

**Профессионально-ориентированный  
английский язык для специальности  
«Физическая культура и спорт»**

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**ББК 81.2(Англ)я73**

**П84**

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Учебное пособие «Профессионально-ориентированный английский язык для специальности «Физическая культура и спорт» предназначено для обеспечения подготовки студентов, обучающихся по дисциплине «Профессионально-ориентированный иностранный язык», которая является базовой дисциплиной обязательного компонента в типовом учебном плане специальности 5В010800 «Физическая культура и спорт». Основная цель учебного пособия - это формирование у обучающихся языковой компетенции, достаточной для профессиональной коммуникации на иностранном языке.

Это учебное пособие предназначено для студентов высших учебных заведений, колледжей по специальности «Физическая культура и спорт», а также для учеников специализированных школ и для тех, кто изучает английский язык самостоятельно.

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## **ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ**

Главной ценностью учебного пособия «Профессионально-ориентированный английский язык» для студентов (специальности «Физическая культура и спорт») является важность их личностного и профессионального развития для того, чтобы получить дополнительное профессиональное образование, связанное со специальностью на иностранном языке. Освоение иностранных языков необходимо для студентов для того, чтобы развивать личностное и профессиональное развитие, а также свободное владение иностранным языком необходимо для профессионального общения с иностранными коллегами, что необходимо для будущего современного специалиста своей сферы.

Задачей учебного пособия является поиск конкретной информации, обработки ее и по своей специальности на английском языке довести до своего партнера. А также в дальнейшем предусматривает формирование коммуникативных навыков и повышение квалификации.

Основной задачей и целью учебного пособия являются чтение текста оригинала, умение переводить с иностранного на родной, с родного языка на иностранный язык, анализировать его и написать содержание текста.

Учебное пособие состоит из 15 модулей. В каждом модуле имеются задания:

- 1) задачи, направленные на развитие мышления и речи текста;
- 2) задачи, чтобы развить в себе способность слушать и писать текст;

Это учебное пособие предназначено для студентов высших учебных заведений, колледжей по специальности «Физкультура и спорт», а также для учеников специализированных школ и для тех, кто изучает английский язык самостоятельно.

1. **READING:** “Track-and-field Athletics”
2. **LISTENING:** “Oscar Pistorius”
3. **SPEAKING:** “Oscar Pistorius discussion”
4. **WRITING:** Write about Oscar Pistorius.
5. **HOMEWORK.**

Read and translate the text.

### Track-and-field Athletics

Track-and-field athletics is a world-wide sport that has grown in popularity since the days of the Greeks. Records of organized competitions in track events date back from the first Olympic Games in 776 B. C. It is a sport in which techniques constantly change as stronger athletics taught by better coaches break through new record barriers. In our time track-and-field is called the “Queen of Sport”.

Track-and-field athletics includes many different events such as walking, pentathlon, decathlon, throwing which involves the discus throwing, the hammer throwing, the javelin throwing, the shot-put; running which involves sprint, medium (middle) distance race, long-distance race, steeple-chase, relay race, cross-country race, hurdling, marathon race, etc.; jumping which involves high jump, long jump, hop step and jump (triple jump), pole vault, etc.

Besides there are races and jumps meant specially for training such as: races-trial run, running on toes, running in the curve, jogging, drive to accelerate, final race, speed race, etc. and jumps – squat jump, running jump, etc.

Each of these events has its own skill and many of them are very difficult to learn. There are certain general principles which must be followed. The athlete must study his event as regards both its technique and training methods.

All international competitions must conform to the rules of the International Amateur Athletics Federation for men’s and women’s competition.

The “Queen of Sport” is not exacting – any kind of stadium or sports grounds may become a fine training place for track-and-field athletics. Enjoy your sport and success shall come your way.

**B.C (before Christ)** – до нашей эры  
**“Queen of Sport”** – Королева спорта  
**sprint** – бег на короткие дистанции  
**medium (middle) distance race** – бег на средние дистанции  
**steeple-chase** – бег с препятствиями  
**relay-race** – эстафетный бег  
**cross-country race** – бег по пересеченной местности  
**hurdling** – барьерный бег  
**marathon** – марафонский бег  
**high jump** – прыжок в высоту  
**long jump** – прыжок в длину  
**hop, step and jump** – подпрыгивать, шагать и прыгать  
**triple jump** – тройной прыжок  
**pole vault** – прыжок с шестом  
**throwing** – метание  
**discus throwing** – метание диска  
**hammer throwing** – метание молота  
**javelin throwing** – метание копья  
**shot-put** – толкание ядра  
**walking** – ходьба (спортивная)  
**meant specially for training** – предназначенные только для тренировки  
**trial run** – контрольный бег  
**running on toes** – бег на носках  
**running in the curve** – бег на повороте  
**jogging** – разминочный бег  
**drive to accelerate** – бег с ускорениями  
**final race** – финальный бег  
**speed race** – быстрый бег  
**squat jump** – прыжок согнув колени  
**running jump** – прыжок с разбега  
**success shall come your way** – успех должен сопутствовать вам

### EXERCISES

#### I. Answer the following question:

1. Is a track-and-field athletics a world-wide sport? 2. From what activities did it derive? 3. Were running, jumping and throwing necessary activities for everyday living? 4. When and where did the first competitions in track-and-

field take place? 5. What physical qualities does it develop? 6. What events does track-and-field include? 7. Where do jumpers, runners, shot-putters and hammer-throwers train? 8. Is track-and-field athletics popular in our country? 9. Did you ever engage in track-and-field? 14. Can we say that track-and-field is the leading sport in our country?

**II. Form the appropriate nouns of the following verbs:**

to match, to win, to increase, to record, to award, to run, to meet, to start, to form, to throw, to advance.

**III. Insert prepositions wherever necessary:**

Make haste and get dressed or you'll be late ... the competition. Don't hurry me! It doesn't take ... me as long as you. All right! I'll jump ... bed first and have a quick wash and shave. What event are you taking part...? It's endurance race. I'm confident ... our success. You must not be so sure ... it. Our opponents are ... good form. We are facing ... a tough task. I'd better go, I suppose, and wait ... you ... the gym. I shall have got everything ready ... the time you get ... the institute.

**IV. Narrate the text.**

**2. Listen to the text "Oscar Pistorius"**

**I. SYNONYM MATCH: Match the words from the article on the left with their synonyms on the right. Are your answers the same as other students'?**

Paragraphs 1 and 2			
1.	trying	a.	cut off
2	limbs	b.	called
3.	dubbed	c.	handicap
4.	amputated	d.	interested in
5.	disability	e.	attempting
6.	keen on	f.	legs
Paragraphs 3 and 4			
7.	developed	g.	demonstrate
8.	championships	h.	invented
9.	compete	i.	ambitions

10.	prove	j.	participate
11	obstacle	k	tournament
12	sights	l	hurdle

**II. PHRASE MATCH: Match the following phrases from the article.**

1.	the artificial limbs he	a.	bodied runners in the world
2	He is also dubbed	b.	him from enjoying sports
3.	doctors amputated his legs halfway	c.	2012 London Olympics
4.	His disability did not stop	d.	uses to sprint
5.	He started running in 2004 and says	e.	the abilities you have
6.	a pair of specially-developed	f.	«the fastest man on no legs»
7.	he won the 200-metre final with	g.	he has «never looked back»
8.	compete with the best able-	h.	carbon-fibre blades
9.	He now has his sights set on the	i.	between his knees and ankles
10.	you are able by	j.	a world record time

**III. LISTENING GAP FILL:**

Oscar Pistorius is the South African Paralympic \_\_\_\_\_ trying to compete at the Olympics. He is known as "Blade Runner" because of \_\_\_\_\_ he uses to sprint. \_\_\_\_\_ "the fastest man on no legs". Pistorius is the double amputee world record holder in the 100, 200 and \_\_\_\_\_. He also won gold medals in these events at the Beijing 2008 Paralympics

Pistorius was born in 1986 with the fibula bone \_\_\_\_\_ his legs. When he was 11 months old, \_\_\_\_\_ legs halfway between his knees and ankles. His \_\_\_\_\_ him from enjoying sports. At school he was very keen on rugby, water polo and tennis. He started running in 2004 and says he has "\_\_\_\_\_".

He runs on a pair of specially-developed \_\_\_\_\_.

At the 2004 Summer Paralympics, he won the 200-metre final with a \_\_\_\_\_. In 2005, he finished first \_\_\_\_\_ South African Championships over 400 metres and won the 400-metre gold at the Paralympic World Cup. He decided \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing Olympics.

Pistorius tried \_\_\_\_\_ compete with the best able-bodied runners in the world. His \_\_\_\_\_ the international athletics federation who decided his blades were a “technological aid” \_\_\_\_\_. He now has his sights set on the 2012 London Olympics. His motto is: “You’re not disabled by the disabilities you have, you are \_\_\_\_\_ you have.”

#### IV. CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD:

**Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs in italics.**

Oscar Pistorius is the South African Paralympic runner famous *with / for* trying to *compete / complete* at the Olympics. He is known as “Blade Runner” because of the artificial limbs he uses to *splint / sprint*. He is also dubbed “the fastest man on no legs”. Pistorius is the double amputee world record *holding / holder* in the 100, 200 and 400 metres. He won gold medals in these events at the Beijing 2008 Paralympics

Pistorius was born in 1986 *with / but* the fibula bone missing in both of his legs. When he was 11 months old, doctors *amputation / amputated* his legs halfway between his knees and ankles. His *disability / disabled* did not stop him from enjoying sports. At school he was very keen on rugby, water polo and tennis. He started running in 2004 and says he has “never *looked / looking* back”.

He runs on a *pair / pear* of specially-developed carbon-fibre blades. At the 2004 Summer Paralympics, he *won / beat* the 200-metre final with a world record time. In 2005, he finished first in the able-bodied South African Championships *over / under* 400 metres and won the 400-metre gold at the Paralympic World Cup. He decided to *compete at / for* the Beijing Olympics.

Pistorius tried to *proof / prove* he could compete with the best able-bodied runners in the world. His biggest obstacle *was / has* the international athletics federation who decided his blades *were / was* a “technological aid” and therefore illegal. He now has his sights *set / setting* on the 2012 London Olympics. His motto is: “You’re not disabled by the disabilities you have, you are able by the abilities you have.”

#### V. SPELLING:

These jumbled words are from the text. Spell them correctly.

Paragraph 1	
1.	<u>poecmte</u> at the Olympics
2.	the artificial limbs he uses to <u>sinrtp</u>
3.	<u>bodelu</u> amputee
4.	He won gold medals in these <u>tenves</u>
Paragraph 2	
5.	the fibula bone <u>isigmns</u> in both of his legs
6.	between his knees and <u>esakln</u>
7.	His <u>tsbdiaiyil</u> did not stop him
8.	he has “never <u>dolkoe</u> back»
Paragraph 3	
9.	a pair of <u>icapleyls</u> -developed carbon-fibre blades
10.	a world <u>rcoerd</u> time
11.	he <u>iihednfs</u> first
12.	able- <u>doedbi</u>
Paragraph 4	
13.	tried to <u>orpev</u> he could
14.	His biggest <u>elboctsa</u>
15.	has his <u>thsigs</u> set on the 2012 London Olympics
16.	His <u>otmot</u>

#### VI. PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

Number these lines in the correct order.

( )	«the fastest man on no legs». Pistorius is the double amputee world record
( )	He runs on a pair of specially-developed carbon-fibre blades. At the 2004 Summer Paralympics, he won the 200-metre
( )	holder in the 100, 200 and 400 metres. He won gold medals in these events at the 2008 Beijing Paralympics.

( )	he was very keen on rugby, water polo and tennis. He started running in 2004 and says he has «never looked back».
(1)	Oscar Pistorius is the South African Paralympic runner famous for trying to compete at the Olympics. He is known as «Blade
( )	set on the 2012 London Olympics. His motto is: «You're not disabled by
( )	Pistorius tried to prove he could compete with the best able-bodied
( )	Pistorius was born in 1986 with the fibula bone missing in both of his legs. When he was 11 months old, doctors
( )	Runner” because of the artificial limbs he uses to sprint. He is also dubbed
( )	runners in the world. His biggest obstacle was the international athletics federation who decided his
( )	final with a world record time. In 2005, he finished first in the able-bodied South African Championships over
( )	blades were a “technological aid” and therefore illegal. He now has his sights
( )	amputated his legs halfway between his knees and ankles. His disability did not stop him from enjoying sports. At school
( )	the disabilities you have, you are able by the abilities you have.»
( )	400 metres and won the 400-metre gold at the Paralympic World Cup. He decided to compete at the Beijing Olympics.

### VII. SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

With your partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1.	He “ legs no on man fastest the “ dubbed also is
2.	double the is Pistorius holder record world amputee
3.	old , doctors months his legs When he was amputated 11
4.	sports stop His him disability from did enjoying not
5.	has he says back looked never
6.	of on blades carbon-fibre a He pair specially-developed runs
7.	decided He Olympics Beijing the at compete to
8.	able -bodied runners in the world compete with the best
9.	London Olympics He now has his sights set on the 2012
10.	abilities the by able are you have you

### SPEAKING.

#### I. OSCAR PISTORIUS DISCUSSION:

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)	
1.	What do you know about Oscar Pistorius?
2.	Would you like to meet Oscar Pistorius?
3.	What would you like to know about Oscar Pistorius and why?
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)	
1.	What did you learn from this text about Oscar Pistorius?
2.	What questions would you like to ask Oscar Pistorius?
3.	What would his answers be to those questions?
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____

#### II. OSCAR PISTORIUS SURVEY:

Write five questions about Oscar Pistorius in the table. Do this in pairs/groups. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

Without your partner, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1	STUDENT 2	STUDENT 3
	_____	_____	_____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

#### 4. WRITING:

Write about Oscar Pistorius for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other's work.

#### 5. HOMEWORK

1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find more information about Oscar Pistorius. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. OSCAR PISTORIUS POSTER: Make a poster showing the different stages of the life of Oscar Pistorius. Show your poster to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all find out similar things?

4. MAGAZINE ARTICLE: Write a magazine article about Oscar Pistorius. Include an imaginary interview with him. Write about what he does every day and what he thinks about.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

5. LETTER: Write a letter to Oscar Pistorius. Ask him three questions about his life. Give him three suggestions on what he should do in his future. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your "Oscar Pistorius expert" partner(s) will try and answer your questions.

## MODULE 2

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1. READING: "Lawn tennis"
2. LISTENING: "Maria Sharapova"
3. SPEAKING: "Maria Sharapova discussion"
4. WRITING: Write about Maria Sharapova.
5. HOMEWORK.

Read and translate the text.

### Lawn tennis.

The court is divided across its middle by net and includes four service courts, two service courts, two back courts and two alleys. The alleys are used in playing doubles game (two on a side) but not in playing the singles games (one on a side). Singles court is used for singles game, doubles court is used for doubles game. It is divided into two equal parts by a line, so that on each side of the net, there are two courts: a right court and a left court. A net is attached to the posts at a height of 0.91 m or 1.06 m and must be 1 m in its centre.

The players must stand on opposite sides of the net; the player who first delivers the ball called the server, and the other the receiver. The choice of sides and the right to be server or receiver in the first game shall be decided by toss. The player winning the toss may choose or require his opponent to choose a) the right to be server or receiver, in which case the other player shall choose the side; or b) the side, in which case the other player shall choose the right to be server or receiver. To begin a game one player tosses up a ball and bats it over the net with his racket. This is called serving. The server must serve first from the right-hand side of the court standing with both feet back of the base-line, and must bat ball so that it will fall in the service court diagonally opposite him: if he fails to do this it is called a 'fault' and he immediately tries again.

If he serves a fault twice in succession, a point is scored to the opponent (0:15). When the first point is won or lost the same player serves again, this time from the left side and he continues to serve alternately from the left and right sides until the game is finished. The service ball must not be hit back over the net before it has touched the ground. Any player to whom a ball is returned must return it in like manner. Play continues after each service until one of the players fails to return the ball. The ball must not be played until it has passed over the net. After the first point is made up, a player counts fifteen, the second fifteen making thirty. The third ten making forty and the

fourth wins the game.

Experiences tennis players must use different tactics against every opponent; Experts say that a tennis player's style reflects his character.

### NOTES

- service court** – поле подачи
- back court** – задняя часть площадки (корта)
- alley** – коридор
- doubles game** – парная игра
- singles game** – одиночная игра
- right service court** – правое поле подачи
- to deliver the ball** – подавать мяч
- server** – подающий
- receiver** – принимающий (игрок)
- choice of sides** – выбор стороны (поля)
- right to be server** – право подавать
- to toss** – проводить жеребьевку
- toss** – жеребьевка
- to toss up** - подбрасывать мяч при подаче
- base-line** – задняя линия
- fault** – неправильно поданный мяч

### EXERCISES

#### I. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the difference between doubles game and singles game? 2. Describe a tennis court. At what height is the net attached to the posts? 3. How is the right to be server or receiver decided? 4. What does a player do to begin a play? 5. What do we call serving? 6. How long does play continue? 7. Why do experts say that a tennis player's style reflects his character?

#### II. Form the appropriate nouns of the following words:

opponent, receiver, server, requirement, failure, choice.

#### III. Form the appropriate nouns of the following words:

regular, special, to point, to appear, to make, to surprise, to perform, to register, to defeat, to score, to speed, to show, to stretch, to jump.

#### IV. Form the appropriate adjectives of the following words:

success, final, opponent, to differ, to steady, experience, to fit.

#### V. Insert prepositions wherever required:

Jim entered the garden carrying a racket ... his hand. ... a few minutes he began practicing ... the house wall. He says that tennis is the best kind ... exercise. He can stay ... the garden ... hours. The way he bats ... the ball, lets it touch ... the ground and then roll is simply splendid. I think it's a trick ... his. I tried to do it several times but failed. I suppose, I couldn't turn the racket quickly enough ... my hand. The result was that the ball jumped ... the ground, instead ... rolling.

#### VI. Translate the following sentences into Kazakh / Russian. Pay attention to the negative meaning of *till, until, unless*:

**Model.** We shan't score any more victories **unless we train hard**. Мы не выиграем больше, если не станем упорно тренироваться.

1. You cannot do all that unless someday helps you. 2. I shall be practicing my backhand here till it grows dark. 3. You will never make a good hit unless you learn to hold the racket correctly. 4. I shall stay here until everyone leaves.

#### VII. Narrate the text.

#### 2. Listen to the text "Maria Sharapova"

#### I. SYNONYM MATCH: Match the words from the article on the left with their synonyms on the right. Are your answers the same as other students?

Paragraphs 1 and 2			
1.	led	a.	managed
2.	glamour	b.	went to
3.	unique	c.	(be) at the front of
4.	attended	d.	beauty
5.	run	e.	acknowledged
6.	recognized	f.	individual
Paragraphs 3 and 4			
7.	moved	g.	noisy
8.	tough	h.	a number of
9.	reach	i.	relocated

10.	several	j.	get to
11.	loud	k	rewarded
12.	paid	l	hard

**II. PHRASE MATCH: Match the following phrases from the article.**

1.	She has also brought her own	a.	to the USA to study
2.	she wore a dress with over	b.	on-court grunting
3.	Sharapova got her first tennis	c.	could speak English
4.	a tennis clinic in Moscow	d.	slam title at Wimbledon
5.	recommended that she go	e.	brand of glamour to tennis
6.	Neither of them	f.	paid sportswoman
7.	She described it as	g.	by Martina Navratilova
8.	Sharapova won her first grand	h.	being a tough time
9.	known for loud	i.	600 crystals sewn into it
10.	the world's highest	j.	racket when she was four

**III. LISTENING GAP FILL:**

Maria Sharapova was born in Siberia, Russia, in 1987. She \_\_\_\_\_ Russian players who \_\_\_\_\_ great success in the women's game. She has also brought her \_\_\_\_\_ glamour to tennis by designing her own unique tennis outfits. At the 2007 US Open she wore a dress with over 600 crystals \_\_\_\_\_.

Sharapova got her first tennis \_\_\_\_\_ was four from the father of Grand Slam winner Yevgeny Kafelnikov. At the age of six, Maria attended a tennis clinic in \_\_\_\_\_ Martina Navratilova. Navratilova recognized her talent and recommended \_\_\_\_\_ USA to study at a famous \_\_\_\_\_ Florida.

Maria moved to the USA with her father in 1994. \_\_\_\_\_ could speak English. They had \_\_\_\_\_ and went to the tennis academy by bicycle every day. She described it as being \_\_\_\_\_. She turned professional in 2001 and a year later became the youngest girl ever to reach \_\_\_\_\_ Wimbledon.

Sharapova \_\_\_\_\_ Grand Slam title at Wimbledon, when she was 17. She is one of several top players who \_\_\_\_\_ loud on-court grunting. When reporters asked her about this in 2006, she told them to "put your grunt-o-meters down...and \_\_\_\_\_ match". Sharapova has been the world's highest paid sportswoman and the women's number \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD:**

Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs of italics.

Maria Sharapova was born in Siberia, Russia, in 1987. She *fed / led* a charge of Russian players who came to achieve *great / greatness* success in the women's game. She has also brought her *own bland / brand* of glamour to tennis by designing her own unique tennis outfits. At the 2007 US Open she *worn / wore* a dress with over 600 crystals sewn into it.

Sharapova got her first tennis *bat / racket* when she was four from the father of Grand Slam winner Yevgeny Kafelnikov. At the age of six, Maria attended a tennis *hospital / clinic* in Moscow *run / played* by Martina Navratilova. Navratilova recognized her talent and recommended that she *go / went* to the USA to study at a famous tennis academy in Florida.

Maria moved to the USA with her father in 1994. *Neither / None* of them could speak English. They had very *few / little* money and went to the tennis academy by bicycle every day. She described it as *was / being* a tough time. She turned professional in 2001 and a year later became the *youngest / younger* girl ever to reach the junior final at Wimbledon.

Sharapova won her first Grand Slam title *to / at* Wimbledon, when she was 17. She is one of several top players who are *known / knowing* for loud on-court grunting. When reporters asked her about this in 2006, she told them to "put your grunt-o-meters down...and just watch the *bout / match*". Sharapova has been the world's highest *pay / paid* sportswoman and the women's number one several times.

**V. SPELLING:**

These jumbled words are from the text. Spell them correctly.

Paragraph 1	
1.	Russian <u>yelrsap</u>
2.	<u>eehvaci</u> great success
3.	her own brand of <u>orgmlua</u>
4.	a dress with over 600 <u>ctsalrys</u>
Paragraph 2	

5.	tennis <u>crtake</u>
6.	Maria <u>ttanedde</u> a tennis clinic
7.	Navratilova recognized her <u>letnat</u>
8.	a famous tennis <u>dmceyaa</u>
Paragraph 3	
9.	<u>ehtNeir</u> of them could speak English
10.	She described it as being a <u>tuohg</u> time
11.	She <u>euntrd</u> professional in 2001
12.	<u>caher</u> the junior final at Wimbledon
Paragraph 4	
13.	Grand Slam <u>eitlt</u>
14.	one of <u>elaesvr</u> top players
15.	loud on-court <u>urgnntgi</u>
16.	just watch the <u>cahmt</u>

#### VI. PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

Number these lines in the correct order.

( )	to “put your grunt-o-meters down...and just watch the match”. Sharapova has been
( )	described it as being a tough time. She turned professional in 2001 and a year
( 1 )	Maria Sharapova was born in Siberia, Russia, in 1987. She led a charge of Russian players who came to achieve great
( )	players who are known for loud on-court grunting. When reporters asked her about this in 2006, she told them
( )	run by Martina Navratilova. Navratilova recognized her
( )	of them could speak English. They had very little money and went to the tennis academy by bicycle every day. She

( )	Maria moved to the USA with her father in 1994. Neither
( )	Sharapova got her first tennis racket when she was four from the father of Grand Slam winner Yevgeny Kafelnikov. At the
( )	the world’s highest paid sportswoman and the women’s number one several times.
( )	unique tennis outfits. At the 2007 US Open she wore a dress with over 600 crystals sewn into it.
( )	later became the youngest girl ever to reach the junior final at Wimbledon.
( )	talent and recommended that she go to the USA to study at a famous tennis academy in Florida.
( )	success in the women’s game. She has also brought her own brand of glamour to tennis by designing her own
( )	Sharapova won her first Grand Slam title at Wimbledon, when she was 17. She is one of several top
( )	age of six, Maria attended a tennis clinic in Moscow

#### VII. SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

With your partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1.	success great achieve to came who players Russian
2.	tennis She has also brought her own brand of glamour to
3.	crystals sewn into it she wore a dress with over 600
4.	was got tennis she Sharapova first when four her racket

5.	tennis academy go to the USA to study at a famous
6.	them of Neither English speak could
7.	time tough a being as it described She
8.	junior ever final to the reach youngest the girl
9.	Grand Sharapova Slam won title her at first Wimbledon
10.	loud who for players known on-court grunting are

### 3. SPEAKING

#### I. DISCUSSION (Write your questions):

<b>STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)</b>	
1.	What do you know about Maria Sharapova?
2.	Would you like to meet Maria Sharapova?
3.	What would you like to know about Maria Sharapova and why?
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____

<b>STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)</b>	
1.	What did you learn from this text about Maria Sharapova?
2.	What questions would you like to ask Maria Sharapova?

3.	What would her answers be to those questions?
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____

#### II. THE MARIA SHARAPOVA SURVEY:

Write five questions about Maria Sharapova in the table. Do this in pairs/groups. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

Without your partner, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1	STUDENT 2	STUDENT 3
	_____	_____	_____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

#### 4. WRITING:

Write about Maria Sharapova for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other's work.

#### 5. HOMEWORK

1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find more information about Maria Sharapova. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. MARIA SHARAPOVA POSTER: Make a poster showing the different stages of the life of Maria Sharapova. Show your poster to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all find out similar things?

4. MAGAZINE ARTICLE: Write a magazine article about Maria Sharapova. Include an imaginary interview with her. Write about what she does every day and what she thinks about.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

5. LETTER: Write a letter to Maria Sharapova. Ask her three questions about her life. Give her three suggestions on what she should do in her future. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your “Maria Sharapova expert” partner(s) will try and answer your questions.

## MODULE 3

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1. READING: “A Brief History of Volleyball”
2. LISTENING: “Sports”
3. SPEAKING: “Sports discussion”
4. WRITING: Write about Sports.
5. HOMEWORK.

Read and translate the text.

### A Brief History of Volleyball

Volleyball is a modern game. It originated in America. The game was invented in 1895 by William G. Morgan in Holyoke, Massachusetts. Volleyball was then growing in popularity, but it proved too strenuous for the older men.

The game of volleyball was developed as a modification of tennis. For some time people did not show any great interest in this game. But after the exhibition of the game in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1896, volleyball had become increasingly popular. Later volleyball became a splendid recreational game. The basic idea of play was to volley the ball back and forth over the net. Slowly more and more people were attracted and the number of participants steadily increased. In the beginning game had a few simple rules. The first complete set of rules was formulated in 1917 and since then volleyball has seen many additions and modifications as the game developed and became more specialized.

Volleyball has spread to far off lands and it is played throughout the world. It is estimated that the game is popular in many countries. The game spread from one country to another. The International Volleyball Association was formed in 1947. The first World Volleyball Championship was held in 1949 at Prague, Czechoslovakia, when twelve countries were represented. Reports say that the championship was conducted at the winter stadium before daily crowds of fifteen thousand. In 1957, volleyball was given Olympic Status, and was officially recognized for Olympic competition by the International Olympic Committee. As volleyball can be played both indoors and outdoors, it is an all-season sport. The potential of the game for team participation, and the emotional satisfaction derived from the playing of the game make it an ideal sport for inclusion in the physical education program. The game adopted to school and institute use since it provides for varying amounts of players. Volleyball is annually making tremendous progress in many countries and today it is one of the leading sports. Many thousand cities in many countries

now play volleyball. Volleyball is played not only as a recreative sport but also as a competitive sport. Inter-school and inter-university tournaments are popular and highly contested. In addition, thousands of local, state and regional tournaments, involving highly skilled teams are held annually throughout the world. Millions of enthusiastic spectators witness big and interesting matches.

## EXERCISES

### Answer the following questions:

1. What country is the birthplace of volleyball? 2. When was it invented and by whom? 3. Was it a modification of tennis in a way? 4. What event made it increasingly popular? 5. Can it be regarded as a recreational game? 6. Is it being played all over Kazakhstan? 7. When was the first complete set of rules formulated? 8. When was the International Volleyball Association formed? 9. When and where was the first World Volleyball Championship held? 10. What makes volleyball an all-season sport?

### Form the appropriate verbs of the following nouns:

estimate, interest, conductor, note, competition, watch, result, thrill, show, order, place, increase

### Form the appropriate nouns of the following verbs:

to represent, to report, to form, to associate, to spread, to play, to develop, to participate

### Form the appropriate adjectives of the following nouns:

recreation, addition, attraction, competition, interest

### Give synonyms for the following words:

gain in popularity, variant, show, basic, remote, appreciate, huge

### Give antonyms to the following words:

easy, score to victory, satisfaction, exclude, tremendous

### Narrate the text

Imagine that you are a volleyball coach. Explain the rules of the game to your classmates.

### Insert prepositions or adverbs wherever necessary:

Volleyball has become a favourite game ... women ... ... the world. It is taught and played ... schools and universities. Millions of women play volleyball ... various parts ... the world.

### Name the prefixes in the following words. Note their negative meaning:

undo, unpleasant, undress, unequal, unlucky, unnatural

### Write sentences using the following words and expressions:

to go in for sport, to play, to train, sport hall, sports ground, institute, volleyball, to study, sporting speciality, ball, player, game, interesting.

## 2. Listen to the text "Sports"

### I. LISTENING GAP FILL

Are you good at sport? I'm not, but I love watching and \_\_\_\_\_ sport. My favourite sport is football – the kind with the round ball, not American football. \_\_\_\_\_ at football when I was a kid. This did not stop me playing. I played in the park with my friends \_\_\_\_\_. What is your national sport? Do you like it? I love Japan's national sport sumo. \_\_\_\_\_ most exciting sports in the world. You have to spend \_\_\_\_\_ and the fighters. The greatest thing about sport is that it brings people together from all over the world. Another good thing \_\_\_\_\_ healthy. Sports stars are very lucky. They love their job and \_\_\_\_\_ every day. What are you going to play next?

### II. CORRECT THE SPELLING

Are you good at sport? I'm not, but I love chnawgti and piyganl all kinds of sport. My favourite sport is football – the kind with the round ball, not American football. I wasn't very good at football when I was a kid. This did not stop me playing. I played in the park with my friends for rsuho every day. What is your inaonalt sport? Do you like it? I love Japan's national sport sumo. It is one of the most cneigxti sports in the world. You have to spend a little time getting to know the urels and the hfsgiter. The greatest thing about sport is that it brings people etrgetho from all over the world. Another good thing is that it keeps us lyehtah. Sports stars are very cluky. They love their job and stay fit by doing it every day. What are you going to play next?

**III. UNJUMBLE THE WORDS**

Are you good at sport? I'm not, but I love watching and playing all kinds of sport. My favourite sport is football – with kind the ball round the, not American football. I football at good very wasn't kid a was I when. This did not stop me playing. with park the in played I friends my for hours every day. What is your national sport? Do you like it? love I sumo sport national Japan's. It is one of the most exciting sports in the world. You have to spend a and to the know little the time rules getting fighters. The greatest that brings about is it thing sport people together world the over all from. Another good thing is that it keeps us healthy. Sports stars are very lucky. They job love doing fit and their it by stay every day. What are you going to play next?

**3. SPEAKING**

**I.DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)**

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)	
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)	
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____

5.	_____
6.	_____

**II. STUDENT SPORT SURVEY**

Write five GOOD questions about sport in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.

Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

**4. WRITING**

Write about sport for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other's work.

**5. HOMEWORK**

**1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION:** Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

**2. INTERNET INFO:** Search the Internet and find more information about sport. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

**3. MAGAZINE ARTICLE:** Write a magazine article about sport. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

**4. SPORT POSTER** Make a poster about sport. Show it to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your posters.

**5. MY SPORT LESSON:** Make your own English lesson on sport. Make sure there is a good mix of things to do. Find some good online activities. Teach the class / another group when you have finished.

**6. ONLINE SHARING:** Use your blog, wiki, Facebook page, MySpace page, Twitter stream, Del-icio-us / StumbleUpon account, or any other social media tool to get opinions on sport. Share your findings with the class.

## MODULE 4

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- 1. READING: “Football”**
- 2. LISTENING: “Lionel Andrés Messi”**
- 3. SPEAKING: “Lionel Andrés Messi discussion”**
- 4. WRITING: Write about Lionel Andrés Messi.**
- 5. HOMEWORK.**

Read and translate the text.

### Football

Playing football is one of the best means for developing and strengthening the health of our youth. Football is played everywhere – from big cities to small villages. This game develops precious qualities in a man, necessary for him in labour: strength and will-power, initiative and persistence, agility and endurance.

Football is played on a field 90 to 120 m long and 45 to 90 m wide. A half way line is marked out across the field of play. The center of the field is indicated by a suitable mark and circle with a 9 m radius is marked around it. There is a flag in each of the four corners of the field. From each corner flag-post a quarter circle having a radius of 1 m is drawn inside the field of play. It indicates the area within which the ball is placed when a corner kick is taken by a player of the attacking team.

The goals are placed in the center of each goal-line and consist of two goalposts 7 m 32 cm apart (inside measurement) joined by a horizontal cross-bar, the lower edge of which is 2 m 44 cm from the ground. The ball is spherical; the outer casing is of leather. The circumference of the ball is 68-71 cm and its weight is 396-453 g.

The team scoring the greater number of goals during a game is a winner. The training of football players is an all-year round affair.

### NOTES

**to mark out** – отмечать

**to indicate** – отмечать, указывать

**goal-line** – линия ворот

**all-year round** – здесь: круглый год

## EXERCISES

### Answer the following questions:

What are the fundamental points of football? 2. What methods of kicking the ball do you know? 3. What is the difference between the direct kick and sliced one? 4. When may the ball be kicked? 5. What kicks does player make? 6. What makes football so popular all over the world? 7. Is football played everywhere? 8. What precious qualities does football develop in a man? 9. Is our national football team one of the best in the world? 10. When did our team place itself among the best? 11. Describe the field on which football is played. 12. Have any football games been played in your city this month? 13. How is the center of the field indicated? 14. What are the flag-posts for? 15. Describe the ball which is used in the game. 16. Name all the 11 players. 17. What is the duty of left and right backs? Left and right half-backs? Centre fullbacks? Center forwards? Wing forwards? The goalkeeper? 18. Whom is a referee appointed by? 19. Which team is regarded as a winner?

### From the verbs of the following nouns:

draw, edge, weight, join, corner, attack, circle, mark, endurance.

### From the verbs of the following adjectives:

suitable, collective, strong, low

### Give synonyms for:

labour, indicate, to score a victory

### Give antonyms to:

defence, inside

### Narrate the text.

### Insert prepositions or adverbs wherever necessary:

The match ended ... a draw. 2. The first goal had been scored ... the right back before the second half began. 3. The score is two ... five ... favor ... our team. 4. Two players have been injured and removed ... the field. 5. Mastering and perfecting football technique plays a leading part ... a player's training.

### Translate into Russian / Kazakh:

Our coach gave us a hard task.

A hard task was given to us by our coach.

We were given a hard task by our coach.

The coach brought the contestants some new ball.

Some new balls were brought for the contestants by the coach.

The contestants were brought some new balls.

The ex-champion showed Petrov some tricks.

Some tricks were shown to Petrov by the ex-champion.

Petrov was shown some tricks by the ex-champion.

### Name the prefixes in the following words. Note their negative meaning:

indirect, unofficial, inoffensive, insanitary, insensible;

impossible, imperfect, impatient, immodest, immoral;

irregular, irresponsible, irrational, irreligious.

### 2. Listen to the text "Lionel Andrés Messi"

I. SYNONYM MATCH: Match the words from the article on the left with their synonyms on the right. Are your answers the same as other students'?

Paragraphs 1 and 2			
1.	ever	a.	joined
2.	helped	b.	experienced
3.	signed up for	c.	in history
4.	suffered	d.	first appearance
5.	coached	e.	assisted
6.	debut	f.	trained
Paragraphs 3 and 4			
7.	breaking	g.	extraordinary
8.	following	h.	in front
9.	impressive	i.	specialists
10.	ahead	j.	error
11.	experts	k.	smashing
12.	mistake	l.	next

**II. PHRASE MATCH: Match the following phrases from the article.**

1.	Everyone knows him now as	a.	hormone deficiency
2.	Messi is FIFA World	b.	of every mistake
3.	Messi grew	c.	the best football player
4.	he suffered from a growth	d.	records
5.	coached him until he made	e.	his first season
6.	Lionel started breaking	f.	Player of the Year
7.	win the league in	g.	to the legendary Pele
8.	Messi has an amazing career	h.	up playing football
9.	experts compare him	i.	his Barcelona debut
10.	He takes advantage	j.	ahead of him

**III. LISTENING GAP FILL:**

Lionel Andrés Messi was born on June 24, 1987 in the city of Rosario, Argentina. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ the best football player in the world. In fact, a lot of people \_\_\_\_\_ the greatest player ever. We'll \_\_\_\_\_ the World Cup. Messi is FIFA World Player of the Year. He \_\_\_\_\_ team Barcelona win the European Champions League and the World Club Championship.

Messi \_\_\_\_\_ football. He joined his first club when he was five. At the age of eight, he \_\_\_\_\_ famous Newell's Old Boys' youth team. His career nearly ended when doctors found out \_\_\_\_\_ a growth hormone deficiency. Luckily, agents from Barcelona saw his talent and in 2000, he moved to Spain. The Catalan club paid for his medical treatment and coached \_\_\_\_\_ his Barcelona debut.

Lionel started \_\_\_\_\_ soon as he played his first game for Barcelona in the 2004-05 season. He became the youngest footballer \_\_\_\_\_ La Liga game and the youngest to score a goal. He helped his team win the league \_\_\_\_\_, and the league and Champions League double in the following season. In the 2008-09 season he scored an impressive 38 goals as Barcelona \_\_\_\_\_.

Messi has an amazing career \_\_\_\_\_. He is set to shine in South Africa. Many football experts compare him to the legendary Pele and Maradona. This World Cup \_\_\_\_\_ for him to show people he really is the best. His skills on the ball, \_\_\_\_\_ defenders and his goal-scoring are breathtaking. Top soccer coach Arsene Wenger said

Messi is "like a PlayStation. He \_\_\_\_\_ every mistake teams make".

**IV. CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD:**

**Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs in italics.**

Lionel Andrés Messi was *birth / born* on June 24, 1987 in the city of Rosario, Argentina. Everyone knows him now as the *best / beast* football player in the world. In fact, a lot of people say he might become the greatest player *even / ever*. We'll *see / watch* about that at the World Cup. Messi is FIFA World Player of the Year. He also helped his club team Barcelona *win / wins* the European Champions League and the World Club Championship.

Messi *grow / grew* up playing football. He joined his first club when he was five. At the age of eight, he signed *in / up* for the famous Newell's Old Boys' youth team. His career nearly ended when doctors found out he *suffered / suffering* from a growth hormone deficiency. Luckily, agents from Barcelona saw his *talented / talent* and in 2000, he moved to Spain. The Catalan club paid for his medical treatment and coached him until he *made / did* his Barcelona debut.

Lionel started breaking *records / plates* as soon as he played his first game for Barcelona *at / in* the 2004-05 season. He became the youngest footballer ever to play a La Liga game and the youngest *for / to* score a goal. He helped his team win the league in his first season, and the league and Champions League *double / duo* in the following season. In the 2008-09 season he scored an impressive 38 goals *was / as* Barcelona won the treble.

Messi has an amazing career *front / ahead* of him. He is set to shine in South Africa. Many football experts compare him *to / by* the legendary Pele and Maradona. This World Cup could be the *pitch / stage* for him to show people he really is the best. His skills on the ball, *ability / able* to get past defenders and his goal-scoring are breathtaking. Top soccer coach Arsene Wenger said Messi is "like a PlayStation. He takes advantage *for / of* every mistake teams make".

**V. SPELLING:**

**These jumbled words are from the text. Spell them correctly.**

Paragraph 1	
1.	Everyone <u>onwsk</u>
2.	the <u>etgtsare</u> player ever
3.	We'll see <u>otbua</u> that

4.	He also <u>ehpdel</u> his club team
Paragraph 2	
5.	He <u>oijend</u> his first club
6.	he <u>esdngi</u> up
7.	he <u>feedsurf</u> from a growth hormone deficiency
8.	his Barcelona <u>budet</u>
Paragraph 3	
9.	breaking <u>ecrsord</u>
10.	the 2004-05 <u>aeosns</u>
11.	win the <u>aeuelg</u>
12.	Barcelona won the <u>ebrtel</u>
Paragraph 4	
13.	an <u>gimzaan</u> career
14.	experts <u>recpoma</u> him to the legendary Pele
15.	get past <u>nfdrdsee</u>
16.	He takes advantage of every <u>mitkeas</u>

## VI. PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

Number these lines in the correct order.

( )	famous Newell's Old Boys' youth team. His career nearly ended when doctors found out he suffered from a growth
( )	hormone deficiency. Luckily, agents from Barcelona saw his talent and in 2000, he moved to Spain. The Catalan club paid
( )	Lionel started breaking records as soon as he played his first game for Barcelona in the 2004-05 season. He became
( )	for his medical treatment and coached him until he made his Barcelona debut.
( )	player in the world. In fact, a lot of people say he might become the greatest player ever. We'll see about that at the World Cup. Messi is
( 1 )	Lionel Andrés Messi was born on June 24, 1987 in the city of Rosario, Argentina. Everyone knows him now as the best football
( )	to the legendary Pele and Maradona. This World Cup could be the stage for him to show people he really is the

( )	Messi has an amazing career ahead of him. He is set to shine in South Africa. Many football experts compare him
( )	his first season, and the league and Champions League double in the following season. In the 2008-
( )	the youngest footballer ever to play a La Liga game and the youngest to score a goal. He helped his team win the league in
( )	best. His skills on the ball, ability to get past defenders and his goal-scoring are breathtaking. Top soccer
( )	09 season he scored an impressive 38 goals as Barcelona won the treble.
( )	FIFA World Player of the Year. He also helped his club team Barcelona win the European Champions League and the World Club Championship.
( )	coach Arsene Wenger said Messi is "like a PlayStation. He takes advantage of every mistake teams make".
( )	Messi grew up playing football. He joined his first club when he was five. At the age of eight, he signed up for the

## VII. SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

With your partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1.	city the in 1987 June 24 born was Messi Rosario of.
2.	he the ever say become player People might greatest.
3.	was He first he his when five joined club.
4.	from suffered He deficiency hormone growth a.
5.	Coached his him Barcelona until debut he made.
6.	to the play youngest footballer He ever became.
7.	goals 38 impressive an scored he season 2008-09 the In
8.	of an him amazing career Messi ahead has.
9.	legendary Experts him the Pele compare to
10.	teams advantage make of every He mistake takes.

### 3. SPEAKING

#### I. LIONEL MESSI DISCUSSION:

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)	
1.	What do you know about Lionel Messi?
2.	Would you like to meet Lionel Messi?
3.	What would you like to know about Lionel Messi and why?
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)	
1.	What did you learn from this text about Lionel Messi?
2.	What questions would you like to ask Lionel Messi?
3.	What would his answers be to those questions?
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____

#### II. LIONEL MESSI SURVEY:

Write five questions about Lionel Messi in the table. Do this in pairs/ groups. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

Without your partner, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1	STUDENT 2	STUDENT 3
Q.1.	_____	_____	_____
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			

Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

### 4. WRITING:

Write about Lionel Messi for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other's work.

### 5. HOMEWORK

**1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION:** Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

**2. INTERNET:** Search the Internet and find more information about Lionel Messi. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

**3. LIONEL MESSI POSTER:** Make a poster showing the different stages of the life of Lionel Messi. Show your poster to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all find out similar things?

**4. MAGAZINE ARTICLE:** Write a magazine article about Lionel Messi. Include an imaginary interview with him. Write about what he does every day and what he thinks about.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

**5. LETTER:** Write a letter to Lionel Messi. Ask him three questions about his life. Give him three suggestions on what he should do in his future. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your "Lionel Messi expert" partner(s) will try and answer your questions.

## MODULE 5

1. READING: "Handball"
2. LISTENING: "Walking"
3. SPEAKING: "Walking discussion"
4. WRITING: Write about walking.
5. HOMEWORK.

Read and translate the text

### Handball

The game of handball has a number of features which recommend its inclusion in the programme. It requires no special racket, club or other expensive equipment. It can be played either indoors or outdoors and thus be enjoyed at any season. The rules are quite simple; one can learn to play well enough to have fun in a very short time. A minute explanation will suffice to start a novice playing the game. It can be played by the young and the old with benefit. It is an excellent all-season sport for athletes. Coordination, of the body is developed to a high degree because of the instantaneous decision and responses required in playing the game. During the play both sides of the body are used in exactly the same manner. Certainly the entire musculature of the body is called into play.

The size of the court approved for International Contests by the International Handball Federation is 22 to 44 by 18 to 38 metres. 7 players take part in the game, one of whom is a goalkeeper. Handball requires little in the way of special equipment. An ordinary "gym" suit and sports shoes are the only personal equipment absolutely necessary.

The ball used in the games of men's and youth teams must have 58-60 cm in circumference and weight 425-475 g. For women's teams and other age groups the circumference of the ball must be 54-56 cm and the weight 325-400g.

In handball the players are allowed to pass the ball by hands (to hand the ball), catch the ball; throw the ball into the goal, etc.

All court play in handball revolves about a continual struggle to secure and maintain the offensive position. Having found yourself in the defensive position concentrate on regaining the lost offensive position. This game strengthens the health of the player, ensuring the development of such physical qualities as strength, agility and endurance.

Being played by good players the game of handball presents a great interest for spectators. There are different throws in handball: throw from running

at full speed, unhindered shooting, throw from dribbling, baseball throw, bouncing shot, shot in the long (farther) corner of the goal, throw whilst walking, two-hand overhead throw, two-hand chest pass (throw), two-hand underhand throw, pass behind the body, spinned shot, leaning shot, direct throw, hook shot, overtime throw and many others.

### NOTES

- defensive position** - положение защиты  
**offensive position** - положение наступления  
**throw from running at full speed** - бросок с быстрого бега  
**unhindered shooting** - беспрепятственный бросок в ворота  
**throw from dribbling** - бросок после ведения мяча  
**baseball throw** - верхний бросок одной рукой  
**bouncing shot** - бросок в ворота ударом о землю  
**shot in the long (farther) corner of the goal** - бросок по воротам в дальний угол  
**throw whilst walking** - бросок с движения шагом  
**two-hand overhead throw** - бросок двумя руками из за головы  
**two-hand chest pass (throw)** - бросок двумя руками от груди  
**two-hand underhand throw** - бросок двумя руками снизу  
**pass behind the body** - задний бросок (за телом)  
**spinned shot** - крученный бросок  
**leaning shot** - бросок с навалом  
**direct throw** - непосредственный бросок в ворота  
**hook shot** - бросок одной рукой над головой  
**overtime throw** - бросок после окончания времени

### EXERCISES

#### I. Answer the following questions:

1. Is handball played indoors or outdoors? 2. Can it be enjoyed all year round? 3. Do you know the rules of this game? 4. Can handball be played by the old? 5. What qualities does this game develop in one? 6. How many players take part in this game? 7. What equipment is required to play the game? 8. Is the game of handball of any interest to spectators? 9. Name all the throws in handball that you remember.

#### II. Form the nouns of the following adjectives:

special, simple, funny, high, offensive, defensive, healthy, secure.

**III. Give antonyms to the following words:**

to catch, secure, excellent, to start, offensive, to approve.

**IV. Give synonyms to the following words:**

expensive, to maintain, struggle, to require, to ensure.

**V. Form the adjectives of the following adverbs:**

indoors, outdoors, absolutely, exactly.

**VI. Translate the following sentences. Pay attention to the rendering of conjunctions *either ...or, neither ... nor*:**

1. Handball can be played either indoors or outdoors. 2. I haven't mastered yet either the two-hand overhead throw or the leaning shot. 3. In football the players are allowed neither to pass the ball by hands nor catch it. 4. Handball does not require much either in the way of special equipment or playing grounds. 5. The ball used in the game is either 58-60 cm in circumference (for men) or 54-56 cm (for women).

**VII. Narrate the text.**

**VIII. Imagine yourself a coach. Explain all the rules of the game to your classmates.**

**IX. Write four sentences using the conjunction *either ... or*.**

*Model.* It can be played either indoors or outdoors.

**X. Write four sentences using the conjunction *neither...nor*.**

*Model.* I could neither jump nor run.

**XI. Insert prepositions or adverbs wherever necessary:**

1. The ball used... the game... men's and youth teams must have 58-60 cm... circumference. 2. ... handball the players are allowed to pass the ball ... hands and throw it... the goal. 3. Whenever you find yourself ... the defensive position concentrate ... regaining the lost offensive position. 4. The game... handball strengthens the health ... the player. 5. It ensures the development ... many physical qualities. 6. ... the play both sides ... the body are used ... exactly the same manner.

**XII. Insert articles wherever necessary:**

1... game of handball has ... number of features which recommend its inclusion in ... programme. 2. ...minute explanation will suffice to start ... novice playing ... game. 3. It can be played by ... young and... old with benefit. 4. In handball ... players are allowed to pass ... ball by hands. 5. It is ... excellent all - season sport for athletes. 6. 7 players take part in ... game. 7. Handball is ... young kind of sport in our country. 8. ... game is very interesting and fascinating. 9. It produces ... beneficial effect on ... harmonious development of sportsmen.

**XIII. Name the prefixes in the following words. Note their negative meaning:**

Dislike, dismount, disproportionate, disorder, disengage, disconnect; Demobilize, derange.

**2. Listen to the text "Walking"**

**I. LISTENING GAP FILL**

Walking is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ exercise you can do. People don't think it is exercise, but it is. If you increase \_\_\_\_\_ walk every day, you will be healthier. In fact, it is possible \_\_\_\_\_ through walking, but you have to walk a lot. The best thing to do is think how you can walk \_\_\_\_\_ or taking the escalator. I find I walk a lot in my job. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ and down the corridors a hundred times a \_\_\_\_\_ healthy. You should try to go for a long walk every day. You'll find \_\_\_\_\_ your neighbourhood and feel great when you come back. And what about a walking holiday? Instead of sitting on the beach, get up into the mountains \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. CORRECT THE SPELLING**

Walking is one of the best rfoms of exercise you can do. People don't think it is exercise, but it is. If you increas the amount you walk every day, you will be healthier. In fact, it is possible to lose weigth through walking, but you have to walk a lot. The best thing to do is think how you can walk aidstn of driving or taking the atosrecl. I find I walk a lot in my job. I'm sure walking up and down the rsioorrcd a dehnudr times a day helps me stay athhely. You should try to go for a long walk every day. You'll find new areas of your neighbourhood and feel great when you come back. And what about a walking yoaildh? Instead of stitnig on the beach, get up into the mountains and walk all day.

### III. UNJUMBLE THE WORDS

Walking forms one of of exercise the you best is can do. People don't think it is exercise, but it is. If you increase you amount the day every walk, you will be healthier. In fact, through weight lose to possible is it walking, but you have to walk a lot. is to best you think do thing The how can walk the instead driving taking escalator of or. I find I walk a lot in my job. I'm sure walking up and down the times stay a corridors day a helps hundred me healthy. You for walk should go long day to a every try. You'll find new areas of your neighbourhood and feel great when you come back. And what about a walking holiday? sitting of Instead the on beach, up get the into mountains and walk all day.

### 3. SPEAKING

#### I. DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)	
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)	
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____

#### II. STUDENT WALKING SURVEY

From: <http://www.listenAminute.com/w/walking.html>

Write five GOOD questions about walking in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1	STUDENT 2	STUDENT 3
Q.1.	_____	_____	_____
Q.2.	_____	_____	_____
Q.3.	_____	_____	_____
Q.4.	_____	_____	_____

Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.

Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

#### 4. WRITING

From: <http://www.listenAminute.com/w/walking.html>

Write about walking for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other's work.

#### 5. HOMEWORK

**1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION:** Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

**2. INTERNET INFO:** Search the Internet and find more information about walking. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

**3. MAGAZINE ARTICLE:** Write a magazine article about walking. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

**4. WALKING POSTER** Make a poster about walking. Show it to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your posters.

**5. MY WALKING LESSON:** Make your own English lesson on walking. Make sure there is a good mix of things to do. Find some good online activities. Teach the class / another group when you have finished.

**6. ONLINE SHARING:** Use your blog, wiki, Facebook page, MySpace page, Twitter stream, StumbleUpon account, or any other social media tool to get opinions on walking. Share your findings with the class.

1. READING: "Swimming"
2. LISTENING: "Dame Ellen MacArthur"
3. SPEAKING: "Dame Ellen MacArthur discussion"
4. WRITING: Write about Dame Ellen MacArthur"
5. HOMEWORK.

Read and translate the text

### Swimming

Swimming is very popular in our country. The evolution and development of modern swimming techniques make a fascinating story. Swimming is enjoyed by a great many people, firstly because it is a recreational sport and secondly because it keeps one fit. But it is all the more enjoyable if one masters the various techniques of swimming.

The common strokes used in swimming are: the breast stroke, the dolphin stroke, being its variety, the back stroke, the front crawl stroke. But we know other strokes such as: competitive swimming, one-style swimming, swimming with the legs-only, swimming for relaxation, sprint swimming, swimming of duration, medley swim, etc.

The breast stroke being easy to master, coaches often begin to teach it beginners. Back stroke is the fastest of all strokes on the back. In free-style swimming many records were set with the front crawl stroke which proved to be the fastest of all swimming strokes. It is common knowledge that sportsmen keep themselves in good form by regular swimming.

Swimmers may float, float on back, crab swim, tread water, etc.

### The Technique of the Breast Stroke

#### Body Position

The fully stretched body forms a slight angle with the surface of the water. It must not be kept rigid. Its position is controlled by the position of the head which is slightly raised. In the basic position the hands loosely pointed meet in the line of the head. The feet are together, soles turned slightly inwards.

As the body position is controlled by the position of the head, it is a wrong position of the head which causes an incorrect body position in most cases. If the head is kept too low the swimmer plunges forward and his feet come up high, too near the surface, spoiling the effectiveness of the leg drive. If the head is held too high the feet sink too low and the body will be at an angle causing great resistance to the advance and making the body glide jerkily.

**breast stroke** - плавание стилем "брасс"  
**butterfly stroke** - плавание стилем "баттерфляй"  
**dolphin stroke** - плавание стилем "дельфин"  
**back stroke** - плавание на спине  
**front crawl stroke** - плавание стилем "кроль"  
**competitive swimming** - спортивное плавание  
**one-style swimming** - плавание одним стилем  
**swimming with the legs only** - плавание одними ногами  
**swimming for relaxation** - плавание "на расслабление"  
**sprint swimming** - спринт  
**swimming of duration** - плавание на время  
**medley swim** - комплексное плавание  
**to float** - плавать без движения  
**to float on back** - плавать на спине без движений  
**to crab swim** - плавать ногами вперед  
**to tread water** - плавать стоя  
**body position** - положение тела  
**in the basic position** - в исходном положении  
The hands loosely pointed meet in the line of the head. - Кисти рук направлены на линию расположения головы.  
**The feet are together, soles turned slightly inwards.** - Ноги сомкнуты, ступни ног слегка повернуты вовнутрь.

### EXERCISES

#### I. Answer the following questions:

1. What makes swimming so popular? 2. Do you know the history of the modern swimming techniques development? 3. What are the most common strokes used in swimming? 4. Do you know any other strokes? 5. What strokes do you use when swimming? 6. Is the backstroke difficult to learn? 7. Who is called a first relay swimmer?

#### II. Form the nouns of the following verbs:

to stroke, to fascinate, to forget, to use, to flu, to swim, to relax, to sprint.

#### III. Form the nouns of the following adjectives:

long, durable, competitive, free.

**IV. Form the verbs of the following nouns:**

part, form, coach, side, crawl, back.

**V. Give synonyms for the following words:**

sprint, stroke, modern, make, different

**VI. Give antonyms to:**

front, fast, forget, never, begin, different

**VII. Insert prepositions or adverbs wherever necessary:**

The air pool which is ... the middle ... the city is ... use ... morning ... night ... summer and winter. 2. It admits ... more than 3,000,000 people every year. 3. It was built ... 1960 and is Europe's biggest air pool. 4. Seven pavilions built ... glass blocks surround ... the pool, housing the dressing rooms, showers and doctor's offices. 5. ... summer the roofs are used ... sun-bathing and fine sea gravel is spread ... the water to make a beach.

**VIII. Narrate the text**

**IX. Imagine yourself a coach. Explain some of the technique of the breast-stroke.**

**2. Listen to the text "Ellen MacArthur"**

**I. SYNONYM MATCH: Match the words from the article on the left with their synonyms on the right. Are your answers the same as other students'?**

Paragraphs 1 and 2					
1.	brave	a.	leads		
2.	outstanding	b.	ocean		
3.	heads	c.	extraordinary		
4.	experience	d.	courageous		
5.	instantly	e.	contact with		
6.	sea	f.	straightaway		
Paragraphs 3 and 4					
7.	encouraged	g.	single-handed		
8.	solo	h.	additionally		
9.	circumnavigation	i.	terrible		

10.	serious	j.	inspired	
11.	the heavens	k.	sailing around	
12.	further	l.	the sky	

**II. PHRASE MATCH: Match the following phrases from the article.**

1.	'Dame' is a	a.	the world record
2.	she broke	b.	20043 EllenMacarthur
3.	the crews of Britain's	c.	dinner money
4.	She instantly fell in	d.	serious illnesses
5.	saved her school	e.	top sailing teams
6.	encouraged her to go	f.	of the world
7.	the solo circumnavigation	g.	special title
8.	cancer and other	h.	love with sailing
9.	made it to the heavens,	i.	for the big time
10.	an asteroid named	j.	as well as the seas

**III. LISTENING GAP FILL:**

Dame Ellen MacArthur (born in 1976) \_\_\_\_\_ talented English yachtswoman. Her first name is Ellen; 'Dame' is \_\_\_\_\_ received for her outstanding \_\_\_\_\_ the British Queen. On 7 February 2005, she broke the world record \_\_\_\_\_ person to sail around the world. Ellen now heads the crews of Britain's top sailing teams.

She became interested in sailing \_\_\_\_\_ 'Swallows and Amazons' books by Arthur Ransome. Her first experience of yachting was on her aunt's boat on \_\_\_\_\_ England. She \_\_\_\_\_ with sailing and the sea. She \_\_\_\_\_ a sailor and saved her school dinner money to buy her first boat.

In 1998, aged 22, \_\_\_\_\_ the Royal Yachting Association "Yachtsman of The Year" in the UK. This encouraged her \_\_\_\_\_ time. In 2001, she \_\_\_\_\_ Vendée Globe solo round-the-world race. For this, she got her first honour from Britain's Queen. She got her second award \_\_\_\_\_ circumnavigation of the world.

She has used \_\_\_\_\_ her own charity to help young people with cancer and other serious illnesses. Ellen has also \_\_\_\_\_, as well as the seas; there is \_\_\_\_\_ 20043 EllenMacarthur. In 2008, \_\_\_\_\_ honoured; French President Nicolas Sarkozy awarded her the French Legion of Honour.

**IV. CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD:**

Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs of italics.

Dame Ellen MacArthur (born in 1976) is a very *brave / bravery* and talented English yachtswoman. Her first name is Ellen; ‘Dame’ is a special *titled / title* she received for her outstanding achievements from the British Queen. On 7 February 2005, she *broke / broken* the world record for being the fastest person *to / for* sail around the world. Ellen now heads the crews of Britain’s top sailing teams.

She became interested *on / in* sailing after she read the ‘Swallows and Amazons’ books by Arthur Ransome. Her first experience of yachting was on her aunt’s boat on the east *cost / coast* of England. She instantly *fell / fallen* in love with sailing and the sea. She decided to become a sailor and *savings / saved* her school dinner money to buy her first boat.

In 1998, aged 22, she was named the Royal Yachting Association “Yachtsman of The Year” in the UK. This encouraged her to *go / come* for the big *time / clock*. In 2001, she *came / went* second in the Vendée Globe solo round-the-world race. For this, she got her first honour from Britain’s Queen. She got her second award *for / with* breaking the solo circumnavigation of the world.

She has used her fame to start her *own / owner* charity to help young people with cancer and other serious *illnesses / illness*. Ellen has also made it to the heavens, as well as the *overseas / seas*; there is an asteroid named 20043 EllenMacarthur. In 2008, she was *farther / further* honoured; French President Nicolas Sarkozy awarded her the French Legion of Honour.

**V. SPELLING:**

These jumbled words are from the text. Spell them correctly.

Paragraph 1	
1.	a very brave and <u>etteInda</u> English yachtswoman
2.	‘Dame’ is a special <u>itlte</u>
3.	the <u>atessft</u> person to sail around the world
4.	the <u>wrcse</u> of Britain’s top sailing teams
Paragraph 2	
5.	She became <u>rteidsente</u> in sailing
6.	on the east <u>tacso</u> of England
7.	She <u>antniytsl</u> fell in love with sailing
8.	<u>esvad</u> her school dinner money to buy her first boat

Paragraph 3	
9.	This <u>undrgecaoe</u> her
10.	the Vendée Globe solo <u>udrno</u> -the-world race
11.	her first <u>nourh</u>
12.	her second <u>adawr</u>
Paragraph 4	
13.	<u>arccne</u> and other serious illnesses
14.	the <u>vnesaeh</u>
15.	is an <u>aoietdsr</u> named 20043 EllenMacarthur
16.	she was <u>efutrhr</u> honoured

**VI. PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER**

Number these lines in the correct order.

( )	illnesses. Ellen has also made it to the heavens, as well as the seas; there is an asteroid named
( )	She became interested in sailing after she read the ‘Swallows and Amazons’ books by Arthur Ransome. Her first experience
( )	honour from Britain’s Queen. She got her second award for breaking the solo circumnavigation of the world.
( )	of yachting was on her aunt’s boat on the east coast of England. She instantly fell in love with sailing and the sea. She decided
( )	to become a sailor and saved her school dinner money to buy her first boat.
( )	‘Dame’ is a special title she received for her outstanding achievements from the British Queen. On 7 February 2005, she
( )	further honoured; French President Nicolas Sarkozy awarded her the French Legion of Honour.
(1)	Dame Ellen MacArthur (born in 1976) is a very brave and talented English yachtswoman. Her first name is Ellen;
( )	She has used her fame to start her own charity to help young people with cancer and other serious
( )	«Yachtsman of The Year» in the UK. This encouraged her to go for the big
( )	broke the world record for being the fastest person to sail around the world. Ellen now heads the

( )	time. In 2001, she came second in the Vendée Globe solo round-the-world race. For this, she got her first
( )	In 1998, aged 22, she was named the Royal Yachting Association
( )	crews of Britain's top sailing teams.
( )	20043 EllenMacarthur. In 2008, she was

### VII. SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

With your partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1.	talented yachswoman very and English a brave
2.	sail to person fastest the world the around
3.	of sailing now crews top Ellen the Britain's teams heads
4.	She fell love sailing instantly in with
5.	her money her saved dinner buy boat school to first
6.	encouraged the her big to time go This for
7.	first her got she Queen Britain's from honour
8.	her start charity used to own has fame her She
9.	to it made also has Ellen heavens the
10.	is asteroid 20043 there an named EllenMacarthur

### 3. SPEAKING

#### I. DISCUSSION (Write your questions):

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)	
1.	What do you know about Ellen MacArthur?
2.	Would you like to meet Ellen MacArthur?
3.	What would you like to know about Ellen MacArthur and why?
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)	
1.	What did you learn from this text about Ellen MacArthur?
2.	What questions would you like to ask Ellen MacArthur?

3.	What would her answers be to those questions?
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____

### II. THE DAME ELLEN MACARTHUR SURVEY:

Write five questions about Ellen MacArthur in the table. Do this in pairs/groups. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

Without your partner, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1	STUDENT 2	STUDENT 3
	_____	_____	_____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			

Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

#### 4. WRITING:

Write about Dame Ellen MacArthur for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other's work.

#### 5. HOMEWORK

**1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION:** Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

**2. INTERNET:** Search the Internet and find more information about Ellen MacArthur. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

**3. ELLEN MACARTHUR POSTER:** Make a poster showing the different stages of the life of Ellen MacArthur. Show your poster to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all find out similar things?

**4. MAGAZINE ARTICLE:** Write a magazine article about Dame Ellen

MacArthur. Include an imaginary interview with her. Write about what she does every day and what she thinks about.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

5. **LETTER:** Write a letter to Dame Ellen MacArthur. Ask her three questions about her life. Give her three suggestions on what she should do in her future. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your “Dame Ellen MacArthur expert” partner(s) will try and answer your questions.

## MODULE 7

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1. **READING:** “Gymnastics”
2. **LISTENING:** “Yelena Isinbayeva”
3. **SPEAKING:** “Yelena Isinbayeva discussion”
4. **WRITING:** Write about Yelena Isinbayeva”
5. **HOMEWORK.**

Read and translate the text

### Gymnastics

Gymnastics originally meant “to train in athletic exercises”. The term was first used in early Greece and it applied to all forms of athletic exercises such as running, jumping, throwing the javelin and wrestling. Formal gymnastics had its beginning in Germany early in the nineteenth century and soon spread throughout middle Europe. Since that time, gymnastic activities have been modernized and form an integral part of our physical education program. The exercises and movements, upon which gymnastics is based, are the natural activities such as swinging, hanging, jumping, and vaulting.

There are various exercises in gymnastics: hanging exercises, free exercises, balancing exercises, mass exercises, exercises for suppleness, compulsory exercises, conditioning exercises, voluntary exercises (optional exercises), exercises on apparatus, exercises with ribbons, etc.

To perform these exercises one must have good bodily coordination, grace, muscle strength and courage. Gymnastics serves as a basic activity in our modern physical education program.

It consists of sports gymnastics, tumbling and calisthenics. Sports gymnastics includes gymnastics without apparatus and gymnastics on apparatus.

During free activity, safety leaders should be placed at all apparatus. It is essential to teach sportsmen how to fall Newly taught skills must be practiced and learned thoroughly before proceeding to more complex skills, each skill being reduced to its basic components.

### NOTES

**swinging** – взмах, качание

**hanging** – вис

**vaulting** – опорный прыжок

**free exercises** – вольные упражнения

**balancing exercises** – упражнения в равновесии  
**mass exercises** – массовые упражнения  
**exercises for suppleness** – упражнения на гибкость  
**compulsory exercises** – обязательные упражнения  
**conditioning exercises** – подготовительные упражнения  
**voluntary ( optional) exercises** – произвольные упражнения  
**exercises on apparatus** – упражнения на снарядах  
**exercises with ribbons** – упражнения с лентами  
**skipping-rope exercises** – упражнения со скакалкой

## EXERCISES

### I. Answer the following questions:

1. What did the term “gymnastics” mean originally? 2. Where was the term used for the first time? Is gymnastics an integral part of our physical education program? 4. What gymnastic exercises do you know? 5. Why do we consider it a basic activity in our modern physical training? 6. What is the best way of forming new skills? 7. Why is gymnastics a compulsory element of the training in football, swimming, tennis, skating, track-and- field, weightlifting, etc.?

### II. Form the verbs of the following nouns:

origin, meaning, term, application, exercise, form, jump, throw, modernization, part, skip, place.

### III. Form the nouns of the following verbs:

to spread, to move, to base, to swing, to balance, to coordinate, to serve, to lead, to fall, to relax, to practice, to row.

### IV. Form the adjectives of the following nouns:

compulsion, suppleness, base, coordination, grace, muscle, courage, strength, safety, relaxation, agility.

### V. Give synonyms for:

contemporary, increase, simple, various, basic, courageous.

**VI. White out sentences from Dialogue with Infinitives. State their function.**

### VII. Give antonyms to:

increase, late, ancient, wrong, main, weakness, inaccessible.

### VIII. Narrate the text.

### IX. Insert articles wherever necessary. Analyze the following sentences:

It was on May 12, 1881. Two men were walking slowly to ... building on Tsvetnoy Boulevard. They were warmly acknowledging greetings of their acquaintances and friends. Two men were going to attend ... inaugural meeting of ... “Russian Gymnastics Society”. They were ... promoters of this society Anton Pavlovich Chekhov and Vladimir Andreyevich Gilyarovskiy. First competition of Russian gymnastics was held in 1885 with 11 athletes taking part.

### X. Explain the use of tenses in the following sentences. Translate them into Russian / Kazakh:

1. A victory in a big contest is always a have not only high skill and perfect physical fitness, but also high standard of morale, will-power and the understanding of one’s patriotic duty. 2. For many years Kazakh wrestlers have been winging convincing victories in most difficult competitions. 3. Athletic grace wins admiration in any sport. One should not forget that grace is a result of many years of strenuous effort. 4. The stadiums, swimming-pools, skiing centers, gymnasiums – all these facilities are made available for people. 5. Sport has spread throughout our country. It is spreading still further with every year.

### XI. Name the prefixes in the following words. Note their meaning.

international, intercourse, interview, interpose, interlay, interaction, interchange, submarine, subway, subconscious, subversive, substitute.

### 2. Listen to the text “Yelena Isinbayeva”

**I. SYNONYM MATCH: Match the words from the article on the left with their synonyms on the right. Are your answers the same as other students’?**

Paragraphs 1 and 2			
1.	ever	a.	keen
2.	current	b.	tournament
3.	avid	c.	in history

4.	quit	d.	changed
5.	switched	e.	present
6.	competition	f.	gave up
Paragraphs 3 and 4			
7.	potential	g.	get better
8.	placings	h.	competition
9.	improve	i.	standings
10.	burst	j.	intends
11.	rivalry	k.	capability
12.	plans	l.	exploded

**II. PHRASE MATCH: Match the following phrases from the article.**

1.	the greatest female	a.	very first gold medal
2.	the first woman to clear	b.	was too tall
3.	an avid	c.	potential in 1999
4.	at 1.74 metres she	d.	five metres
5.	she finished ten centimeters	e.	with her compatriot
6.	Isinbayeva showed her true	f.	outside the medals
7.	She cleared 4.10m to take her	g.	compete
8.	She would improve	h.	pole vaulter ever
9.	She built up an intense rivalry	i.	reader of Russian history
10.	She plans to	j.	by nearly one metre

**III. LISTENING GAP FILL:**

Yelena Isinbayeva \_\_\_\_\_ female pole vaulter ever. She won the 2004 and 2008 Olympic Gold Medal and \_\_\_\_\_ the IAAF's Female Athlete of the Year. In 2005, she became the first woman \_\_\_\_\_ metres and is the current world record holder. Isinbayeva is also an avid reader of Russian history and a collector of dolphins – \_\_\_\_\_.

Isinbayeva was born in Volgograd, Russia in 1982. \_\_\_\_\_ five, she \_\_\_\_\_ gymnast. However, she quit the sport when she was 15 because at 1.74 metres \_\_\_\_\_ tall. She loved competition and switched to pole vaulting. Her first big competition was the 1998 World Junior Championships, where she finished ten centimeters \_\_\_\_\_.

Isinbayeva showed \_\_\_\_\_ in 1999 at the World Youth

Games in Poland. She cleared 4.10m to take her very first gold medal. She would \_\_\_\_\_ one metre over the next decade. In 2000, she \_\_\_\_\_ the Youth Games and the European Junior Championships

In 2003, Yelena \_\_\_\_\_ stage when she broke the world record, clearing 4.82m at a meeting in England. She built \_\_\_\_\_ rivalry with her compatriot Svetlana Feofanova. \_\_\_\_\_ 2004 Olympics, Feofanova was world record holder. Isinbayeva won gold and reclaimed the world record. She \_\_\_\_\_ compete until the World Championships in Moscow in 2013.

**IV. CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD:**

**Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs of italics.**

Yelena Isinbayeva is the greatest female *pole / poll* vaulter ever. She won the 2004 and 2008 Olympic Gold Medal and has twice *had / been* the IAAF's Female Athlete of the Year. In 2005, she became the first woman to *clean / clear* five metres and is the *current / currant* world record holder. Isinbayeva is also an avid reader of Russian history and a collector of dolphins – both model and real.

Isinbayeva was born in Volgograd, Russia in 1982. From the age of five, she *trained / training* as a gymnast. However, she *quite / quit* the sport when she was 15 because at 1.74 metres she was too tall. She loved competition and switched to pole *vaulter / vaulting*. Her first big competition was the 1998 World Junior Championships, where she finished ten centimeters *outside / out* the medals.

Isinbayeva showed her *true / truly* potential in 1999 at the World Youth Games in Poland. She cleared 4.10m to *take / taken* her very first gold medal. She would *improve / improvement* by nearly one metre over the next decade. In 2000, she won gold again *at / on* the Youth Games and the European Junior Championships

In 2003, Yelena *burst / bursting* onto the world stage when she broke the world record, clearing 4.82m at a *meets / meeting* in England. She built up an intense *rivalry / rival* with her compatriot Svetlana Feofanova. Going into the 2004 Olympics, Feofanova was world record holder. Isinbayeva won gold and reclaimed the world record. She plans to compete *by / until* the World Championships in Moscow in 2013.

## V. SPELLING:

These jumbled words are from the text. Spell them correctly.

Paragraph 1	
1.	the <u>getretsa</u> female pole vaulter ever
2.	the first woman to <u>alcer</u> five metres
3.	the <u>trunrec</u> world record holder
4.	a <u>octoclrle</u> of dolphins
Paragraph 2	
5.	she <u>adnriet</u> as a gymnast
6.	she <u>tqui</u> the sport
7.	She loved competition and <u>iedwthsc</u> to pole vaulting
8.	she finished ten centimeters <u>iuetsd</u> the medals
Paragraph 3	
9.	Isinbayeva showed her true <u>naleiptto</u>
10.	<u>vrpeiom</u> by nearly one metre
11.	over the next <u>adedce</u>
12.	the European <u>noJriu</u> Championships
Paragraph 4	
13.	Yelena burst onto the world <u>asget</u>
14.	She built up an intense <u>rirvyal</u>
15.	<u>demleacri</u> the world record
16.	She plans to <u>cpoteem</u>

## VI. PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

Number these lines in the correct order.

( )	Isinbayeva showed her true potential in 1999 at the World Youth Games in Poland. She cleared 4.10m to take
( )	rivalry with her compatriot Svetlana Feofanova. Going into the 2004 Olympics, Feofanova was world record
( )	Isinbayeva was born in Volgograd, Russia in 1982. From the age of five, she trained as a
( )	gymnast. However, she quit the sport when she was 15 because at 1.74 metres she was too tall. She loved competition
( )	compete until the World Championships in Moscow in 2013.

( )	In 2003, Yelena burst onto the world stage when she broke
( )	and switched to pole vaulting. Her first big competition was the 1998 World Junior Championships,
( )	her very first gold medal. She would improve by nearly one metre over the next decade and win
( )	the world record, clearing 4.82m at a meeting in England. She built up an intense
( )	many more gold medals. In 2000, she won gold again at the Youth Games and the European Junior Championships.
( )	where she finished ten centimeters outside the medals.
(1)	Yelena Isinbayeva is the greatest female pole vaulter ever. She won the 2004 and 2008 Olympic Gold Medal and has twice
( )	been the IAAF's Female Athlete of the Year. In 2005, she became the first woman to clear five metres and is the current
( )	world record holder. Isinbayeva is also an avid reader of Russian history and a collector of dolphins – both model and real.
( )	holder. Isinbayeva won gold and reclaimed the world record. She plans to

## VII. SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

With your partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1.	pole female greatest the is Isinbayeva ever vaulter
2.	five first metres woman she to became clear the
3.	she 15 was she when sport the quit
4.	pole to switched and competition loved She vaulting
5.	the she ten outside medals finished centimeters
6.	showed true in Isinbayeva her potential 1999
7.	metre would by one She improve nearly
8.	again won gold at the Youth Games In 2000 , she
9.	her an compatriot intense She rivalry built with up
10.	won Isinbayeva record world the reclaimed and gold

**3. SPEAKING**

**I. DISCUSSION (Write your questions):**

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)	
1.	What do you know about Yelena Isinbayeva?
2.	Would you like to meet Yelena Isinbayeva?
3.	What would you like to know about Yelena Isinbayeva and why?
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)	
1.	What did you learn from this text about Yelena Isinbayeva?
2.	What questions would you like to ask Yelena Isinbayeva?
3.	What would her answers be to those questions?
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____

**II. THE YELENA ISINBAYEVA SURVEY:**

Write five questions about Yelena Isinbayeva in the table. Do this in pairs/groups. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

Without your partner, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1	STUDENT 2	STUDENT 3
	_____	_____	_____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			

Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

**4. WRITING:**

Write about Yelena Isinbayeva for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other's work.

**5. HOMEWORK**

**1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION:** Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

**2. INTERNET:** Search the Internet and find more information about Yelena Isinbayeva. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

**3. YELENA ISINBAYEVA POSTER:** Make a poster showing the different stages of the life of Yelena Isinbayeva. Show your poster to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all find out similar things?

**4. MAGAZINE ARTICLE:** Write a magazine article about Yelena Isinbayeva. Include an imaginary interview with her. Write about what she does every day and what she thinks about.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

**5. LETTER:** Write a letter to Yelena Isinbayeva. Ask her three questions about her life. Give her three suggestions on what she should do in her future. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your "Yelena Isinbayeva expert" partner(s) will try and answer your questions.

## MODULE 8

1. READING: "Ice-Hockey"
2. LISTENING: "Ichiro Suzuki"
3. SPEAKING: "Ichiro Suzuki discussion"
4. WRITING: Write about Ichiro Suzuki"
5. HOMEWORK.

Read and translate the text

### Ice-Hockey

In Kazakhstan, as is commonly known, two kinds of ice-hockey are played: the Canadian or "sninny" and the "bandy" version. As a rule fans identify bandy as "Russian hockey". And indeed Canadian ice-hockey in our country has been played for more than 25 years now, whereas Russian hockey which was lately modernized to resemble bandy – for about 70 years.

Canadian ice-hockey is one of the most popular winter games in our country. Ice-hockey is played on an ice surface. The rink is a rectangular field of ice of 51-61m long and 24-30 m wide. For the international contests the size of the field of ice is 61 m long and 30 m wide. The corners of the ice field are rounded out with the radius of 6 m. At either end of the rink is a goal cage with a metal net which encloses the sides and the back of a goal.

The puck is a flat round disk made of vulcanized rubber, 7.62 cm in diameter and 2.54 cm thick, black in colour and 170-190 g in weight. A wooden stick is used to propel the puck.

A team consists of seventeen players of whom only six are to play on the ice-field. A goalkeeper, two defencers (a right defencer and a left defencer) and three forwards- right wing, left wing and center make a team. Each team has a captain from among its members. The players are allowed to play behind the goal cage. Substitution of the players is unlimited. The player may cut around the defence, he may dodge the opponent. It is allowed even to make play on the goalie. There are some kinds of passes in ice-hockey; a drop pass, a lateral pass, a trial pass and others. The players may drill the puck, drop the puck, freeze the puck, keep the puck away, keep the puck on the ice, and work the puck. Players may pull the opponent, pull out the goalie. There are different shots in ice-hockey: backhand shot, flit shot, forehand shot, inside shot, long shot, power shot, screen shot, slap shot, snap shot, etc.

At the start of the game the puck is put in play in the centre ice shot by face-off. The referee drops the puck on the ice between the sticks of the rival centres, at the same time giving the signal to play. The centers try to possess

the puck and send it out to the wings. The face-off occurs when the game begins, at the beginning of each period, after a goal is scored, after an offside whistle has blown, etc. Each score counts 1 point. If after 60 minutes playing the two teams scored the same number of goals, or, if neither of them has scored a point, the match may be prolonged but not more than 20 minutes of play. This is in the game for the Cup. Play is to be stopped when the referee blows the whistle.

The winner of the match will be the team which has scored the greatest number of goals.

### NOTES

**Canadian ice-hockey** – хоккей с шайбой

**Russian hockey(bandy)** – хоккей с мячом

**the player may cut around the defence** – игрок может сделать прорыв с обходом противника

**to dodge the opponent** – обвести противника

**to make play on the goalie** – разыгрывать комбинацию у ворот противника

**drop pass** – короткая передача назад

**lateral pass** – поперечная передача

**trial pass** – передача назад

**to drill the puck** – придавать шайбе вращательное движение

**to drop the puck** – передавать шайбу назад

**to freeze the puck** – задерживать шайбу в своей зоне

**to keep the puck away** – закрыть шайбу от противника

**to keep the puck on the ice** – держать шайбу на льду (не давать шайбе подняться со льда)

**to work the puck** – вести шайбу

**to pull the opponent** – оттянуть противника

**to pull out the goalie** – вынимать вратаря из ворот

**backhand shot** – бросок тыльной стороной клюшки

**flip shot** – короткий перебрасывающий бросок движением только рук

**forehand shot** – бросок лицевой стороной клюшки

**inside shot** – бросок внутрь ворот

**long shot** – длинный бросок

**power shot** – сильный бросок

**screen shot** – бросок из-за прикрытия

**slap shot** – плоский бросок

**snap shot** – короткий перебрасывающий бросок с использованием инерции тела

**face-off** – вбрасывание

## EXERCISES

### I. Answer the following questions:

1. When did the game of hockey become known in our country? 2. Where was the ice-hockey originated from? 3. What can you tell about the start of the game? 4. What does the referee do with the puck at the beginning of the game? 5. What do the centers do after dropping the puck on the ice at the beginning of the game? 6. When does the face-off occur? 7. What is common between the present-day hockey and the games which were played first? 8. What are the chief weapons of modern hockey?

### II. Form the verbs of the following nouns:

Look, speech, demonstration, equipment, line, shoulder, elbow, speed, proof, excitement, manufacture, knowledge.

### III. Form the nouns of the following verbs:

To chalk, to follow, to measure, to crown, to call, to triumph, to capture, to win, to collect, to advance, to change.

### IV. Form the adjectives of the following adverbs:

Actually, extremely, accurately, generously

### V. Give synonyms for:

to hold, to collect, to win, to be used to, to capture, to permit.

### VI. Give antonyms to:

Familiar, chief, victory

### VII. Narrate the text.

**VIII. Translate the following sentences into Russian / Kazakh. Comment on the meaning of the verb to be+Infinitive.**

Model. **I am to be** at the stadium at 2 o'clock

Я должен быть на стадионе в 2 часа (мы так условились).

1. He **is to participate** in the Gold Cup Tournament. 2. They **are to repeat**

the play tomorrow. 3. We **are to contest** with the Engineering Institute team next week. 4. Who **is to be** the goalkeeper this time? 5. Who **is to make** the penalty kick? 6. We **are to open** the score. 7. She **is to inform** us about the results. 8. You **are to shoot** this puck.

**IX. Translate the following into Russian/ Kazakh. Point out the Infinitive and Participial Constructions:**

1. I saw you coming. 2. They heard us talk. 3. They want you to start. 4. She expects me to win. 5. They consider us to be in good form. 6. We watched them pushing the puck into the goal. 7. They heard us shout the cheers. 8. We saw them score the first goal.

**X. Name the prefixes in the following words. Note their meanings:**

Underground, underfed, undersized, undertone, underwear, underweight, cooperate, co-exist, co-ordinate, co-author.

### 2. Listen to the text “Ichiro Suzuki”

**I. SYNONYM MATCH: Match the words from the article on the left with their synonyms on the right. Are your answers the same as other students'?**

Paragraphs 1 and 2			
1.	probably	a.	most valuable player
2.	selected	b.	direction
3.	MVP	c.	chosen
4.	guidance	d.	discouraged
5.	concentration	e.	most likely
6.	put off	f.	focusing
Paragraphs 3 and 4			
7.	fighting	g.	position
8.	spot	h.	incorrect
9.	dubbed	i.	wonderful
10.	contract	j.	called
11.	wrong	k.	battling
12.	outstanding	l.	deal

**II. PHRASE MATCH: Match the following phrases from the article.**

1.	the best-known and most successful	a.	to make a mark
2.	immediately started breaking	b.	of his father
3.	making	c.	name by the end
4.	under the guidance	d.	records
5.	many teams were put off	e.	«human batting machine»
6.	Ichiro made his	f.	Japanese baseball player
7.	He was a household	g.	all wrong
8.	Japan's media dubbed him the	h.	history
9.	too small	i.	by his small size
10.	He proved them	j.	debut in 1992

**III. LISTENING GAP FILL:**

Ichiro Suzuki \_\_\_\_\_ best-known and most successful Japanese baseball \_\_\_\_\_ of Japan. He moved to Major League Baseball in 2001 and immediately \_\_\_\_\_ and making history. He is the first MLB player to join the Japanese Baseball Hall of Fame. He \_\_\_\_\_ the 2007 All-Star Game MVP.

Ichiro was born in Japan in 1973. From \_\_\_\_\_ practiced for hours every day \_\_\_\_\_ of his father. He wrote the \_\_\_\_\_ on his glove. By the age of 12, Ichiro knew he could be a professional baseball player. Although many teams were \_\_\_\_\_ size, he turned professional aged 18.

Ichiro \_\_\_\_\_ 1992 with Kobe's Orix Blue Wave. He spent most of his first two seasons \_\_\_\_\_ the first team. The manager didn't like his swing. In 1994, a new manager came and put Ichiro \_\_\_\_\_. He was a household name by the end of the year. Japan's \_\_\_\_\_ the "human batting machine".

In 2000, Ichiro \_\_\_\_\_ \$14 million contract with the Seattle Mariners. He was the first Japanese position player ever to play in America. Many American baseball fans believed Ichiro was too small \_\_\_\_\_. He proved \_\_\_\_\_. Ichiro has broken dozens of MLB records and has \_\_\_\_\_ one of baseball's most outstanding players.

**IV. CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD:**

**Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs in italics.**

Ichiro Suzuki is *probably* / *probable* the best-known and most successful Japanese baseball player to play outside *for* / *of* Japan. He moved to Major League Baseball in 2001 and immediately *started* / *starred* breaking records and making history. He is the first MLB player to *join* / *joint* the Japanese Baseball Hall of Fame. He was also selected as the 2007 All-Star Game MVP.

Ichiro was born in Japan in 1973. *From* / *For* the age of seven he practiced for hours every day under the *guide* / *guidance* of his father. He wrote the word 'concentration' on his glove. By *the* / *an* age of 12, Ichiro knew he could be a professional baseball player. Although many teams were put *on* / *off* by his small size, he turned professional aged 18.

Ichiro *made* / *did* his debut in 1992 with Kobe's Orix Blue Wave. He spent most of his first two seasons fighting to *for* / *get* into the first team. The manager didn't like his swing. In 1994, a new manager came and put Ichiro in the leadoff spot. He was a *household* / *homemaker* name by the end of the year. Japan's media dubbed him the "*human* / *humane* batting machine".

In 2000, Ichiro signed a three-year \$14 million *contact* / *contract* with the Seattle Mariners. He was the first Japanese position player ever to play in America. Many American baseball fans *believed* / *believing* Ichiro was too small to make a *grade* / *mark*. He proved them all *wrong* / *wrongly*. Ichiro has broken dozens of MLB records and has established himself as one of baseball's most outstanding players.

**V. SPELLING:**

**These jumbled words are from the text. Spell them correctly.**

Paragraph 1	
1.	<u>yroblbap</u> the best-known
2.	<u>erkigabn</u> records
3.	making <u>rtyihso</u>
4.	<u>scdteeel</u> as the 2007 All-Star Game MVP
Paragraph 2	
5.	under the <u>induecag</u> of his father
6.	He wrote the word ' <u>nenicotantocr</u> ' on his glove
7.	teams were put off by his <u>llsma</u> size
8.	he <u>ternud</u> professional aged 18

Paragraph 3	
9.	The manager didn't like his <u>wnsig</u>
10.	a <u>hlosudohe</u> name
11.	Japan's <u>eidma</u>
12.	human batting <u>eiamhcn</u>
Paragraph 4	
13.	Ichiro <u>edisgn</u> a three-year \$14 million contract
14.	the first Japanese <u>tinosopi</u> player
15.	He <u>dreovp</u> them all wrong
16.	Ichiro has broken <u>zeonsd</u> of MLB records

## VI. PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

Number these lines in the correct order.

(1)	Ichiro Suzuki is probably the best-known and most successful Japanese baseball player to play outside
( )	fighting to get into the first team. The manager didn't like his swing. In 1994, a new manager
( )	a mark. He proved them all wrong. Ichiro has broken dozens of MLB records and has established
( )	of his father. He wrote the word 'concentration' on his glove. By the age of 12, Ichiro knew he could be a professional
( )	baseball player. Although many teams were put off by his small size, he turned professional aged 18.
( )	Japanese position player ever to play in America. Many American baseball fans believed Ichiro was too small to make
( )	In 2000, Ichiro signed a three-year \$14 million contract with the Seattle Mariners. He was the first
( )	history. He is the first MLB player to join the Japanese Baseball Hall of
( )	Ichiro was born in Japan in 1973. From the age of seven he practiced for hours every day under the guidance
( )	himself as one of baseball's most outstanding players.
( )	came and put Ichiro in the leadoff spot. He was a household name by the end
( )	Fame. He was also selected as the 2007 All-Star Game MVP.

( )	Ichiro made his debut in 1992 with Kobe's Orix Blue Wave. He spent most of his first two seasons
( )	of the year. Japan's media dubbed him the «human batting machine».
( )	of Japan. He moved to Major League Baseball in 2001 and immediately started breaking records and making

## VII. SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

With your partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1.	breaking started history making and records
2.	Game 2007 MVP All selected - as Star the
3.	practiced he seven From day every the age of hours for
4.	his word glove He 'concentration' wrote on the
5.	by teams his were small put size off many
6.	manager The swing his like didn't
7.	a household name by the end of the year He was
8.	dubbed machine" media the batting Japan's him "human
9.	to small too was Ichiro mark a make
10.	records has dozens MLB Ichiro broken of

## 3. SPEAKING

### I. ICHIRO SUZUKI DISCUSSION:

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)	
1.	What do you know about Ichiro Suzuki?
2.	Would you like to meet Ichiro Suzuki?
3.	What would you like to know about Ichiro Suzuki and why?
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)	
1.	What did you learn from this text about Ichiro Suzuki?
2.	What questions would you like to ask Ichiro Suzuki?
3.	What would his answers be to those questions?
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____

## II. ICHIRO SUZUKI SURVEY:

Write five questions about Ichiro Suzuki in the table. Do this in pairs/groups. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

Without your partner, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

## 4. WRITING:

Write about Ichiro Suzuki for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other's work.

## 5. HOMEWORK

1. **VOCABULARY EXTENSION:** Choose several of the words from the

text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. **INTERNET:** Search the Internet and find more information about Ichiro Suzuki. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. **ICHIRO SUZUKI POSTER:** Make a poster showing the different stages of the life of Ichiro Suzuki. Show your poster to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all find out similar things?

4. **MAGAZINE ARTICLE:** Write a magazine article about Ichiro Suzuki. Include an imaginary interview with him. Write about what he does every day and what he thinks about.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

5. **LETTER:** Write a letter to Ichiro Suzuki. Ask him three questions about his life. Give him three suggestions on what he should do in his future. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your "Ichiro Suzuki expert" partner(s) will try and answer your questions.

1. READING: "Boxing"
2. LISTENING: "Wayne Rooney"
3. SPEAKING: "Wayne Rooney discussion"
4. WRITING: Write about Wayne Rooney"
5. HOMEWORK.

Read and translate the text

### Boxing

Boxing has always been and still is one of the most popular kinds of sport in our country. Hundreds of young men go in for boxing. Some people think that boxing is a cruel, savage thing. But real boxing is a far cry from it. It is a fascinating and interesting kind of sport

We know two kinds of boxing: amateur boxing and professional boxing.

There are different kinds of bouts in boxing: sparring, exhibition bout, close fighting or infighting, outfighting, shadow boxing, etc. Positions and stances in boxing can be different. In general we distinguish between some kinds: sparring position, defensive position, offensive position, fundamental position, crouching on guard, right-hand stance and others. There are many kinds of hits in boxing: hammer, butting, illegal, blow, left to head, left to the body, straight blow, hit with open glove, stop hit, etc.

Here is a description of stance or sparring position.

#### Arms

Left elbow is bent close in to the body and behind the left glove which is held with the thumb upmost.

Right glove is just below the chin with knuckle part toward opponent with right elbow tucked in.

#### Legs

Comfortably apparat with weight of the body balanced evenly on both feet, left leg slightly bent.

#### Body

Left shoulder directed toward opponent: chin tucked in.

#### Feet

Left foot pointed in the direction of opponent; right heel raised. Left heel may be raised or ready to be raised; weight of the body equally on the ball of each foot.

#### The target

Blows must land on the front or sides of the head or body above the belt. Blows on the arms do not score.

### ORAL TOPIC (My Speciality)

I've always had a fancy for boxing that's why I've chosen boxing for my speciality. I go in for amateur boxing. As a matter of fact there two kinds of boxing: amateur boxing and professional boxing. Boxers exercise with a punching ball and punching bag. If a boxer begins with simple exercises he will get the necessary freedom of movements. It is necessary for a boxer to wear gloves during his training or a bout. Every boxer knows three distances in boxing: close quarter or close range, striking distance and long distance. Correct footwork and armwork a very important in boxing.

### Uppercut

Uppercuts – with left or right hand – are very useful damaging blows, but not easy to land. Damaged' knuckles may result from incorrect delivery. They should be used sparingly.

#### Position of Arm

The punch must be delivered with the elbow bent, like a hook, glove being above the elbow.

#### Position of Feet

Immediately before the blow the right foot must be brought up almost level with the left.

#### Position of Hand

Palm of hand must be turned in towards body to hit with the large knuckles. The uppercut can be used in attack from the inside position.

#### Delivery of Blow

The right hip should turn quickly towards the opponent as the blow is delivered raising right heel, and a lifting movement of shoulder to give weight to punch. It can be also used in defence against an opponent who rushes in with head down and wild blows or as a counter to a left lead, by side stepping and uppercutting with left or right.

### EXERCISES

#### I. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the two kinds of boxing that you know?
2. What bouts are distinguished in boxing?
3. Enumerate the kinds of position that are used in boxing.
4. Try to recall the kinds of hits that a boxer is allowed to use.
5. What physical and mental qualities are developed in the process of training

in boxing? 6. What does boxing require of a boxer? 7. Are boxing contests really enjoyed by public? 8. Who are the famous boxers that have won the world title? 9. What are the boxing weights?

**II. Form the verbs of the following nouns:**

box, exhibition, shadow, duration, position, difference, distinction, defence, offence, weight, balance, guard.

**III. Form the nouns of the following verbs:**

to remember, to lead, to swing, to hammer, to punch, to blow, to head, to stop, to hit, to knock, to cut, to tuck.

**IV. Form the adjectives of the following adverbs:**

equally, comfortably.

**V. Give synonyms for:**

to educate, to rush, to require, resolution, persistence, to cry.

**VI. Give words opposite in meaning to:**

Equally, interesting, friendly, clean, attentive, fit, necessary, real; Harmful, helpful.

**VII. Narrate the text.**

**VIII. Tell your friend about a boxing contest you saw in recent months.**

**IX. Name the prefixes in the following words. Note their meanings:**

pre-war, pre-revolutionary, pre-elect, pre-discover, post-war, post-revolutionary, post-graduate.

**2. Listen to the text “Wayne Rooney”**

**I. SYNONYM MATCH: Match the words from the article on the left with their synonyms on the right. Are your answers the same as other students?**

Paragraphs 1 and 2			
1.	love	a.	striker
2.	centre forward	b.	first appearance

3.	amazing	c.	adore
4.	supporting	d.	effect
5.	debut	e.	following
6.	impact	f.	incredible
Paragraphs 3 and 4			
7.	established	g.	cost
8.	fee	h.	rose
9.	award	i.	red carded
10.	shot	j.	represent
11.	pose	k.	created
12.	sent off	l.	prize

**II. PHRASE MATCH: Match the following phrases from the article.**

1.	He is known	a.	a world class player
2.	people are hoping he can	b.	to all defences
3.	He grew up supporting	c.	use his amazing talent
4.	made his Premier League	d.	many records
5.	He made a big	e.	off for a foul
6.	Rooney has established himself as	f.	all over the world
7.	He has broken	g.	impact at Everton
8.	he scored two	h.	his local club
9.	pose a threat	i.	debut in 2002
10.	he was sent	j.	outstanding goals

**III. LISTENING GAP FILL:**

Wayne Rooney was born on the 24th of October, 1985. \_\_\_\_\_ over the world by people who love football. He \_\_\_\_\_, the striker for Manchester United and England. Many people say he’s the best centre forward in the world. English people are \_\_\_\_\_ his \_\_\_\_\_ to bring them the World Cup trophy in South Africa. He will be a player to watch.

Rooney was born in Liverpool. He grew \_\_\_\_\_ his local club Everton. He signed for Everton schoolboys when he was ten. He stayed with

the club and made his Premier League \_\_\_\_\_. His first goal for Everton \_\_\_\_\_ youngest player ever to score a Premier League goal. It came five days before his 17th birthday. He made a big impact at Everton and interested Manchester United, who \_\_\_\_\_ 2004.

Rooney has \_\_\_\_\_ as a world class player at Man. Utd. He \_\_\_\_\_ records in his time there and played with many top players. His signing fee of £25.6 million \_\_\_\_\_ record for a teenager. He helped United win \_\_\_\_\_, two League Cups, and the Champions League title in 2007-08. He also won England's Footballer of the Year award in 2010.

Rooney made his England debut in 2003. He \_\_\_\_\_ fame at the UEFA Euro 2004 tournament where he scored \_\_\_\_\_ goals. He has established himself as England's first choice striker and is sure to \_\_\_\_\_ to all defences in South Africa. He hopes to have a very different World Cup experience to Germany 2006, when he was sent off \_\_\_\_\_ Portuguese defender.

**IV. CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD:**

**Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs in italics.**

Wayne Rooney was born on the 24th of October, 1985. He is *knowing* / *known* all over the world by people who *love* / *lovely* football. He is, of course, the striker for Manchester United and England. Many people say he's the best centre *backward* / *forward* in the world. English people are hoping he can use his amazing *talented* / *talent* to bring them the World Cup trophy in South Africa. He will be a player to watch.

Rooney was born in Liverpool. He *grew* / *grow* up supporting his local club Everton. He *signing* / *signed* for Everton schoolboys when he was ten. He stayed with the club and made his Premier League debut in 2002. His first goal for Everton *meant* / *meaning* he was the youngest player ever to score a Premier League goal. It came five days before his 17th birthday. He *made* / *did* a big impact at Everton and interested Manchester United, who signed him in 2004.

Rooney has established himself as a world class player at Man. Utd. He has *breaking* / *broken* many records in his time *their* / *there* and played with many top players. His signing fee of £25.6 million is *yet* / *still* a world record for a teenager. He helped United win three league *titles* / *title*, two League Cups, and the Champions League title in 2007-08. He also won England's Footballer of the Year award in 2010.

Rooney made his England debut in 2003. He *shooting* / *shot* to world fame at the UEFA Euro 2004 tournament where he scored two *outsider* / *outstanding*

goals. He has established himself as England's first choice striker and is sure to *suppose* / *pose* a threat to all defences in South Africa. He hopes to have a very different World Cup experience to Germany 2006, when he was sent off / on for a foul on a Portuguese defender.

**V. SPELLING:**

These jumbled words are from the text. Spell them correctly.

Paragraph 1	
1.	He is <u>konnw</u> all over
2.	centre <u>rfaodw</u>
3.	people are <u>hinpog</u>
4.	the World Cup <u>tyrhop</u>
Paragraph 2	
5.	<u>ipgsnrotup</u> his local club
6.	his Premier League <u>tuedb</u>
7.	<u>csreo</u> a Premier League goal
8.	He made a big <u>pmcati</u>
Paragraph 3	
9.	a world <u>lscsa</u> player
10.	He has broken many <u>recorsd</u>
11.	a world record for a <u>anegrete</u>
12.	the Champions League <u>teitl</u>
Paragraph 4	
13.	He shot to world <u>fema</u>
14.	England's first choice <u>irksrte</u>
15.	pose a <u>etrtha</u>
16.	sent off for a <u>uolf</u>

**VI. PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER**

Number these lines in the correct order.

( )	he can use his amazing talent to bring them the World Cup trophy in South Africa. He will be a player to watch.
( )	Rooney has established himself as a world class player at Man. Utd. He has broken many records in his time there and played

( )	Rooney was born in Liverpool. He grew up supporting his local club Everton. He signed for Everton schoolboys when he was
( )	ten. He stayed with the club and made his Premier League debut in 2002. His first goal for Everton meant he was the youngest
( )	Rooney made his England debut in 2003. He shot to world fame at the UEFA Euro 2004 tournament where he scored two
( )	outstanding goals. He has established himself as England's first choice striker and is sure to pose
( )	for Manchester United and England. Many people say he's the best centre forward in the world. English people are hoping
( )	experience to Germany 2006, when he was sent off for a foul on a Portuguese defender.
( )	impact at Everton and interested Manchester United, who signed him in 2004.
( )	a threat to all defences in South Africa. He hopes to have a very different World Cup
( )	with many top players. His signing fee of £25.6 million is still a world record for a teenager. He helped United win
( 1 )	Wayne Rooney was born on the 24th of October, 1985. He is known all over the world by people who love football. He is, of course, the striker
( )	three league titles, two League Cups, and the Champions League title in 2007-08. He also won England's Footballer of the Year award in 2010.
( )	player ever to score a Premier League goal. It came five days before his 17th birthday. He made a big

## VI. SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

With your partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1.	football Known all over the world by people who love.
2.	the world People say he's the best centre forward in.
3.	club local his supporting up grew He.
4.	a Premier League goal The youngest player ever to score.
5.	big a made He Everton at impact.
6.	established class himself player as Rooney a has world

7.	world £25.6 record His million signing is fee still of a.
8.	England his made Rooney 2003 in debut.
9.	Africa a all South Pose to in threat defences.
10.	sent was He defender Portuguese a on foul a for off.

## 3. SPEAKING

### I. WAYNE ROONEY DISCUSSION:

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)	
1.	What do you know about Wayne Rooney?
2.	Would you like to meet Wayne Rooney?
3.	What would you like to know about Wayne Rooney and why?
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)	
1.	What did you learn from this text about Wayne Rooney?
2.	What questions would you like to ask Wayne Rooney?
3.	What would his answers be to those questions?
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____

### II. WAYNE ROONEY SURVEY:

Write five questions about Wayne Rooney in the table. Do this in pairs/groups. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

Without your partner, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1	STUDENT 2	STUDENT 3
	_____	_____	_____
Q.1.			

Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

**4. WRITING:**

Write about Wayne Rooney for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other's work.

**5. HOMEWORK**

**1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION:** Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

**2. INTERNET:** Search the Internet and find more information about Wayne Rooney. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

**3. WAYNE ROONEY POSTER:** Make a poster showing the different stages of the life of Wayne Rooney. Show your poster to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all find out similar things?

**4. MAGAZINE ARTICLE:** Write a magazine article about Wayne Rooney. Include an imaginary interview with him. Write about what he does every day and what he thinks about.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

**5. LETTER:** Write a letter to Wayne Rooney. Ask him three questions about his life. Give him three suggestions on what he should do in his future. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your "Wayne Rooney expert" partner(s) will try and answer your questions.

**MODULE 10**

1. READING: "Water Polo"
2. LISTENING: "Tiger Woods"
3. SPEAKING: "Tiger Woods discussion"
4. WRITING: Write about Tiger Woods"
5. HOMEWORK.

Read and translate the text

**Water Polo.**

Water polo is played throughout the world. The game is played in a pool or in open water. The goal posts must be fixed rigid and perpendicular at each end of the playing space, equal distances from the sides. Any standing or resting place for the goalkeeper other than the floor of the bath, is not permitted. The water polo-team has a substitute goalkeeper.

The inner side of the goal posts must be 3 metres apart. The goals are at each end of the pool.

The ball is leather covered, round and fully inflated. The circumference must not be less than 0.68 m. nor more than 0.71 m. The weight of the ball must not be less than 400 g. nor more than 450 g.

Each team consists of seven players, six of whom are field players. They are forwards: left forward, right forward and centre forward; backs: 'stopper' back, 'breaking' back, halfback, etc., one goalkeeper and four reserves who may be used as substitutes. Every team has its manager. The goalkeeper must not go or touch the ball outside the four metres area. Beyond this area he may play only as a field player. He must not throw the ball beyond the half-way line. The teams must change ends before commencing a new period. There must be a half-time between periods. Time must count from the referee's starting signal. At the commencement of each period of play the players must take up positions on their respective goal lines. The referee gives the starting signal and immediately afterwards throws the ball into the centre of the field of play. The officials consist of a referee, 3 time-keepers, two goal-judges with specified duties and powers.

There are some kinds of throw: lob shot, half back-flip, shot with stretched arm, wrist flick, goal-throw, shooting with delay, sling throw, shot straight, free throw, corner throw, penalty throw, etc.

**NOTES**

**manager** – капитан  
**'stopper' back** – неподвижный защитник  
**'breaking' back** – подвижный защитник  
**half-way line** – средняя линия поля  
**half-time** – перерыв  
**goal line** – линия ворот  
**goal-judge** – угловой судья  
**half back-flip** – боковой бросок кистью  
**shot with stretched arm** – бросок “заводом” (прямой рукой)  
**wrist flick** – бросок кистью  
**goal-throw** – бросок от ворот  
**shooting with delay** – бросок с лёта  
**sling throw** – бросок с коротким замахом  
**shot straight** – прямой бросок

### EXERCISES

#### I. Answer the following questions:

1. Is the game of water polo known in our country? 2. How large is the water polo team? 3. Must the team change ends before commencing a new period? 4. Who throws the ball into the centre after giving the starting signal? 5. What kinds of throws are to be distinguished in water polo? 6. What is the shape of the ball used in water polo?

#### II. Form the verbs of the following nouns:

water, end, side, stand, rest, place, bath, permission, substitute.

#### III. Form the nouns of the following verbs:

to cover, to limit, to touch, to break, to reserve, to line, to change, to end, to commence, to time.

#### IV. Form the nouns of the following adjectives:

spacious, deep, right, long, wide, official, neutral.

#### V. Give synonyms for:

commence, end, at once.

#### VI. Give antonyms to:

soft, forbid, forward

#### VII. Narrate the text.

VIII. Imagine yourself a referee. Tell your classmates about a recent water polo championship.

#### IX. Fill in the blanks with articles wherever necessary:

1. ... Russian water polo team was always among ... prize winners. 2. At ... European championships in 1962. it placed second and ... third. 3. In ... 18th Olympic Games in Tokyo our selected water polo team consisted mainly of ... young athletes, most of them ... students. It placed ... third. 4. In the 19th Olympic Games in Mexico it took second place, whereas in the 20th Olympic Games ... first.

#### X. Name the prefixed in the following words:

Attribute, approach, occur, appear, oppose, opportunity, oppress, opponent.

#### 2. Listen to the text “Ichiro Suzuki”

I. SYNONYM MATCH: Match the words from the article on the left with their synonyms on the right. Are your answers the same as other students'?

Paragraphs 1 and 2			
1.	potential	a.	rose
2.	of all time	b.	displayed
3.	while	c.	ever
4.	shot	d.	capability
5.	showed off	e.	became
6.	turned	f.	time
Paragraphs 3 and 4			
7.	experts	g.	forecast
8.	predict	h.	religion
9.	likely	i.	specialists
10.	faith	j.	pigheadedness
11.	stubbornness	k.	needy
12.	disadvantaged	l.	probable

**II. PHRASE MATCH: Match the following phrases from the article.**

1.	the potential to be the greatest	a.	disadvantaged youngsters
2.	hanging on to that position for	b.	skills on television
3.	Tiger shot to fame	c.	a while to come
4.	He showed off his	d.	break more records
5.	dozens of records and	e.	from his Thai mother
6.	His career is full	f.	of all time
7.	It seems likely he'll	g.	as a two-year-old
8.	He got his faith	h.	much more important
9.	projects to help	i.	victories in between
10.	being a good role model is	j.	of impressive records

**III. LISTENING GAP FILL:**

Tiger Woods \_\_\_\_\_ successful golfers ever. He has the potential to be the greatest of all time. He has been number one in \_\_\_\_\_ of the past decade and looks like hanging \_\_\_\_\_ position for a \_\_\_\_\_. His real name is Eldrick; Tiger is a nickname his father gave him.

Tiger \_\_\_\_\_ a two-year-old. He showed off his skills on television in 1978 with comedian Bob Hope. In 1990, aged 15, he became \_\_\_\_\_ U.S. Junior Amateur Champion. There \_\_\_\_\_ records and victories in between. In 1994, Woods became the youngest ever winner of the U.S. Amateur Championship. He \_\_\_\_\_ two years later.

\_\_\_\_\_ he will become sports first billionaire. He cannot stop winning. He has the second \_\_\_\_\_ major golf championships of any male player, and he's still young. His \_\_\_\_\_ impressive records. He's the youngest player to win the US Open and the youngest and fastest to win 50 tournaments. It \_\_\_\_\_ break more records.

Woods is a Buddhist. He \_\_\_\_\_ Thai mother. He said it helps control his \_\_\_\_\_ impatience. It perhaps also explains his charity work. He \_\_\_\_\_ projects to help disadvantaged youngsters. He \_\_\_\_\_ good role model is much more important than golf and has helped thousands of teenagers around the world.

**IV. CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD:**

Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs in italics.

Tiger Woods is *one / once* of the most successful golfers ever. He has the potential to *been / be* the greatest of all time. He has been number one in the world for *most / best* of the past decade and looks like hanging on to that position for a *when / while* to come. His real name is Eldrick; Tiger is a nickname his father gave him.

Tiger shot to fame *as / was* a two-year-old. He showed *off / on* his skills on television in 1978 with comedian Bob Hope. In 1990, aged 15, he became the youngest ever U.S. Junior Amateur Champion. There were *dozen / dozens* of records and victories in between. In 1994, Woods became the youngest ever winner of the U.S. Amateur Championship. He turned professional two years *later / sooner*.

Sports *experts / exports* predict he will become sports first billionaire. He cannot stop *whining / winning*. He has the second highest number of major golf championships of any *mail / male* player, and he's still young. His career is full of impressive records. He's the youngest player to win the US Open and the youngest and fastest to win 50 tournaments. It seems *likely / likelihood* he'll break more records.

Woods is a Buddhist. He got his *faithful / faith* from his Thai mother. He said it helps *control / controls* his stubbornness and impatience. It perhaps also explains his charity work. He has *set / sit* up many projects to help disadvantaged youngsters. He believes being a good *role / roll* model is much more important than golf and has helped thousands of teenagers around the world.

**V. SPELLING:**

These jumbled words are from the text. Spell them correctly.

Paragraph 1	
1.	one of the most <u>sufccusesl</u> golfers ever
2.	He has the <u>eotinplat</u> to be the greatest
3.	number one in the world for most of the past <u>addece</u>
4.	Tiger is a <u>ceimaknn</u> his father gave him
Paragraph 2	
5.	Tiger shot to <u>mfea</u> as a two-year-old
6.	There were <u>oeznds</u> of records and victories
7.	the youngest ever <u>reiwnn</u>
8.	He <u>ndreut</u> professional two years later

Paragraph 3	
9.	Sports experts <u>edcitrp</u> he will become sports first billionaire
10.	He cannot stop <u>ninnwgi</u>
11.	His career is full of impressive <u>rosrdce</u>
12.	It seems <u>ylkeli</u> he'll break more
Paragraph 4	
13.	He got his <u>thfai</u> from his Thai mother
14.	it helps <u>nlrotoc</u> his stubbornness and impatience
15.	help disadvantaged <u>nsuryegtos</u>
16.	thousands of <u>tregseane</u> around the world

### VI. PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

Number these lines in the correct order.

( )	of impressive records. He's the youngest player to win the US Open and the youngest and
( )	Tiger shot to fame as a two-year-old. He showed off his skills
( 1 )	Tiger Woods is one of the most successful golfers ever. He has the potential to be the
( )	important than golf and has helped thousands of teenagers around the world.
( )	Sports experts predict he will become sports first billionaire. He cannot stop
( )	stubbornness and impatience. It perhaps also explains his charity work. He has set
( )	Woods is a Buddhist. He got his faith from his Thai mother. He said it helps control his
( )	on television in 1978 with comedian Bob Hope. In 1990, aged 15, he became the youngest ever U.S. Junior Amateur Champion. There were dozens of
( )	up many projects to help disadvantaged youngsters. He believes being a good role model is much more
( )	greatest of all time. He has been number one in the world for most of the past decade and looks like hanging on
( )	fastest to win 50 tournaments. It seems likely he'll break more records.

( )	to that position for a while to come. His real name is Eldrick; Tiger is a nickname his father gave him.
( )	winning. He has the second highest number of major golf championships of any male player, and he's still young. His career is full
( )	winner of the U.S. Amateur Championship. He turned professional two years later.
( )	records and victories in between. In 1994, Woods became the youngest ever

### VII. SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

With your partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1.	most golfers one the successful ever of
2.	of most for decade past the
3.	that a come to for to on position while hanging
4.	shot to fame as a two-year-old Tiger
5.	turned He later years two professional
6.	billionaire first sports become will he
7.	impressive His is of records career full
8.	mother Thai his from faith his got He
9.	control it his helps stubbornness
10.	model being is a much good more role important

### 3. SPEAKING

#### I. TIGER WOODS DISCUSSION:

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)	
1.	What do you know about Tiger Woods?
2.	Would you like to meet Tiger Woods?
3.	What would you like to know about Tiger Woods and why?
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)	
1.	What did you learn from this text about Tiger Woods?
2.	What questions would you like to ask Tiger Woods?
3.	What would his answers be to those questions?
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____

## II. TIGER WOODS SURVEY:

Write five questions about Tiger Woods in the table. Do this in pairs/groups. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

Without your partner, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1	STUDENT 2	STUDENT 3
	_____	_____	_____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			

Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

### 4. WRITING:

Write about Tiger Woods for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other's work.

### 5. HOMEWORK

**1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION:** Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

**2. INTERNET:** Search the Internet and find more information about Tiger Woods. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

**3. TIGER WOODS POSTER:** Make a poster showing the different stages

of the life of Tiger Woods. Show your poster to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all find out similar things?

**4. MAGAZINE ARTICLE:** Write a magazine article about Tiger Woods. Include an imaginary interview with him. Write about what he does every day and what he thinks about.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

**5. LETTER:** Write a letter to Tiger Woods. Ask him three questions about his life. Give him three suggestions on what he should do in his future. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your "Tiger Woods expert" partner(s) will try and answer your questions.

1. READING: "Cycling"
2. LISTENING: "Recycling"
3. SPEAKING: "Recycling discussion"
4. WRITING: Write about recycling"
5. HOMEWORK.

Read and translate the text

### Cycling

One should distinguish between the following cycle races: motor-paced race, individual race, team race, Peace Race, long-distance race, two-lap race, pursuit race, sprint race, relay race, etc.

Olympic competitions in cycling include:

I. Track events:

- a) 1000 m standing start (time-trial);
- b) Sprint race (two laps of track);
- c) Tandem race, tandem sprint rave (four laps of track);
- d) Team competition (4000 m pursuit race for teams of 4 riders.)

The Olympic track competitions must be technically organized as follows: individual and tandem sprint competitions in accordance with special rules for world sprint championships; 1000 metres standing start time trial; in accordance with the rules for records; Olympic pursuit race for teams accordance with special rules for the Olympic pursuit race for teams.

II. Road events:

- a) Individual competitions.

The Individual Olympic road race must be technically staged in accordance with the rules laid down by the Union Cyclist International for the Amateur World Championships for Road Racing.

- b) Team competitions (100 km standing start trial for teams.)

this competition must be technically staged in accordance with the special regulations laid down by the Union Cyclist International.

### NOTES

**motor-paced race** – гонка за лидером

**individual race** – индивидуальная гонка

**team race** – командная гонка

**Peace Race** – Гонка мира

**long-distance race** – многодневная гонка

**two-lap race** – гонка на два круга

**pursuit race** – гонка преследования

**sprint race** – спринтерская гонка

**relay race** – эстафетная гонка

**Track events** – соревнования на треке

**time-trial** – гонка на время

**two laps of track** – на два круга

**Tandem race** – гонка на тандемах

**4000 m pursuit race for teams of 4 riders** – командная гонка преследования на 4 км для четырех участников (мужчины)

**100 km standing start trial for teams** – шоссейная командная гонка на 100 км с места (без толчка)

### EXERCISE

#### I. Answer the following questions:

1. What events are there in cycling? 2. What events are included in Olympic competitions? 3. What track events do you know in cycling? 4. What kinds of cycle races are there? 5. Is cycling the most wide-spread sport in our country? 6. Does cycling still remain a convenient means of transportation in our everyday life?

#### II. Give nouns corresponding to the following verbs:

to report, to enter, to collect, to differ, to use, to transport, to fascinate, to wish.

#### III. Form the verbs of the following nouns:

Cycle, race, import, man

#### IV. Form the verbs of the following adjectives:

Convertible, dim

#### V. Give synonyms for:

Fascinating, include, track

#### VI. Give antonyms to:

to be fond of, persistence

#### VII. Narrate the text.

**VIII. Name the suffixes and prefixes in the following words:**

designed, import, mainly, cycling, journalist, international, collection, persistence, courage.

**2. Listen to the text “Recycling”**

**I. LISTENING GAP FILL**

When I was young, we \_\_\_\_\_ recycling. It wasn't important. People would \_\_\_\_\_ for recycling things. Today, things are different. We now know we have a problem. We \_\_\_\_\_ and throw everything away. Lots of the stuff we throw away is very useful. It \_\_\_\_\_, recycled. This is good for the environment because we use fewer natural resources. I love recycling. It \_\_\_\_\_ though I'm helping the Earth. I even buy things like used furniture and clothes. \_\_\_\_\_. Some of the countries I've lived in are \_\_\_\_\_. There are \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the street and places to leave newspapers, clothes, batteries and metal.

**II. CORRECT THE SPELLING**

When I was young, we never used the word recycling. It wasn't ainmrtopt. People would think you were zyrca for recycling things. Today, things are frtfinede. We now know we have a problem. We use too much stuff and throw everything away. Lots of the stuff we rotwh away is very useful. It can be used again, recycled. This is good for the environment because we use fewer ulrtana resources. I love recycling. It makes me feel as though I'm hilgpen the Earth. I even buy things like used furniture and clothes. This also clesecyr. Some of the countries I've lived in are txerpes at recycling. There are giant tbeolt banks at the end of the street and places to leave newspapers, clothes, rabisetet and metal.

**III. UNJUMBLE THE WORDS**

When I was young, never we recycling word the used. It wasn't important. would People crazy were you think for recycling things. Today, things are different. We now know we have a problem. and stuff much too use We throw everything away. we away of stuff throw Lots the is very useful. It can be used again, recycled. This is environment we good the because use for fewer natural resources. I love recycling. It makes me feel as though I'm helping the Earth. things buy even I used like furniture and clothes. This also recycles. Some of the countries recycling at experts are in lived I've. There are giant

bottle and street the of end the at banks places to leave newspapers, clothes, batteries and metal.

**3. SPEAKING**

**I. DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)**

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)	
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)	
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____

**II. STUDENT RECYCLING SURVEY**

Write five GOOD questions about recycling in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1	STUDENT 2	STUDENT 3
	_____	_____	_____

Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			

Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.

Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

#### 4. WRITING

Write about recycling for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other's work.

#### 5. HOMEWORK

**1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION:** Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

**2. INTERNET INFO:** Search the Internet and find more information about recycling. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

**3. MAGAZINE ARTICLE:** Write a magazine article about recycling. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

**4. RECYCLING POSTER** Make a poster about recycling. Show it to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your posters.

**5. MY RECYCLING LESSON:** Make your own English lesson on recycling. Make sure there is a good mix of things to do. Find some good online activities. Teach the class / another group when you have finished.

**6. ONLINE SHARING:** Use your blog, wiki, Facebook page, MySpace page, Twitter stream, Del-icio-us / StumbleUpon account, or any other social media tool to get opinions on recycling. Share your findings with the class.

1. READING: "Basketball"
2. LISTENING: "Kobe Bryant"
3. SPEAKING: "Kobe Bryant discussion"
4. WRITING: Write about Kobe Bryant"
5. HOMEWORK.

Read and translate the text

### Basketball

Basketball is a dynamic and interesting game which develops will-power, collective spirit, dexterity and endurance. It is popular indoor game. Today basketball has millions of fans and millions of young people take up basketball as a favourite sport.

It is played on a court 26 m long and 14 m wide. The goals are metal rings 45 cm in diameter, rigidly attached to a backboard so that they lie in a horizontal plane 3m 5 cm above the floor. The ball is round, it is made of a rubber bladder covered with a leather, synthetic material, or rubber case; it is not more than 75 cm nor less than 73 cm in circumference; its weight is not less than 600 g nor more than 650 g. It may be bounced, rolled , batted or thrown in any direction with one or both hands , but the players are not allowed to run with it more than two steps.

When catching a basketball, the receiver assumes a comfortable stance in a stride position, knees slightly bent with left foot forward, right foot back, to be in a position to pass or move after catching the ball. For receiving a ball above the waist, the forearms are bent with the outspread thumbs pointing diagonally backward and upward. The ball is stopped in its flight with the fingers. When a pass is above the chest the fingers should be pointing up with the thumbs back to help stop the ball. For receiving the ball below the waist the forearms are bent, the back of the hand is towards the floor, the fingers are pointing downwards and the thumbs up. The ball is advanced by passing or by dribbling. The dribble is used to advance the ball to the forecourt, to move to an offensive position, or to get past an opponent. The dribbling position includes bent knees, straight back, head up, looking ahead. The ball is controlled by fingertips, pushing the ball ahead and never slapping. The hand dives with the ball on its upward flight for better ball control. The ball should be held as close to the body as possible, without hitting the knee. The lower the dribble, the more difficult it will be for a defence man to steal the ball.

## NOTES

assumes a comfortable stance in a stride position – принимает удобную стойку с широко расставленными ногами

to get past an opponent – чтобы обойти противника

## EXERCISES

### I. Answer the following questions:

1. What makes basketball so popular? 2. What is the size of the basketball court? 3. Describe the goals used in basketball. 4. What are the rules for throwing the ball? 5. Are all the five players allowed to attack? 6. What position is assumed by the receiver when catching a ball? 7. How is the ball stopped in its flight? 8. What is the dribble used for? 9. Should the dribble be low to make it difficult for the defence man to steal the ball? 10. How many people go in for basketball? 11. In what countries is basketball played? 12. Is basketball one of the most popular games in our country?

### II. Form the nouns of the following verbs:

to attract , to bounce , to roll , to secure , to point , to slap , to snap.

### III. Form the verbs of the following nouns:

favour, attachment , allowance , security , assumption , comfort , thumb , finger.

### IV. Form the adjectives corresponding to the following adverbs:

spiritually, dexterously, securely, assumingly, pointedly.

### V. Narrate the text.

#### Listen to the text “Kobe Bryant”

I. SYNONYM MATCH: Match the words from the article on the left with their synonyms on the right. Are your answers the same as other students?

Paragraphs 1 and 2			
1.	famous	a.	relocated

2.	drafted	b.	consecutive
3.	back-to-back	c.	thought about
4.	moved	d.	well known
5.	considered	e.	shone
6.	excelled	f.	picked
Paragraphs 3 and 4			
7.	managed	g.	best
8.	elite	h.	charged with
9.	cornerstone	i.	get to
10.	reach	j.	succeeded
11.	runner-up	k.	heart
12.	accused	l.	second place

### II. PHRASE MATCH: Match the following phrases from the article.

1.	drafted	a.	becoming a professional
2.	win three back-to-back	b.	to become a favourite
3.	He was named after the beef	c.	true greats
4.	once considered	d.	out of high school
5.	he excelled	e.	being accused of rape
6.	he still managed	f.	championships
7.	a cornerstone	g.	20,000 points
8.	hit the headlines after	h.	famous in Kobe, Japan
9.	the youngest player to reach	i.	of the Lakers team
10.	He remains one of basket-ball's	j.	in high school

### III. LISTENING GAP FILL:

Kobe Bryant is an American All-Star basketball player \_\_\_\_\_ the Los Angeles Lakers. Bryant became famous in 1996 as the first shooting guard in basketball history to be \_\_\_\_\_ high school. He has helped the Lakers win three \_\_\_\_\_ championships and has twice been the NBA's leading scorer. He was the \_\_\_\_\_ 2007-08.

Bryant was born in 1978 in Philadelphia. He was \_\_\_\_\_ beef

famous in Kobe, Japan. His father was a Philadelphia 76ers player. When Bryant was six, \_\_\_\_\_ to Italy. He learned to play soccer and \_\_\_\_\_ becoming a professional soccer player. Back in the USA, \_\_\_\_\_ high school basketball and joined the NBA, aged 17.

Bryant joined the Lakers in 1996. His first three seasons were spent \_\_\_\_\_ bench but he still managed to become a favourite with fans. From 2000, Bryant was \_\_\_\_\_ shooting guards in the league. He helped the Lakers win NBA championships in 2000, 2001, and 2002 and entered \_\_\_\_\_. He has become a \_\_\_\_\_ the Lakers team.

The Lakers \_\_\_\_\_ the NBA Finals again until 2008, when they finished runner-up. Bryant continued \_\_\_\_\_ but had trouble on and off the court. His coach called \_\_\_\_\_ and he hit the headlines after being accused of rape. In 2007, Bryant became the youngest player to reach 20,000 points. He \_\_\_\_\_ basketball's true greats.

#### IV. CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD:

Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs in italics.

Kobe Bryant is an American All-Star basketball player who plays for the Los Angeles Lakers. Bryant became famous in 1996 as the first shooting guard in basketball *history / historical* to be *drafted / drifted* out of high school. He has helped the Lakers win three *back-to-back / back-to-front* championships and has twice been the NBA's leading scorer. He was the season's *VIP / MVP* in 2007-08.

Bryant was born in 1978 in Philadelphia. He was named *before / after* the beef famous in Kobe, Japan. His father was a Philadelphia 76ers player. When Bryant was six, his family *moving / moved* to Italy. He learned to play soccer and *once / one* considered becoming a professional soccer player. Back in the USA, he *excelled / expelled* in high school basketball and joined the NBA, aged 17.

Bryant joined the Lakers in 1996. His first three seasons were *bought / spent* coming off the bench but he *still / yet* managed to become a favourite with fans. From 2000, Bryant was one of the top shooting guards in the league. He *helpful / helped* the Lakers win NBA championships in 2000, 2001, and 2002 and entered basketball's elite. He has become a *cornerstone / tombstone* of the Lakers team.

The Lakers did not *teach / reach* the NBA Finals again until 2008, when they finished runner-up. Bryant continued his high scoring but had trouble *on / in* and off the court. His coach called him 'uncoachable' and he *hit / smacked* the headlines after being accused of rape. In 2007, Bryant became

the youngest player to reach 20,000 points. He remains one of basketball's true *greet / greets*.

#### V. SPELLING:

These jumbled words are from the text. Spell them correctly.

Paragraph 1	
1.	Bryant became <u>mfsuoa</u> in 1996
2.	<u>terfadd</u> out of high school
3.	He has <u>hlpeed</u> the Lakers win
4.	the NBA's <u>dgeailn</u> scorer
Paragraph 2	
5.	He was <u>dmean</u> after the beef
6.	his family <u>emdvo</u> to Italy
7.	he <u>lxeeelc</u> in high school
8.	<u>ndoijs</u> the NBA, aged 17
Paragraph 3	
9.	His first three <u>osenssa</u>
10.	coming off the <u>cnebh</u>
11.	a <u>ueovrfta</u> with fans
12.	basketball's <u>teeil</u>
Paragraph 4	
13.	had <u>utloreb</u> on and off the court
14.	hit the <u>ehnaseidl</u>
15.	the youngest player to <u>rcahe</u> 20,000 points
16.	He <u>ainmesr</u> one of basketball's true greats

#### VI. PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

Number these lines in the correct order.

( 1 )	Kobe Bryant is an American All-Star basketball player who plays for the Los Angeles Lakers. Bryant became
( )	player. When Bryant was six, his family moved to Italy. He learned to play soccer and once considered
( )	leading scorer. He was the season's MVP in 2007-08.
( )	basketball's elite. He has become a cornerstone of the Lakers team.

( )	becoming a professional soccer player. Back in the USA, he excelled in high school basketball and joined the NBA, aged 17.
( )	scoring but had trouble on and off the court. His coach called him 'uncoachable' and he hit the headlines
( )	Bryant was born in 1978 in Philadelphia. He was named after the beef famous in Kobe, Japan. His father was a Philadelphia 76ers
( )	guards in the league. He helped the Lakers win NBA championships in 2000, 2001, and 2002 and entered
( )	Lakers win three back-to-back championships and has twice been the NBA's
( )	Bryant joined the Lakers in 1996. His first three seasons were spent coming off the
( )	after being accused of rape. In 2007, Bryant became the youngest player to reach 20,000
( )	famous in 1996 as the first shooting guard in basketball history to be drafted out of high school. He has helped the
( )	points. He remains one of basketball's true greats.
( )	bench but he still managed to become a favourite with fans. From 2000, Bryant was one of the top shooting
( )	The Lakers did not reach the NBA Finals again until 2008, when they finished runner-up. Bryant continued his high

### VII. SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

With your partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1.	back championships helped the Lakers win three back - to -
2.	MVP He in was 2007 the - season's 08
3.	famous in Kobe , Japan He was named after the beef
4.	a soccer once becoming professional player considered
5.	in high school basketball Back in the USA , he excelled
6.	with to fans become e a still favourite managed
7.	Bryant guards shooting top the of one was
8.	cornerstone He of has the become Lakers a team
9.	accused the of headlines rape after he being hit
10.	, player 000 to points reach the 20 youngest

### 3. SPEAKING

#### I. KOBE BRYANT DISCUSSION:

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)	
1.	What do you know about Kobe Bryant?
2.	Would you like to meet Kobe Bryant?
3.	What would you like to know about Kobe Bryant and why?
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)	
1.	What did you learn from this text about Kobe Bryant?
2.	What questions would you like to ask Kobe Bryant?
3.	What would his answers be to those questions?
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____

#### II. KOBE BRYANT SURVEY:

Write five questions about Kobe Bryant in the table. Do this in pairs/groups. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

Without your partner, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1	STUDENT 2	STUDENT 3
	_____	_____	_____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			

Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

#### 4. WRITING:

Write about Kobe Bryant for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other's work.

## 5. HOMEWORK

**1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION:** Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

**2. INTERNET:** Search the Internet and find more information about Kobe Bryant. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

**3. KOBE BRYANT POSTER:** Make a poster showing the different stages of the life of Kobe Bryant. Show your poster to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all find out similar things?

**4. MAGAZINE ARTICLE:** Write a magazine article about Kobe Bryant. Include an imaginary interview with him. Write about what he does every day and what he thinks about.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

**LETTER:** Write a letter to Kobe Bryant. Ask him three questions about his life. Give him three suggestions on what he should do in his future. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your "Kobe Bryant expert" partner(s) will try and answer your questions.

## MODULE 13

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1. READING: "Figure Skating"
2. LISTENING: "Yao Ming"
3. SPEAKING: "Yao Ming discussion"
4. WRITING: Write about Yao Ming"
5. HOMEWORK.

Read and translate the text

### Figure Skating

There is nothing finer than winter. How thrilling it is to ski through the unbroken snow, to slide down hills on sleds or skim along over the mirror-like surface of a rink. There is not a winter sport that has not got its enthusiasts among people. Figure skating is one of the winter sports whose elegance and excitement are attracting more and more people. It is called the sport of eternal youth. Anyone who steps is a sure way to forget your age.

The ranks of figure skaters, to say nothing of its fans, are increasing by thousands every year. The popularity of figure skating has grown fabulously over recent years. Figure skating tournaments have become the best entertainment for millions of fans all over the world due to the high aesthetic pleasure it affords. One cannot become a good figure skater without having an ear for music, without loving to dance or being able to subordinate one's movements to musical rhythms. Besides training on the ice the young figure skaters have ballet classes. We are used to seeing four-and five-year-olds learning their ABC on the ice side by side with adults who are past sixty.

### NOTES

**to say nothing of ...** – не говоря уже

**has grown fabulously** – сильно возросло

**we are used to seeing** – мы привыкли видеть

**to learn one's ABC** – овладеть основами чего-либо

**to know one's ABC** – знать основы чего-либо

### EXERCISES

Answer the following questions:

What is figure skating called and why? 2. What explains the fabulous

growth of the popularity of figure skating as a sport all over the world? 3. Why do millions of people hate to miss a TV programme showing a figure skating tournament? 4. What is required of the world famous skaters? 6. Why do young figure skaters ballet classes? 7. What remarkable picture are we used to seeing on the rinks in our parks?

**Form the nouns of the following verbs:**

to snow, to call, to step, to forget, to forget, to increase, to relax

**Form the verbs of the following nouns:**

rank, figure, dance, movement, class, step.

**Form the adjectives of the following words:**

thrill, to like, enthusiast, excitement, smoothness, recently, smoothly.

**Give synonyms for:**

thrilling, draw, smooth, sure, to entertain

**Give antonyms to:**

rough, dull, repulse, uncertain, forget.

**Narrate the text:**

**2. Listen to the text “Yao Ming”**

**I. SYNONYM MATCH: Match the words from the article on the left with their synonyms on the right. Are your answers the same as other students?**

Paragraphs 1 and 2			
1.	probably	a.	presently
2.	currently	b.	began
3.	celebrity	c.	choice
4.	started	d.	personality
5.	selected	e.	most likely
6.	pick	f.	chosen
Paragraphs 3 and 4			
7.	huge	g.	charity
8.	deals	h.	ex
9.	tuned in	i.	lots

10.	former	j.	enormous
11.	a great deal	k.	watched
12.	foundation	l.	agreements

**II. PHRASE MATCH: Match the following phrases from the article.**

1.	Yao Ming is probably China’s	a.	permission for Yao to play
2.	His mother and father stand	b.	team for five years
3.	He played on their senior	c.	tuned in
4.	selected as the	d.	sponsorship deals
5.	China gave	e.	Chinese player Yi Jianlian
6.	signed many major	f.	at 1.90 and 2.01 metres
7.	Yao played against his fellow	g.	to help rebuild schools
8.	Over 200 million people in China	h.	most famous sports star
9.	He also does a great	i.	number one pick
10.	created a foundation	j.	deal for charity

**III. LISTENING GAP FILL:**

Yao Ming \_\_\_\_\_ most famous sports star. He plays basketball for the China national team and for the Houston Rockets in America. He \_\_\_\_\_ player in the NBA, measuring 2.29 metres. His mother and father stand at 1.90 and 2.01 metres. Yao has been China’s \_\_\_\_\_ over five years and has helped Chinese-US relations.

Yao started playing basketball \_\_\_\_\_ and joined the Shanghai Sharks at 13. He played on their senior team for five years and won the Chinese championship. In 2002, he became the first international player \_\_\_\_\_ as the number one pick of rookies. China \_\_\_\_\_ Yao to play in the USA on the morning of the draft.

He \_\_\_\_\_ in America and has signed many major sponsorship deals. He has played in the NBA All-Star Game in all of his seasons with Houston. In 2007, Yao \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese player Yi Jianlian for the first time. Over 200 million people in China \_\_\_\_\_ one of the most-watched basketball games ever.

Yao is married to Ye Li, \_\_\_\_\_ China’s national team. In 2004, he carried the Chinese flag during \_\_\_\_\_ of the Olympics, which he said was a “long dream come true”. He

\_\_\_\_\_ for charity. After the 2008 China earthquake, he donated \$2 million dollars and created a foundation to help rebuild schools.

#### IV. CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD:

Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs in italics.

Yao Ming is *probably / probable* China's most famous sports star. He plays basketball for the China *nation / national* team and for the Houston Rockets in America. He is currently the tallest player in the NBA, measuring 2.29 metres. His mother and father stand *by / at* 1.90 and 2.01 metres. Yao has been China's richest celebrity for over five years and has helped Chinese-US *relation / relations*.

Yao started playing basketball when he was nine and *joining / joined* the Shanghai Sharks *for / at* 13. He played on their senior team for five years and won the Chinese championship. In 2002, he became the first international player *never / ever* to be selected as the number one pick of rookies. China gave permission *for / to* Yao to play in the USA on the morning of the draft.

He is a *huge / hug* success in America and has signed many major sponsorship *deals / deal*. He has played in the NBA All-Star Game in all of his seasons with Houston. In 2007, Yao played against his *fellows / fellow* Chinese player Yi Jianlian for the first time. Over 200 million people in China tuned *in / up*, making it one of the most-watched basketball games ever.

Yao is married to Ye Li, a *former / firmer* player for China's national team. In 2004, he carried the Chinese flag *while / during* the opening ceremony of the Olympics, which he said was a "long dream come *false / true*". He also does a great *deal / deals* for charity. After the 2008 China earthquake, he donated \$2 million dollars and created a foundation to help rebuild schools.

#### V. SPELLING:

These jumbled words are from the text. Spell them correctly.

Paragraph 1	
1.	<u>balopbyr</u> China's most famous sports star
2.	He is <u>nerulytcr</u> the tallest player in the NBA
3.	His mother and father <u>atdns</u> at 1.90 and 2.01 metres
4.	Chinese-US <u>otisaenrl</u>
Paragraph 2	
5.	<u>ioejnd</u> the Shanghai Sharks at 13
6.	He played on their <u>soiren</u> team
7.	the first international player ever to be <u>tcdlsee</u>

8.	China gave <u>mnrpsioei</u> for Yao to play
Paragraph 3	
9.	He is a huge <u>eusscsc</u> in America
10.	his <u>snssaoe</u> with Houston
11.	Yao played against <u>welfol</u> Chinese player Yi Jianlian his
12.	Over 200 million people in China <u>tdenu</u> in
Paragraph 4	
13.	a <u>rfomre</u> player for China's national team
14.	he carried the Chinese flag during the opening <u>yeconrem</u>
15.	He also does a great <u>elad</u> for charity
16.	help <u>udibelr</u> schools

#### VI. PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

Number these lines in the correct order.

( )	and created a foundation to help rebuild schools.
( )	his fellow Chinese player Yi Jianlian for the first time. Over 200 million people in China tuned in, making
( )	flag during the opening ceremony of the Olympics, which he said was a "long dream come
( )	true". He also does a great deal for charity. After the 2008 China earthquake, he donated \$2 million dollars
( )	it one of the most-watched basketball games ever.
( )	measuring 2.29 metres. His mother and father
( )	He is a huge success in America and has signed many major sponsorship
(1)	Yao Ming is probably China's most famous sports star. He plays basketball for the China national team and
( )	stand at 1.90 and 2.01 metres. Yao has been China's richest celebrity for over five years and has helped Chinese-US relations.
( )	for the Houston Rockets in America. He is currently the tallest player in the NBA,
( )	be selected as the number one pick of rookies. China gave permission for Yao to play in the USA on the morning of the draft.

( )	deals. He has played in the NBA All-Star Game in all of his seasons with Houston. In 2007, Yao played against
( )	Yao started playing basketball when he was nine and joined the Shanghai Sharks at 13. He played on their
( )	senior team for five years and won the Chinese championship. In 2002, he became the first international player ever to
( )	Yao is married to Ye Li, a former player for China's national team. In 2004, he carried the Chinese

## VI. SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

With your partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1.	probably star sports famous most China's
2.	is tallest the He the in currently player NBA
3.	their years senior He team played for on five
4.	be to ever player international first the selected
5.	China for play USA permission to the gave Yao in
6.	success America is huge in He a
7.	player Chinese fellow against his played Yao Yi-Jianlian
8.	in tuned China in people million 200 Over
9.	player China's team former for national a
10.	created foundation help schools a to rebuild

## 3. SPEAKING

### I. YAO MING DISCUSSION:

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)	
1.	What do you know about Yao Ming?
2.	Would you like to meet Yao Ming?
3.	What would you like to know about Yao Ming and why?
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)	
1.	What did you learn from this text about Yao Ming?

2.	What questions would you like to ask Yao Ming?
3.	What would his answers be to those questions?
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____

## II. YAO MING SURVEY:

Write five questions about Yao Ming in the table. Do this in pairs/groups. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

Without your partner, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1	STUDENT 2	STUDENT 3
	_____	_____	_____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			

Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

## 4. WRITING:

Write about Yao Ming for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other's work.

## 5. HOMEWORK

**1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION:** Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

**2. INTERNET:** Search the Internet and find more information about Yao Ming. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

**3. YAO MING POSTER:** Make a poster showing the different stages of the life of Yao Ming. Show your poster to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all find out similar things?

**4. MAGAZINE ARTICLE:** Write a magazine article about Yao Ming.

Include an imaginary interview with him. Write about what he does every day and what he thinks about.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

5. **LETTER:** Write a letter to Yao Ming. Ask him three questions about his life. Give him three suggestions on what he should do in his future. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your “Yao Ming expert” partner(s) will try and answer your questions.

## MODULE 14

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1. **READING:** “Weightlifting”
2. **LISTENING:** “Olympics”
3. **SPEAKING:** “Olympics discussion”
4. **WRITING:** Write about Olympics”
5. **HOMEWORK.**

Read and translate the text

### Weightlifting

Weightlifting is a very popular kind of sport among the people of our country. There are many excellent weightlifters in the history. Weightlifting is one of the best ways to build up a man's body. It develops coordination, balance, control of muscles, etc. It speeds up the circulation, keeps the blood coursing all through the body. Weightlifting is strong, muscled, square, shouldered and full-chested men. They develop a strong heart and healthy lungs of great capacity.

There are nine weight-divisions in weightlifting: fly-weight, bantam-weight, feather-weight, light-weight, middle-weight, light-heavy-weight, middle heavy-weight, heavy weight and super heavy-weight.

The Olympic Set includes snatch and jerk. There are different snatches: two-hand snatch, left-hand snatch, one-hand snatch, right-hand snatch, standing snatch, etc.

There are two distinct styles in two-hand snatch: the split which consists of splitting or sliding the feet apart, one front, one back and the squat, in which the lifter's body is lowered to a full squatting position as the bell goes over-head.

Weightlifting is one of the most attractive sports.

### NOTES

**Weight-division** – весовая категория

**Fly-weight** – наилегчайший вес (до 52 кг)

**Bantam-weight** - легчайший вес (до 56 кг)

**Feather-weight** - полуплегкий вес (до 60 кг)

**Light-weight** – легкий вес (до 67,5 кг )

**Middle-weight** – полусредний вес (до 75 кг)

**Light-heavy-weight** – средний вес (до 82,5 кг)



### III. UNJUMBLE THE WORDS

I love the Olympics. and It is unique special really a world occasion. one in world only event the There's better than the Olympics, and that's the Football World Cup. Anyway, the Olympics really is a celebration of humanity. whole gets world excited watches The and. We love win watching heroes to gold our trying. I don't usually seeing get my excited country's about flag, but at the Olympics, I love it. I think the Olympics were better many years ago. Then, they had traditional Olympic sports. have we Nowadays and tennis professional baseball stars playing in sports that aren't really Olympic sports. see to love would I games Olympic an. Maybe I'll be lucky and see to chance a get games London the in 2012.

### 3. SPEAKING

#### I. DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)	
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)	
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____

#### II. STUDENT OLYMPICS SURVEY

Write five GOOD questions about the Olympics in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.

Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

#### 4. WRITING

Write about the Olympics for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other's work.

#### 5. HOMEWORK

**1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION:** Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

**2. INTERNET INFO:** Search the Internet and find more information about the Olympics. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

**3. MAGAZINE ARTICLE:** Write a magazine article about the Olympics. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

**4. OLYMPICS POSTER** Make a poster about the Olympics. Show it to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your posters.

**5. MY OLYMPICS LESSON:** Make your own English lesson on the Olympics. Make sure there is a good mix of things to do. Find some good online activities. Teach the class / another group when you have finished.

**6. ONLINE SHARING:** Use your blog, wiki, Facebook page, MySpace page, Twitter stream, Del-icio-us / StumbleUpon account, or any other social media tool to get opinions on the Olympics. Share your findings with the class.

1. READING: "Wrestling"
2. LISTENING: "Sumo"
3. SPEAKING: "Sumo discussion"
4. WRITING: Write about Sumo"
5. HOMEWORK.

Read and translate the text

### Wrestling

Wrestling is a sport practically as old as civilization and is popular with people of all lands. It is one of the finest forms of exercise bringing into play all the muscles of the body, and is also a wonderful mental stimulant. It is strenuous, however, and only those who are in training should be allowed to enter tournament.

Wrestling is an example of a group of games in which personal combat is the main feature. This fact is often overlooked, since people think of team games as the type and forget that tennis singles, checkers and chess are games, although there is but one contestant on a side. The essential features of a game, including strategy, deception and free choice of a manner of attack, are conspicuous in combats, making them games rather than simple contests.

There are many distinctive types of wrestling, the most important of which are free-style and the Greco-Roman style, judo and sambo.

With free-style wrestling, which has evolved from the "Lancashire" and "catch-as-catch-can" styles, any fair hold is allowed, but in the case of the Greco-Roman style no holds are allowed below the waist and the use of the legs for attack or defence is not permitted.

Wrestlers are divided into the following weight classes: up to 48, up to 52, up to 57, up to 62, up to 68, up to 74, up to 82, up to 90, up to 100, over 100.

Judo evolved from the old schools of ju-jutsu (jiu-jitsu).

National sport sambo is very popular among the people. Sambo means "self-defence without arms". The best defence and attack methods from different types of the national wrestling become basis of sambo which originated in the former USSR in the 1930s. It is a fast and dynamic kind of sport.

Judo and sambo differ in the rule, costume and the mattress on which the contest is held. At the same time, however, these two kinds of sport have many points in common. They are both intended to make the human being stronger and more beautiful and to help him perfect himself at the moment of danger.

**to bring into play** – приводить в действие  
**wrestling is also a mental stimulant** – здесь: борьба развивает также духовно  
**personal combat** – единоборство  
**the "Lancashire" and "catch-as-catch-can" styles** – стили "Ланкашир" и "хватай как можешь"  
**fair hold** - правильный прием  
**Greco-Roman wrestling** – классическая борьба

### EXERCISES

#### I. Answer the following questions:

1. What makes wrestling popular with people of all lands? 2. What is its main feature? 3. Which types of wrestling are the most important? 4. What is the difference between the "catch-as-catch-can" style and the Greco-Roman one? 5. Where does the difference between Judo and Sambo lie? 6. What do they have in common? 7. When and where was Sambo originated?

#### II. Form degrees of comparison of the following adjectives:

fair, strenuous, strong, human, free

#### III. Form nouns of the following verbs:

evolve, wrestle, distinguish, deceive, include, combat, contest, popularize, protect, permit.

#### IV. Memorize the following groups of synonyms:

to allow – to permit; combat – fight; hold – grip – catch; outstanding – famous; to protect – to defend.

#### V. Memorize the following groups of antonyms:

to forget – to remember; lax – tense; unimportant – important – significant; to forbid – to allow – to permit; to notice – to overlook – to disregard; weak – strong; plain – beautiful.

#### VI. Narrate the text.

#### VII. Tell your friend about a wrestling contest you saw recently.

**VIII. Name the suffixes in the following words. Note their meanings:**

national, personal, mental, popular, beautiful, wonderful, distinctive, recreative, conspicuous, strenuous, important, Japanese.

**IX. Name the prefixes in the following words. Note their meanings:**

recreative, recover, reproduce, distinctive, intend, pretend, essential, evolution, deception, reception, competition, contest, combat.

**2. Listen to the text “Sumo”**

**I. LISTENING GAP FILL**

Sumo is \_\_\_\_\_ Japan. It is very popular there, but its \_\_\_\_\_. This is because the top champions are no longer Japanese. There have been more champions from Hawaii and Mongolia \_\_\_\_\_ than Japanese. Sumo is misunderstood around the world. Many people don't \_\_\_\_\_ art. People also say the guys who \_\_\_\_\_ other are wrestlers. They're not. They're called rikishi. And a lot of people think sumo is just two fat men \_\_\_\_\_. It's not. Sumo \_\_\_\_\_ and skillful. Easily one of the most exciting sports around. I love everything about sumo. I \_\_\_\_\_ before the fights begin. I love the traditions, the history and the costumes.

**II. CORRECT THE SPELLING**

Sumo is the atlinona sport of Japan. It is very popular there, but its tulairoypp is decreasing. This is because the top champions are no rgelno Japanese. There have been more champions from Hawaii and Mongolia in the past eddcea than Japanese. Sumo is misunderstood around the world. Many people don't know it's a martial art. People also say the guys who etlbat against each other are wrestlers. They're not. They're called rikishi. And a lot of people think sumo is just two fat men upnghis each other. It's not. Sumo is incredibly xeitnicg and skillful. Easily one of the most exciting sports around. I love hnergytvej about sumo. I love the ceremonies before the fights begin. I love the idtsotarin, the history and the sseuomtc.

**III. UNJUMBLE THE WORDS**

National of Sumo the sport Japan is. It is very popular there, decreasing popularity but is its. This is because the top champions are no longer Japanese. There have been more champions from Hawaii and Mongolia in the past decade than Japanese. Sumo is misunderstood around the world. people Many art martial a it's know don't. People the say also each against battle who guys other are wrestlers. They're not. They're called rikishi. And a lot of people men fat two just is sumo think pushing each other. It's not. is Sumo skillful and exciting incredibly. Easily the exciting around of most sports one. I love everything about sumo. the love I the before ceremonies fights begin. I love the traditions, the history and the costumes.

**3. SPEAKING**

**I. DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)**

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)	
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)	
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____

**II. STUDENT SUMO SURVEY**

Write five GOOD questions about sumo in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1	STUDENT 2	STUDENT 3
	_____	_____	_____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			

Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.

Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

**4. WRITING**

Write about sumo for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other's work.

## 5. HOMEWORK

**1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION:** Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

**2. INTERNET INFO:** Search the Internet and find more information about sumo. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

**3. MAGAZINE ARTICLE:** Write a magazine article about sumo. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

**4. SUMO POSTER** Make a poster about sumo. Show it to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your posters.

**5. MY SUMO LESSON:** Make your own English lesson on sumo. Make sure there is a good mix of things to do. Find some good online activities. Teach the class / another group when you have finished.

**6. ONLINE SHARING:** Use your blog, wiki, Facebook page, MySpace page, Twitter stream, Del-icio-us / StumbleUpon account, or any other social media tool to get opinions on sumo. Share your findings with the class.

## TAPESCRIPTS

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### TEXT 1

#### Oscar Pistorius

Oscar Pistorius is the South African Paralympic runner famous for trying to compete at the Olympics. He is known as "Blade Runner" because of the artificial limbs he uses to sprint. He is also dubbed "the fastest man on no legs". Pistorius is the double amputee world record holder and in the 100, 200 and 400 metres. He won gold medals in these events at the Beijing 2008 Paralympics.

Pistorius was born in 1986 with the fibula bone missing in both of his legs. When he was 11 months old, doctors amputated his legs halfway between his knees and ankles. His disability did not stop him from enjoying sports. At school he was very keen on rugby, water polo and tennis. He started running in 2004 and says he has "never looked back".

He runs on a pair of specially-developed carbon-fibre blades. At the 2004 Summer Paralympics, he won the 200-metre final with a world record time. In 2005, he finished first in the able-bodied South African Championships over 400 metres and won the 400-metre gold at the Paralympic World Cup. He decided to compete at the Beijing Olympics.

Pistorius tried to prove he could compete with the best able-bodied runners in the world. His biggest obstacle was the international athletics federation who decided his blades were a "technological aid" and therefore illegal. He now has his sights set on the 2012 London Olympics. His motto is: "You're not disabled by the disabilities you have, you are able by the abilities you have."

### TEXT 2

#### Maria Sharapova

Maria Sharapova was born in Siberia, Russia, in 1987. She led a charge of Russian players who came to achieve great success in the women's game. She has also brought her own brand of glamour to tennis by designing her own unique tennis outfits. At the 2007 US Open she wore a dress with over 600 crystals sewn into it.

Sharapova got her first tennis racket when she was four from the father of Grand Slam winner Yevgeny Kafelnikov. At the age of six, Maria attended a tennis clinic in Moscow run by Martina Navratilova. Navratilova recognized her talent and recommended that she go to the USA to study at a famous tennis academy in Florida.

Maria moved to the USA with her father in 1994. Neither of them could speak English. They had very little money and went to the tennis academy by bicycle every day. She described it as being a tough time. She turned professional in 2001 and a year later became the youngest girl ever to reach the junior final at Wimbledon.

Sharapova won her first Grand Slam title at Wimbledon, when she was 17. She is one of several top players who are known for loud on-court grunting. When reporters asked her about this in 2006, she told them to “put your grunt-o-meters down...and just watch the match”. Sharapova has been the world’s highest paid sportswoman and the women’s number one several times.

TEXT 3  
**Sports**

Are you good at sport? I’m not, but I love watching and playing all kinds of sport. My favourite sport is football – the kind with the round ball, not American football. I wasn’t very good at football when I was a kid. This did not stop me playing. I played in the park with my friends for hours every day. What is your national sport? Do you like it? I love Japan’s national sport sumo. It is one of the most exciting sports in the world. You have to spend a little time getting to know the rules and the fighters. The greatest thing about sport is that it brings people together from all over the world. Another good thing is that it keeps us healthy. Sports stars are very lucky. They love their job and stay fit by doing it every day. What are you going to play next?

TEXT 4  
**Lionel Andrés Messi**

Lionel Andrés Messi was born on June 24, 1987 in the city of Rosario, Argentina. Everyone knows him now as the best football player in the world. In fact, a lot of people say he might become the greatest player ever. We’ll see about that at the World Cup. Messi is FIFA World Player of the Year. He also helped his club team Barcelona win the European Champions League and the World Club Championship.

Messi grew up playing football. He joined his first club when he was five. At the age of eight, he signed up for the famous Newell’s Old Boys’ youth team. His career nearly ended when doctors found out he suffered from a growth hormone deficiency. Luckily, agents from Barcelona saw his talent and in

2000, he moved to Spain. The Catalan club paid for his medical treatment and coached him until he made his Barcelona debut.

Lionel started breaking records as soon as he played his first game for Barcelona in the 2004-05 season. He became the youngest footballer ever to play a La Liga game and the youngest to score a goal. He helped his team win the league in his first season, and the league and Champions League double in the following season. In the 2008-09 season he scored an impressive 38 goals as Barcelona won the treble.

Messi has an amazing career ahead of him. He is set to shine in South Africa. Many football experts compare him to the legendary Pele and Maradona. This World Cup could be the stage for him to show people he really is the best. His skills on the ball, ability to get past defenders and his goal-scoring are breathtaking. Top soccer coach Arsene Wenger said Messi is “like a PlayStation. He takes advantage of every mistake teams make”.

TEXT 5  
**Walking**

Walking is one of the best forms of exercise you can do. People don’t think it is exercise, but it is. If you increase the amount you walk every day, you will be healthier. In fact, it is possible to lose weight through walking, but you have to walk a lot. The best thing to do is think how you can walk instead of driving or taking the escalator. I find I walk a lot in my job. I’m sure walking up and down the corridors a hundred times a day helps me stay healthy. You should try to go for a long walk every day. You’ll find new areas of your neighbourhood and feel great when you come back. And what about a walking holiday? Instead of sitting on the beach, get up into the mountains and walk all day.

TEXT 6  
**DAME ELLEN MACARTHUR**

Dame Ellen MacArthur (born in 1976) is a very brave and talented English yachtswoman. Her first name is Ellen; ‘Dame’ is a special title she received for her outstanding achievements from the British Queen. On 7 February 2005, she broke the world record for being the fastest person to sail around the world. Ellen now heads the crews of Britain’s top sailing teams.

She became interested in sailing after she read the ‘Swallows and Amazons’ books by Arthur Ransome. Her first experience of yachting was on her aunt’s boat on the east coast of England. She instantly fell in love with sailing and

the sea. She decided to become a sailor and saved her school dinner money to buy her first boat.

In 1998, aged 22, she was named the Royal Yachting Association “Yachtsman of The Year” in the UK. This encouraged her to go for the big time. In 2001, she came second in the Vendée Globe solo round-the-world race. For this, she got her first honour from Britain’s Queen. She got her second award for breaking the solo circumnavigation of the world.

She has used her fame to start her own charity to help young people with cancer and other serious illnesses. Ellen has also made it to the heavens, as well as the seas; there is an asteroid named 20043 EllenMacarthur. In 2008, she was further honoured; French President Nicolas Sarkozy awarded her the French Legion of Honour.

#### TEXT 7

### **Yelena Isinbayeva**

Yelena Isinbayeva is the greatest female pole vaulter ever. She won the 2004 and 2008 Olympic Gold Medal and has twice been the IAAF’s Female Athlete of the Year. In 2005, she became the first woman to clear five metres and is the current world record holder. Isinbayeva is also an avid reader of Russian history and a collector of dolphins – both model and real.

Isinbayeva was born in Volgograd, Russia in 1982. From the age of five, she trained as a gymnast. However, she quit the sport when she was 15 because at 1.74 metres she was too tall. She loved competition and switched to pole vaulting. Her first big competition was the 1998 World Junior Championships, where she finished ten centimeters outside the medals.

Isinbayeva showed her true potential in 1999 at the World Youth Games in Poland. She cleared 4.10m to take her very first gold medal. She would improve by nearly one metre over the next decade. In 2000, she won gold again at the Youth Games and the European Junior Championships

In 2003, Yelena burst onto the world stage when she broke the world record, clearing 4.82m at a meeting in England. She built up an intense rivalry with her compatriot Svetlana Feofanova. Going into the 2004 Olympics, Feofanova was world record holder. Isinbayeva won gold and reclaimed the world record. She plans to compete until the World Championships in Moscow in 2013.

#### TEXT 8

### **Ichiro Suzuki**

Ichiro Suzuki is probably the best-known and most successful Japanese baseball player to play outside of Japan. He moved to Major League Baseball in 2001 and immediately started breaking records and making history. He is the first MLB player to join the Japanese Baseball Hall of Fame. He was also selected as the 2007 All-Star Game MVP.

Ichiro was born in Japan in 1973. From the age of seven he practiced for hours every day under the guidance of his father. He wrote the word ‘concentration’ on his glove. By the age of 12, Ichiro knew he could be a professional baseball player. Although many teams were put off by his small size, he turned professional aged 18.

Ichiro made his debut in 1992 with Kobe’s Orix Blue Wave. He spent most of his first two seasons fighting to get into the first team. The manager didn’t like his swing. In 1994, a new manager came and put Ichiro in the leadoff spot. He was a household name by the end of the year. Japan’s media dubbed him the “human batting machine”.

In 2000, Ichiro signed a three-year \$14 million contract with the Seattle Mariners. He was the first Japanese position player ever to play in America. Many American baseball fans believed Ichiro was too small to make a mark. He proved them all wrong. Ichiro has broken dozens of MLB records and has established himself as one of baseball’s most outstanding players.

#### TEXT 9

### **Wayne Rooney**

Wayne Rooney was born on the 24th of October, 1985. He is known all over the world by people who love football. He is, of course, the striker for Manchester United and England. Many people say he’s the best centre forward in the world. English people are hoping he can use his amazing talent to bring them the World Cup trophy in South Africa. He will be a player to watch.

Rooney was born in Liverpool. He grew up supporting his local club Everton. He signed for Everton schoolboys when he was ten. He stayed with the club and made his Premier League debut in 2002. His first goal for Everton meant he was the youngest player ever to score a Premier League goal. It came five days before his 17th birthday. He made a big impact at Everton and interested Manchester United, who signed him in 2004.

Rooney has established himself as a world class player at Man. Utd. He has broken many records in his time there and played with many top players. His

signing fee of £25.6 million is still a world record for a teenager. He helped United win three league titles, two League Cups, and the Champions League title in 2007-08. He also won England's Footballer of the Year award in 2010.

Rooney made his England debut in 2003. He shot to world fame at the UEFA Euro 2004 tournament where he scored two outstanding goals. He has established himself as England's first choice striker and is sure to pose a threat to all defences in South Africa. He hopes to have a very different World Cup experience to Germany 2006, when he was sent off for a foul on a Portuguese defender.

TEXT 10  
**Tiger Woods**

Tiger Woods is one of the most successful golfers ever. He has the potential to be the greatest of all time. He has been number one in the world for most of the past decade and looks like hanging on to that position for a while to come. His real name is Eldrick; Tiger is a nickname his father gave him.

Tiger shot to fame as a two-year-old. He showed off his skills on television in 1978 with comedian Bob Hope. In 1990, aged 15, he became the youngest ever U.S. Junior Amateur Champion. There were dozens of records and victories in between. In 1994, Woods became the youngest ever winner of the U.S. Amateur Championship. He turned professional two years later.

Sports experts predict he will become sports first billionaire. He cannot stop winning. He has the second highest number of major golf championships of any male player, and he's still young. His career is full of impressive records. He's the youngest player to win the US Open and the youngest and fastest to win 50 tournaments. It seems likely he'll break more records.

Woods is a Buddhist. He got his faith from his Thai mother. He said it helps control his stubbornness and impatience. It perhaps also explains his charity work. He has set up many projects to help disadvantaged youngsters. He believes being a good role model is much more important than golf and has helped thousands of teenagers around the world.

TEXT 11  
**Recycling**

When I was young, we never used the word recycling. It wasn't important. People would think you were crazy for recycling things. Today, things are different. We now know we have a problem. We use too much stuff and throw everything away. Lots of the stuff we throw away is very useful. It can be

used again, recycled. This is good for the environment because we use fewer natural resources. I love recycling. It makes me feel as though I'm helping the Earth. I even buy things like used furniture and clothes. This also recycles. Some of the countries I've lived in are experts at recycling. There are giant bottle banks at the end of the street and places to leave newspapers, clothes, batteries and metal.

TEXT 12  
**Kobe Bryant**

Kobe Bryant is an American All-Star basketball player who plays for the Los Angeles Lakers. Bryant became famous in 1996 as the first shooting guard in basketball history to be drafted out of high school. He has helped the Lakers win three back-to-back championships and has twice been the NBA's leading scorer. He was the season's MVP in 2007-08.

Bryant was born in 1978 in Philadelphia. He was named after the beef famous in Kobe, Japan. His father was a Philadelphia 76ers player. When Bryant was six, his family moved to Italy. He learned to play soccer and once considered becoming a professional soccer player. Back in the USA, he excelled in high school basketball and joined the NBA, aged 17.

Bryant joined the Lakers in 1996. His first three seasons were spent coming off the bench but he still managed to become a favourite with fans. From 2000, Bryant was one of the top shooting guards in the league. He helped the Lakers win NBA championships in 2000, 2001, and 2002 and entered basketball's elite. He has become a cornerstone of the Lakers team.

The Lakers did not reach the NBA Finals again until 2008, when they finished runner-up. Bryant continued his high scoring but had trouble on and off the court. His coach called him 'uncoachable' and he hit the headlines after being accused of rape. In 2007, Bryant became the youngest player to reach 20,000 points. He remains one of basketball's true greats.

TEXT 13  
**Yao Ming**

Yao Ming is probably China's most famous sports star. He plays basketball for the China national team and for the Houston Rockets in America. He is currently the tallest player in the NBA, measuring 2.29 metres. His mother and father stand at 1.90 and 2.01 metres. Yao has been China's richest celebrity for over five years and has helped Chinese-US relations.

Yao started playing basketball when he was nine and joined the Shanghai

Sharks at 13. He played on their senior team for five years and won the Chinese championship. In 2002, he became the first international player ever to be selected as the number one pick of rookies. China gave permission for Yao to play in the USA on the morning of the draft.

He is a huge success in America and has signed many major sponsorship deals. He has played in the NBA All-Star Game in all of his seasons with Houston. In 2007, Yao played against his fellow Chinese player Yi Jianlian for the first time. Over 200 million people in China tuned in, making it one of the most-watched basketball games ever.

Yao is married to Ye Li, a former player for China's national team. In 2004, he carried the Chinese flag during the opening ceremony of the Olympics, which he said was a "long dream come true". He also does a great deal for charity. After the 2008 China earthquake, he donated \$2 million dollars and created a foundation to help rebuild schools.

#### TEXT 14

### **Olympics**

I love the Olympics. It really is a unique and special world occasion. There's only one event in the world better than the Olympics, and that's the Football World Cup. Anyway, the Olympics really is a celebration of humanity. The whole world watches and gets excited. We love watching our heroes trying to win gold. I don't usually get excited about seeing my country's flag, but at the Olympics, I love it. I think the Olympics were better many years ago. Then, they had traditional Olympic sports. Nowadays we have professional tennis and baseball stars playing in sports that aren't really Olympic sports. I would love to see an Olympic games. Maybe I'll be lucky and get a chance to see the London games in 2012.

#### TEXT 15

### **Sumo**

Sumo is the national sport of Japan. It is very popular there, but its popularity is decreasing. This is because the top champions are no longer Japanese. There have been more champions from Hawaii and Mongolia in the past decade than Japanese. Sumo is misunderstood around the world. Many people don't know it's a martial art. People also say the guys who battle against each other are wrestlers. They're not. They're called rikishi. And a lot of people think sumo is just two fat men pushing each other. It's not. Sumo is incredibly exciting and skillful. Easily one of the most exciting sports around.

I love everything about sumo. I love the ceremonies before the fights begin. I love the traditions, the history and the costumes.

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## GLOSSARY

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athlete – атлет, спортсмен  
champion – чемпион  
championship – первенство  
competition / contest – соревнование, состязание  
contestant – участник соревнования, состязания  
defeat – поражение  
final – финал  
finish – финиш  
first place – первое место  
game – игра  
gym / gymnasium – спортзал  
home team – хозяева поля  
laurel wreath – лавровый венок  
match – матч  
medal – медаль  
national team – сборная страны  
Olympics / Olympic Games – Олимпийские игры  
playground / sports ground – спортивная площадка  
record – рекорд  
result – результат  
semifinal / semi-final – полуфинал  
spectator – зритель, наблюдатель  
sport / sports – спорт  
sports fan – спортивный болельщик  
sportsman – спортсмен  
sportswoman – спортсменка  
stadium – стадион  
start – старт  
team – команда, сборная  
title – звание  
tournament – турнир  
trainer / coach – тренер  
victory – победа  
winner – победитель  
world champion – чемпион мира  
world record – мировой рекорд

### Игровые виды спорта

attack – атака  
ball – мяч  
basketball – баскетбол  
block – блокировать  
bring the score to – довести счет до  
centre forward – центральный нападающий  
defender – защитник  
defense / defence – защита  
draw / tie – ничья  
even the score – сравнять счет  
field – поле  
football – футбол  
forward – нападающий  
goal – гол / ворота  
goalkeeper – вратарь  
keep score – вести счет  
lose a point – потерять очко  
open the score – открыть счет  
opponent – противник  
pass / feed the ball – передавать мяч  
penalty – штраф, наказание, пенальти  
player – игрок  
receive the ball – принимать мяч  
score – счет; забить гол  
serve the ball – подавать мяч  
shoot the ball at the basket – бросать мяч в корзину  
volleyball – волейбол  
whistle – свисток

### Легкая атлетика

bar – планка  
baton – эстафетная палочка  
cross country race – бег по пересеченной местности, кросс  
discus throw – метание диска  
heat – забег  
high jump – прыжок в высоту  
javelin throw – метание копья  
jumps – прыжки  
lap – этап дистанции  
long distance race – бег на длинную дистанцию

long jump – прыжок в длину  
marathon race – марафонский бег  
pole vault / pole vaulting – прыжок с шестом  
race – соревнование по бегу  
relay – эстафета  
round – круг  
route – маршрут  
runs – бег  
sprint – спринт  
throws – метание  
track and field athletics – легкая атлетика

### **Боевые виды спорта**

blow / punch – удар  
boxing – бокс  
clinch – обхват  
close fight – ближний бой  
clutch – захват  
freestyle wrestling – вольная борьба  
hurl / throw – бросок  
knockout / knock-out – нокаут  
referee – судья  
ring – ринг  
round – раунд  
second – секундант  
uppercut – удар снизу, апперкот  
wrestling – борьба

### **Зимние виды спорта**

figure skater – фигурист  
figure skating – фигурное катание  
ice hockey – хоккей на льду  
skating – езда на коньках  
skating rink – каток  
skiing – езда на лыжах  
skiing race – скоростной бег на лыжах  
skiing relay – лыжная эстафета  
slalom – слалом  
speed skating – скоростной бег на коньках

### **Водный спорт**

aquatics / swimming – водный спорт  
bathing suit / swimsuit – купальный костюм  
boat – лодка  
boating – лодочный спорт  
canoe – каноэ  
coxswain – рулевой (на гоночных лодках)  
diving – прыжки в воду  
diving board / springboard – трамплин для прыжков в воду  
diving cap – купальная шапочка  
freestyle – вольный стиль  
kayak – каяк  
oar – весло  
regatta – парусные (гребные) гонки  
rowing – гребля  
sailboat – парусная лодка  
somersault – прыжок кувырком  
speedboat / motorboat – моторная лодка  
steersman – рулевой  
stroke – стиль  
swimming pool – бассейн для плавания  
synchronized swimming – синхронное плавание  
water polo – водное поло  
waterskiing – водные лыжи  
yacht racing – парусные гонки  
yachting – парусный спорт  
yachtsman – яхтсмен

### **Шахматы**

adjourn the game – отложить игру  
be a piece down – иметь на одру фигуру меньше  
bishop – слон  
chess – шахматы  
chess tournament – шахматный турнир  
chessman / piece – фигура (шахматная)  
grandmaster – гроссмейстер  
king – король  
knight – конь  
move – сделать ход  
pawn – пешка

play white / black – играть белыми / черными  
queen – королева, ферзь, дама  
resign – сдать партию  
resume the game – возобновить игру  
rook / castle – ладья  
sacrifice a piece – пожертвовать фигуру  
win a piece – выиграть фигуру

### Прочие виды спорта

archery – стрельба из лука  
billiards – бильярд  
bobsleigh – бобслей (катание с гор на санях с рулем)  
bodybuilding – культуризм, бодибилдинг  
bowling – боулинг  
cycling – езда на велосипеде  
darts – дартс, дротики  
draughts – шашки  
fencing – фехтование  
fishing – рыбная ловля  
gymnastics – гимнастика  
hiking – поход, экскурсия  
horse racing – лошадиные бега  
hunting – охота  
hurdle race – бег с препятствиями, барьерный бег  
jogging – бег трусцой  
mountaineering – альпинизм  
paintball – пейнтбол  
parachuting / skydiving – парашютизм, скайдайвинг  
shooting – стрельба  
skateboarding – скейтбординг  
snowboarding – сноубординг  
surfing – серфинг  
table tennis – настольный теннис  
tennis – теннис  
tug of war – перетягивание каната  
walking – ходьба  
windsurfing – виндсерфинг

## TESTS FOR CHECKING

### TEST I

I. The lexical test

Choose the right variant:

**1. One of the kind of sports that use a bat and a ball**

- a) basketball
- b) cricket
- c) water-polo
- d) hockey

**2) Team sport in which the goal is to get the ball into the opponents' legs or other parts of the body (except the hands)**

- a) football
- b) basketball
- c) tennis
- d) volleyball

**3) A program of physical fitness**

- a) aerobics
- b) water-polo
- c) swimming
- d) basketball

**4) When was basketball invented?**

- a) 1995
- b) 1856
- c) 1997
- d) 1891

**5) Who is a pioneer of basketball?**

- a) Sheffield Rules
- b) Ebenezer Cobb Morley
- c) James Naismith
- d) C. W. Alcock

**6) Sport activities that require physical skill and stamina.**

- a) athletics
- b) football
- c) figure skating
- d) boxing

**7) A kind of sport in which there are two unarmed combat athletes using certain methods**

- a) wrestling
- b) chess
- c) checkers
- d) skiing

**Complete the text with the following words:**

trains, many, drinks, day, medals

Sergei Bugalov is a weightlifter, and he lives in Bulgaria. He has got three Olympic gold 1)\_\_\_\_\_ and 2)\_\_\_\_\_ for six hours every 3)\_\_\_\_\_. He usually eats 4)\_\_\_\_\_ eggs and ten kilos of meat a week. He also 5) \_\_\_\_\_milk a day. He lives in a big flat in Sofia with his wife and *nine* children.

**Write the names of :**

one sport which needs gloves

five sports which use a ball

four sports which need water, ice or snow

four sports in which you ride on something

three sports you do in a gym

two sports in which you have one opponent

four sports for which you often have a referee

one sport in which we use an oval ball

**II. Listening**

Listen to the text and answer the questions:

The speaker admires people who... .

play volleyball

run marathons

play chess

swim

**Translate the verb “to take part”**

A) принимать участие

B) выиграть матч

C) заниматься спортом

D) бежать марафон

Marathon runners are ... .

A) stupid

B) different

C) special

D) beautiful

I don't think I have \_\_\_\_\_ to do it

A) a wish

B) a power

C) the strength

D) the stamina

I think the marathon is the most important\_\_\_\_\_.

A) International championship

B) Regional competition

C) Sport event

D) Olympic event

III. Reading

**Read the text and answer the questions:**

**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 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.

**Questions:**

1. Is football a very popular sport?
2. Is football a game of the Olympics?
3. What competitions played every four years do you know?
4. Where did the modern version of football come from?
5. Where did the first World Cup Championship take place?
6. How often is the World Cup Championship played?

**IV. Writing**

**You live in Uralsk. You want to make friends in Britain. Write a letter to your future pen friend. Include information about yourself:**

*Where and when you were born*

*Your sport studies, your coach*

*What you like to do in your free time.*

**V. Speaking**

Speak on one of the following topics:

The Sport I like best

Olympic Games

**TEST II**

**I. The lexical test**

**I. Choose the right variant:**

1) **A player assigned to protect the goal in various sports**

- a) defender
- b) forward
- c) goalkeeper
- d) guard

2) **The inflated oval ball used in this game**

- a) basketball
- b) rugby
- c) volleyball
- d) hockey.

3) **A sport in which players are on opposite sides of the site and divided by a net slung shuttlecock over the net impacts**

- a) hockey
- b) rugby
- c) football
- d) badminton

4) **A man or a woman watching the game is called a ...**

- a) watchman
- b) spectator
- c) teacher
- d) receptionist

5) **A person who fast over short distance**

- a) jumper
- b) weightlifter
- c) guard
- d) sprinter

6) **The inflated, spherical ball used in this game**

- a) rugby
- b) football
- c) hockey
- d) basketball

7) **A kind of sport played on the skating-rink**

- a) wrestling
- b) volleyball
- c) figure-skating
- d) basketball

## II. Complete the text with the following words:

*week, Championship, goes to, motorbikes, runs*

Christiana Jones is from the USA, and she is a marathon runner. She 1) \_\_\_\_\_ two kilometers every 2) \_\_\_\_\_, and has got *two* World 3) \_\_\_\_\_ medals. She usually eats *one kilo* of fish and drinks *much* water a day. Every year she 4) \_\_\_\_\_ different countries. She hasn't got a car, but she has got three Harley Davidson 5) \_\_\_\_\_.

## III. What are the sports and activities below?

1. s e l l a b b a
2. y c c l l g n
3. i n k s i g
4. g w i m s m i n
5. g o b n i x
6. m i s t c a n g y s
7. l o b v a l e l y l
8. g u r y b

## II. Listening

Listen to the text and answer the questions:

### 1. The biggest marathons in the world are... .

- A) Kazakhstan, Russia marathons
- B) Scotland, Wales marathons
- C) Boston, London marathons
- D) America, Canada marathons

The speaker loves... .

- A) running
- B) swimming
- C) jumping
- D) boxing

### 3. Most people who take part in these well-known \_\_\_\_\_ only do so for fun.

- A) sport competitions
- B) sport events
- C) regional marathons
- D) international marathons

### 4. I don't think I \_\_\_\_\_ the stamina to do it

- A) don't have
- B) haven't
- C) have
- D) haven't got

### 5. To be a marathon runner, you need to train and run \_\_\_\_\_

- A) a hundred kilometres a week.
- B) one kilometre a week.
- C) twenty kilometres a week.
- D) five hundred kilometres a week.

## III. Reading

Read the text and answer the following questions :

### Sport 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.

Football is the favourite winter game in Britain and cricket is the favourite 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 centre of the village. It is played between two teams — the «home» team and the «visitors» who come from another village.

### Questions:

1. What reputation do the British have?
2. What is the most popular game in Britain?
3. Where was the game of football first played?
4. When do amateur soccer players play in Britain?

5. What can every boy in Britain tell you?
6. Where does a typical cricket match take place?

#### IV. Writing

**You are a coach and you are going to visit the football association in Britain next year. Write a letter to the British coach to get some information about it. Begin like this:**

Dear Mr. Worrall,

We are going to visit your city next year. I'd like some information about the football association...

#### V. Speaking

**Speak on one of the following topics:**

1. My favourite sport.
2. Football

#### TEST III

##### I. The lexical test

**I. Choose the right variant:**

**1. A kind of sport using gloves**

- a) rock climber
- b) boxing
- c) figure-skating
- d) calisthenics

**2. A large, usually open structure for sports events with tiered seating for spectators**

- a) sports hall
- b) stadium
- c) tatami
- d) court

**3) How many people play basketball?**

- a) 6
- b) 24
- c) 12
- d) 18

**4) How many people play volleyball ?**

- a) 20
- b) 6
- c) 18
- d) 12

**5) What is the English for “табло”?**

- a) poster
- b) signboard
- c) board
- d) scoreboard

**6) What is the English for “соревнование” ?**

- a) competition
- b) ceremony
- c) concert
- d) quiz

**7) A kind of sport that use a bat and a ball**

- a) cricket
- b) water-polo
- c) tennis
- d) basketball

## II. Complete the text with the following words:

*tennis courts, two, hours, got, a day*

Silvia Martinez is a tennis player from Spain. She lives near Madrid, and there are 1)\_\_\_\_\_ swimming pools and six 2)\_\_\_\_\_ in her garden. She trains for four 3)\_\_\_\_\_ every day . She drinks three liters of fruit juice 4)\_\_\_\_\_ and eats *many bananas a week*. She is very rich and has 5)\_\_\_\_\_ ten million dollars in the bank.

### III. What are the sports and activities below ?

1. b r a k t s e o g d n i a
2. d o s n I b r g w o a n
3. l o b v a l e l y l
4. m i s t c a n g y s
5. g o b n I x
6. y c c i l g n
7. b l e a t n i n s e t
8. s e l l a b b a

## II. Listening

Listen to the text and answer the questions:

1. I wonder what it's like to be \_\_\_\_\_ in the Olympic marathon.

- A) in good shape
- B) in the head
- C) a winner
- D) in the lead

2. The speaker \_\_\_\_\_ running.

- A) believes
- B) hates
- C) loves
- D) admires

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ the marathon is the most important Olympic event.

- A) think
- B) remember
- C) suppose
- D) believe

4. To be a marathon runner, you need \_\_\_\_\_ and run a hundred kilometres a week.

- A) to take part
- B) to train
- C) to do morning exercises
- D) to be in good shape

I could \_\_\_\_\_ one of the big marathons in the world

- A) "run"
- B) "swim"
- C) "play"
- D) "drive"

## III. Reading

Read the text and answer the questions:

### Sport in our life

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, and figure skating. A person can choose sports and games for any season, for any taste.

### 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 does exercise change you?
5. What kind of exercise is the best?
6. What sports are popular in our country?

#### IV. Writing

You were in Sochi and visited the stadium during the Olympic Games. Write a letter to your friend in Britain and tell him about your impressions. Include the information about the best sportsmen, the weather and the results of the Olympic Games.

**Begin like this:**

**Dear William,**

I am very sorry I couldn't write to you last week, because I was very busy. At last I passed all my examinations. Now I am free and I want to tell you about...

#### Speaking

**Speak on one of the following topics:**

1. Sport in Great Britain
2. The famous sportsmen.

#### TEST IV

##### I. The lexical test

**I. Choose the correct variant:**

**1) Who starts in a game of chess?**

- a) white
- b) black
- c) grey
- d) blue

**2) Sport which needs gloves.**

- a) boxing
- b) chess
- c) swimming
- d) basketball

**3) How long does an ice hockey match last?**

- a) sixty minutes
- b) ninety minutes
- c) fifty minutes
- d) twenty minutes

**4) What colour is the shirt worn by the race leader in the Tour de France?**

- a) green
- b) blue
- c) red
- d) yellow

**5) Where does football come from?**

- a) Russia
- b) Kazakhstan
- c) Turkey
- d) England

**6) Where does karate come from?**

- a) Japan
- b) Korea
- c) China
- d) Russia

**7) Where does basketball come from?**

- a) USA
- b) Portugal
- c) Greece
- d) Italy

## II. Complete the text with the following words:

*matches, Italy, a week, Sunday, seventeen*

Antonio Crespo is a footballer, and he lives in 1) \_\_\_\_\_. He plays about fifty 2) \_\_\_\_\_ every year and visits different countries. He usually eats five kilos of pasta 3) \_\_\_\_\_ and drinks one or two bottles of wine on 4) \_\_\_\_\_ night. He is very rich and has got three houses and 5) \_\_\_\_\_ Ferraris.

### III. Put the words in the correct order

1. enjoy / wife / Does / athletics / your / ?
2. your / family / with / here / you/ Is/?
3. first time/ this/ Is/ here in Rome/ your/?
4. life/you/ here in Italy/ like/ Do/?
5. you/ about/ the Italian champion Giacomo Zanetti/ Are / worried?
6. you/ Do / have/ for young athletes/ any advice/ ?
7. game/ last/ a/ How long/ does/?
8. nineteenth century/ the/ game/ to Europe/ came/ in/ a/.

## II. Listening

### Listen to the text and answer the questions:

The speaker \_\_\_\_\_ people who run marathons

- A) admires
- B) hates
- C) loves
- D) believes

2. I wonder what it's like to be in the lead in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) International championship
- B) Olympic marathon
- C) Sport event
- D) Regional competition

3. Translate the word "to train"

- A) бегать
- B) прыгать
- C) тренироваться
- D) плавать

4. I think the marathon is \_\_\_\_\_ Olympic event.

- A) the best
- B) the most important

C) the worst

D) the most interesting

5. Translate the word "stamina"

- A) выносливость
- B) возможность
- C) желание
- D) терпение

## III. Reading

Read the text and answer the following questions:

### 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, and hockey, 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 favour in different countries are cricket, volley-ball, basketball, and so on. Badminton is also very popular both with young and old.

### Questions:

1. What are people all over the world fond of?
2. What unites 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?

## IV. Writing

You were on winter holidays in the sport camp. Write a letter to your pen friend in Britain and tell him about your life in it. Ask some questions to him

about his friends, health, and sport results. Tell him that you will be glad to hear from him very soon.

### V. Speaking

**Speak on one of the following topics:**

1. Sport at our University
2. Basketball

### TEST V

I. The lexical test

I. Choose the right variant:

- 1) **The swimming competition will take place in the local \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a) bath
  - b) sauna
  - c) pool
  - d) field
- 2) **Sportsmen usually play football on a \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a) lawn
  - b) field
  - c) road
  - d) pool
- 3) **Tomorrow we are meeting with the \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a) home-team
  - b) house-team
  - c) flat-team
  - d) host-team
- 4) **We all want to win the \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a) cap
  - b) cup
  - c) cube
  - d) medal
- 5) **English football in the USA is called \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a) Soccer
  - b) sucker
  - c) poker
  - d) joker
- 6) **Hockey players have skates and \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a) sticks
  - b) clubs
  - c) cafes
  - d) pubs
- 7) **In sport you can either win or \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a) lose
  - b) chose
  - c) loose
  - d) weight

## II. Complete the text with the following words:

*gets along with, fan, better, pretty, twice*

Darryl loves basketball and plays on the high- school team. He is a basketball 1) \_\_\_\_\_ and also plays on the high-school team. He is 2) \_\_\_\_\_ good, but some of the other players on the team are 3) \_\_\_\_\_. 4) \_\_\_\_\_ a year he scored 20 points in a game.

Darryl is friendly and 5) \_\_\_\_\_ everyone in the team.

## III. Finish the sentences:

1. We go swimming every \_\_\_\_\_
2. My friend goes running twice \_\_\_\_\_
3. Sportsmen must train 4 or 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a day
4. Football is a very popular \_\_\_\_\_
5. Millions of people watch \_\_\_\_\_ games
6. Olympic Games take place in every \_\_\_\_\_
7. American football is called \_\_\_\_\_
8. Football is a sport \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Listening

### Listen to the text and answer the questions:

1. **Most people who \_\_\_\_\_ in these well-known international marathons only do so for fun.**

- A) look after
- B) split up
- C) go out
- D) take part

2. **To be \_\_\_\_\_, you need to train and run a hundred kilometres a week.**

- A) a good boxer
- B) a famous footballer
- C) a marathon runner
- D) a successful tennis player

3. **Marathon \_\_\_\_\_ are special.**

- A) swimmers
- B) runners
- C) jumpers
- D) boxers

4. **Translate the word "event"**

- A) событие
- B) соревнование

C) тренировка

D) победа

Most people who take part in these \_\_\_\_\_ international marathons only do so for fun.

A) important

B) interesting

C) famous

D) well-known

## III. Reading

### Read the text and answer the questions:

### 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 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

#### Questions:

1. When was the game of basketball invented?
2. Where was the first game of basketball 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 game of basketball when it was invented?

#### IV. Writing

**Your British pen friend is a sportsman. You want to invite him to Uralsk. Write him a letter of invitation and tell about sport studies at your University. Begin like this:**

Dear William,

*Sorry I didn't write to you. I hope you are well and enjoy your life.*

*The main reason I am writing to you is...*

#### V. Speaking

**Speak on one of the following topics:**

1. Chinese fitness exercises.
2. Volleyball.

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