially gaining international status with the founding of the International Amateur Basketball Federation in Geneva, Switzerland. In 1946, the Basketball Association of America was formed but it did not go far well because it was competing against the National Basketball League. But in 1949, the Basketball Association of America and the National Basketball League joined together. They changed their name to the National Basketball Association (NBA). Throughout the formation of the league there were many rules

that were added to the game of basketball .In 1930's, Kenny Sailor invented the jump shot. Also in the 1940's, Bob Kurland used block- shots. In 1952 the foul lane was widened and the three-second rule was put into effect, so centers could not station themselves in front of the basket all the time. During the 1950's the National Basketball Association was on the rise. During the 1970's and 1980's the expansion of the NBA had gone wild. In the mid 1980's and early 1990's Michael Jordan, who was one of the greatest players in NBA history, dominated the game and took it to a wholly new level. At this time, basketball was increasing in popularity. Nowadays it is played by 176 nations.

VOCABULARY

to evolve – еволюціонували

throughout – по всьому

clergyman – священик

to eliminate flaws – усунути недоліки

to change – змінювати

to dribble – капати

principals – директор, голова

the jump shot – кидок в стрибку

increasing – збільшення

NBA – Національна баскетбольна асоціація

the greatest players – найкращий гравець

officially gaining – офіційний набір

league – ліга

rules – правила

block-shots – “блоки ”

CYCLING

We often hear a saying «Don't invent a bicycle» about something simple and known for a long time. Really, the bicycle is old enough — more than a hundred years of age. Its first prototype appeared in 1791 in France. First bicycles looked odd: a large (about 1.5m high) front wheel with a cranked axle. The back wheel was usually smaller. Bicycles were made of iron and riding them was not comfortable because of shaking. They were even called «boneshakers». In 1868 rubber tires were invented, first solid, then pneumatic.

New types of bicycles appeared every year but only in 1885 people saw a model which looked like modern cycles. It had two almost equal wheels and a chain drive to the rear wheel. The frame of the cycle was diamond-shaped. This shape survived and became basic. The new machine looked more elegant than the old «spiders» which were soon abandoned. As time went by, new bicycles were invented — for two, three and even fifteen riders! The first bicycle race was held in 1868 in Paris. But the sport became popular only several decades later because bicycles were expensive and only rich people could afford them. By the end of the 19th century many factories produced thousands of bicycles which became cheap, so many people could practice cycling and take part in various competitions.

Cycling competitions are generally divided into road and track events. Both kinds are in the Olympic programmed. Olympic road events include individual and team races. Individual races' distances are different usually up to 200 kilometers. The winner is the first cyclist who passes over the finish line with his front wheel. In the team road event the teams start the contest with 2-4 minutes interval, and that team wins whose members get the best sum of timings. Track events take place on special cycling tracks which look like elongated stadiums with a sloping runway made of concrete, wood or plastics. Track events are very spectacular. The Olympic programmed includes 1 km sprint races, 1 km heat or time trial, individual pursuit and team pursuit over 4 km. Modern sport bicycles are very light but firm machines made of special metals. Cyclists wear jersey shirts with pockets on the back, tight knee-long woolen shorts, perforated shoes, a cap or a leather crash helmet and mitts on their hands.

VOCABULARY

axle – вісь

to abandon – відмовлятися від, залишати, кидати

generally – зазвичай

elongated stadiums – подовжені стадіони

sloping – похилий

cycling tracks – велосипедні доріжки

cheap – дешевий

runway – тренувальна доріжка

concrete – бетон

«spiders» – павуки

expensive – дорогий

various competitions – різні конкурси
sprint races – спринтові змагання
jersey shirts – трикотажні футболки

THE HISTORY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

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

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 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 honors 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. 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.

The revival of the Olympic Games began long time afterwards, in 1892, when a young French teacher Pierre de Coubertin made a public speech before the Union of French sports clubs in Paris. At that time many people in many countries practiced various kinds of sports and games. They wanted to make friends and compete with sportsmen from other lands. Pierre de Coubertin understood the importance of sports which unified peoples of the world and served the cause of peace like in ancient time. On the 23rd of June 1894 the International Congress of amateur sportsmen made an important decision: to revive the Olympic Games and to establish the International Olympic Committee which would be responsible for the administration of the modern-Olympic Games. The first Committee consisted

of 12 members. Now 82 members of the International Olympic Committee control the affairs of all member countries which joined the Olympic movement.

VOCABULARY

ancient Greeks – стародавні Греки

to wage wars – вести війни

to suffer – страждати

to accompany – супроводжувати

sculptor – скульптор

afterwards – згодом

important decision – важливе рішення

International Congress – інтернаціональний конгрес

first Committee – перший комітет

to inspire – надихати

responsible – відповідальний

affairs – справи

honorary cups – почесні кубки

to practice – практикувати

religious reasons – релігійні причини

THE HISTORY OF FOOTBALL

I am going to tell you about the history of football, one the most popular sport games all over the World.

Football is a popular sport played all over the world. It is the national sport of most European and Latin-American countries and of many other nations.

Millions of people in more than 140 countries play football. Football is played in the Olympics. Games similar to football were played in China as early as 400 BC. Egyptians played a kind of football too. They played games involving the kicking of a ball. In about 200 AD the Romans played a game in which two teams tried to score by advancing a ball across a line on the field. The Romans passed the ball to one another but they never kicked it.

London children in about 1100 played a form of soccer in the streets. During the 1800's the people of England played a game similar to football. Many rules changed and each person interpreted the rules differently. Now, the sport has grown to a global scale, including men's and women's teams and the World Cup and European Championship competitions, which is played every four years. Also there is The League of Champions and FIFA Cup competitions which take place every year in Europe.

Football originated with kicking games played by people in ancient times. The modern version came from England. Football was not that popular kind of game until the mid-1900s.

It started as a game involving kicking and handing, but late this branched off into two separate sports: rugby and football, which is what the Americans call soccer. Around the late nineteenth century, English football began spreading over Europe. The United States was one of the last to implement football as a national sport. The Canadian Soccer Association was established in 1912 while the United States Soccer Federation was set up in 1913.

The first World Cup Championship was in Montevideo, Uruguay. Since then it has been played every four years except during World War II. The North American Soccer League (NASL) was formed in 1968. But it didn't gain popularity until the 1970's.

The rules of play for soccer are simple. The referee makes most of the decisions and attempts to encourage fair play. The game starts off with a kick off and the teams are allowed to pass, dribble, juggle, head, kick and shoot the ball to place it down the field, and (hopefully or eventually) into their opponent's goal.

If the ball is kicked off the field over the length of the field, the other team is given a throw-in, where the ball is thrown over the player's head, and back onto the field. If the ball is kicked over the goal or across the width of the field, either a corner kick results, realizing by the offensive team, where the ball is placed on the corner of the field and kicked into play or the defensive team is awarded a kick, where the ball is placed on the corner of the goal box, and kicked back into play. If a goal is scored, the ball is taken back to the center of the field and the team, scored against, kicks off and keeps playing.

VOCABULARY

similar – аналогічний

attempts – спроби

results – результати

realizing – розуміючи

involving – за участю

spreading – поширення

in ancient times – стародавні часи

team is awarded – команда нагороджена

kick – удар

to encourage – заохочувати

to implement football –

здійснювати, виконувати, втілювати, впроваджувати (тут)

футбол, започатковувати

to score against – забивати у ворота

established – заснований

nineteenth century – дев'ятнадцяте століття

decision – рішення

Список використаної літератури

1. Raymond Murphy. English Grammar in Use. Cambridge University Press. – 386 p.
2. Л.Г. Верба, Г.В. Верба. Грамматика современного английского языка. – Киев: Логос, 2002.
3. L. Davydenko. English Grammar. – Тернопіль: AMBER, 1996.
4. Murphy, Raymond. English Grammar in Use. – Cambridge, 1988. – 328 p.
5. Каушанская В.Л. Сборник упражнений по грамматике английского языка. – М., 2000. – 216с.
6. Кубарьков Г.Л. Английский язык без проблем Донецк: ООО ПКС (БАО), 2009. – 480 с.
7. Тимощук В.А., Кубарьков Г.Л. Актуальные темы по английскому языку. / Тимощук В.А., Кубарьков Г.Л. – Ростов н/Д.: Феникс; Донецк: Кредо, 2007. – 352 с.ил. – (Без репетитора).
8. Наконечна А.П. Сучасна англійська мова. – Донецьк: ТОВ ВКФ» БАО», 2007. – 224с.
9. Тучина Н.В., Меркулова Т.К., Кузьмина В.С. Speak English with pleasure / Под ред. Луизы Грин (Великобритания), Киры О. Янсон (США). Изд.2-е, исправленное. – Х.: Торсинг, 2002. – 288 с.