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**SPORTS IN OUR LIFE**

Учебно-методическое пособие

для студентов 3 курса СПО ВГАС (5 семестр)

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Введение

Настоящее учебное – методическое пособие по английскому языку предназначено для аудиторных и внеаудиторных занятий студентов 3 курса СПО ВГАС (5 семестр) и соответствует требованиям дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

Целью этого пособия является систематизация знаний в области грамматики английского языка, совершенствование навыков чтения и понимания профессионально-ориентированных текстов для расширения лексического запаса, развитие и совершенствование умений общения в рамках изучаемого материала, а также дальнейшее совершенствование навыков самостоятельной работы.

Учебное – методическое пособие состоит из 3 тем, включающих в себя 19 занятий, в соответствии с содержанием рабочей программы. Пособие снабжено грамматическим материалом и серией грамматических упражнений, нацеленных на совершенствование навыков употребления различных грамматических структур.

Каждая тема включает профессионально-ориентированные тексты и пред - и послетекстовые задания, направленные на контроль понимания языкового материала.

Характер учебного материала и его организация позволяют обучать всем видам речевой деятельности на иностранном языке и обеспечивают подготовку к общению на английском языке в рамках дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

 **Section IV**

**Sports in our life**

**Unit 4.1**

**Sports in our life**

**Lesson 1**

**Sport in Russia**

**Задание 1**. Прочитайте текст.

**Задание 2**. Переведите письменно заглавие и абзацы 3, 5, 6.

**Задание 3.** Поставьте 10 вопросов разного типа ко всему тексту.

1. Sport in Russia has always been popular. Perhaps more than a half of Russians have tried some kind of sport in their childhood. Some of them even in several types.

2. So which sports are better developed in Russia? Here can be seen the following pattern. Russia, as a rule, has good results in classical kinds of sport. This is in some ways connected with the period of Soviet Union when big attention was paid to physical education of the youth. But the lessons of Soviet school didn’t go without any influence.

3. Quite often foreign sportsmen, led by Russian trainers, appear on world level competitions. Also often you can see Russian sportsmen fighting of medals for other countries. That of course upsets Russian supporters. But they have already learnt to treat this with humour. There are many jokes about it. For example when you watch international competitions you hear that the trainers and the sportsmen easily understand each other because they all speak Russian.

4. A healthy way of life is again coming into fashion in Russia today. That is why people have started to take an interest in sport. Even those who perceived it only as something that they could watch on TV, now come to gyms and swimming pools.

5. Ice-hockey is one successful sport in our country. The Russian team takes worthy places in competitions. The traditions of Soviet school are kept here too. In USSR there was a period when hockey team won 9 world championships in a row. Furthermore, there are only 2 hockey players which became championship winners 10 times. These are Russian sportsmen Alexander Rogulin and of course Vladislav Tretyak. Nowadays there are also good players in Russian hockey. Many of them train in NHL.

6. Another sport which is widespread in the country is football. It’s strange but in Russia there are still many amateurs of this game. But unfortunately there are only few professionals. Russians have already thought up a lot of jokes about their football team. An interesting peculiarity of Russian football is its multinational compound. Spartak, TsSKA, Zenit, Locomotive are names of best known football clubs. But if you listen to the information about the team compound in the start of the match it’s not very likely that there will be a half of Russian players there. Maybe that is one of the problems of Russian football. Perhaps it’s difficult for players just to understand each other. And football needs playing in a command.

7. And of course the favourite sport of many people is figure skating. This is a very beautiful show. And here our country is still the leader. Russian figure skaters are favourites at any competition. Figure skating is quickly getting popularity in the country. New ice rinks are opened; parents take their children to sport schools.

**Задание 4.** Найдите в интернете информацию на английском языке и напишите сообщение на страницу А-4 о новых видах спорта, ставших популярными в нашей стране.

**Grammar revision exercises**

Вспомните, как употребляются местоимения ***some, any, much, many little, a little, few , a few.***

**1**. Some или any?

**A**. 1. Are there ... rabbits in the garden? 2. Are there ... children in the class? 3. There aren't ... chairs in the room. 4. Are there ... birds in the tree? 5. There isn't ... money in the bag. 6. There is ... coffee in the cup. 7. There are ... policemen in the police station. 8. There are ... fish in the water. 9. Are there ... oranges in the basket? 10. There isn't ... milk in the fridge.

**B**. Dorothy and Bob are packing their suitcases. We need ... shoes. We don't need to take ... boots. We need ... dresses and ... trousers, also ... shirts and blouses. We don't need ... jumpers or gloves. We don't need ... warm clothes at all. We need ... jeans and we need ... money, of course.

**2**. Поставьте предложения в вопросительной и отрицательной форме.

1. I read some English magazines yesterday. 2. There were some new words in that text. 3. I wrote some letters last night. 4. My friend will know some foreign languages soon. 5. There are some German books in my book-case.

**3**. Вставьте вместо точек ***some, any, much, many.***

1. There is ... milk in the glass. 2. There are very ... apples in the bag but there aren't ... pears. 3. There are ... tomatoes in the fridge. 4. How ... sugar is there in the sugar-bowl? There isn't very .... 5. Is there ... butter in the fridge? - No, there isn't ... butter in it. 6. How ... eggs are there in the fridge? There aren't ... but there is very ... cheese in it. 7. Are there ... bananas on the table? - Yes, there are ... bananas on it.

**4**. Вставьте ***little, a little, few*** или ***a few.***

1. There is ... salad left in this bowl. 2. Would you like ... salad? — Yes, thank you. My doctor says it’s good for my health. 3. I have ... money, so we can go to the cinema. 4. I have ... money, so we cannot go to the cinema. 5. This girl works very ..., that’s why she knows nothing. 6. Mother gave us ... apples, and we were glad. 7. He did not like it at the camp: he had very ... friends there. 8. This lemon drink is sour; if you put ... sugar in it, it will be sweeter. 9. This lemon drink is sour; if you put ... lumps of sugar in it, it will be sweeter. 10. The hall was almost empty: there were very ... people in it. 11. I can’t buy this expensive hat today: I have too ... money. 12. She left and returned in ... minutes. I think you can spare me ... time now. 14. I am sorry I have seen ... plays by this author.

**Either, neither, both**

В английском языке «***both», «either»*** и «***neither***» используются, для связи или соединения двух сущностей (люди, объекты, абстракции) утвердительно, либо отрицательно. Они используются только по отношению к двум объектам, только к паре;

* «both» и «neither» имеют прямо противоположное значение: «оба» и «ни один», а «either» используется, когда нужно сделать выбор в пользу одного или другого;
* «neither» не употребляется в отрицательных предложениях. В английском предложении не может стоять сразу два отрицания (отрицательный глагол и местоимение «neither»).

Слова either, neither, both в английском языке могут использоваться:

1. Как ***определители***, уточняя значение существительного или местоимения,

2. Как ***союзы*** в сочетании с or и and: either… or, neither… nor, both… and …

***Определители*** Either, Neither, Both

Слова either, neither, both  часто используются как определители в сочетании с существительными или местоимениями.

1. ***Either + существительное***

Either используется в значении “каждый из двух”, “и тот, и другой” с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе. Обратите внимание, either может употребляться как в утвердительных предложениях, так и в отрицательных.

Which car of those two is better? Either car is fine as long as it works. – Какая машина из тех двух лучше? - И та, и другая при условии, если она работает.

Мы говорим **either of,** если после него идет **the, these, those** или притяжательное местоимение:

Either of those cars is fine - Каждая из тех машин подойдет.

### 2. *Neither + существительное*

**Neither** используется в значении “ни один из двух”, “ни тот, ни другой” с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе. **Neither** не употребляется в отрицательных предложениях, т. к. само уже включает отрицание.

There are two banks in the town. Neither bank has video surveillance. – В городе есть два банка. Ни в одном банке нет видеонаблюдения.

Мы говорим **neither of,** если после него идет **the, these, those** или притяжательное местоимение:

Neither of those bank has video surveillance. - Ни в одном из тех (двух) банков нет видеонаблюдения.

### 3. *Both + существительное*

Слово **both** используется как определитель «оба» перед существительными во множественном числе.

Both sisters are students. – Обе сестры – студентки.

Если перед существительным стоит **the, these, those** или притяжательное местоимение, после **both** может добавляться **of.** Могут использоваться оба варианта, как **both,** так и **both of:**

Both (of) my sisters are students. – Обе мои сестры – студентки.

**Both** может использоваться без существительного, оно будет только подразумеваться:

- Which books would you like to buy? – Какую (из этих двух) книг вы хотели бы купить?

- Both. – Обе.

**5.** Выберите из скобок подходящий вариант.

1. We have asked them both but … (neither/both) of them knows his address.
2. He has lived in Milan and Madrid but he didn’t like … (either/neither) of the cities much.
3. She is very slim. I think she is … (either/neither) a sportsman … (or/nor) a model.
4. Anna never works all day. She works … (either/neither) in the morning … (or/nor) after lunch.
5. He has 2 cars, but I don’t like … (either/neither) of them.
6. She couldn’t choose between them, she liked them … (both/either).
7. You can take … (either/neither) a bus or a train to get to Oxford.
8. Would you like fish or chicken? - It doesn’t matter. … (Either/Both) will do for me.
9. Would you like apple juice or orange juice? - … (Either/Neither), thanks. I don’t like juice.
10. Would you like some salad or some steak? - … (Either/Both). I’m so hungry.
11. Doesn’t he use … (either/neither) of his phones?
12. My old granny could … (either/neither) read … (or/nor) write.
13. … (Either/Neither) of them invited me, so I didn’t go there.
14. You should keep … (either/both) hands on the steering wheel.
15. I don’t like horror films, and my husband doesn’t like … (either/neither).
16. … (Either/Both) my mother and father have green eyes.

17. I asked two friends to help me with the test, but … (either/neither) of them knew the answer.

18. Her dress was … (either/both) black or brown.

19. Please ask … (either/neither) Fred or Linda to buy some milk.

20. We can meet … (either/neither) today … (or/nor) tomorrow. I am terribly busy.

**6.** Дайте краткие ответы, используя neither и слово в скобках в качестве подлежащего.

Например: I don’t eat garlic. (Mary) – Neither does Mary. (Я не ем чеснок. – И Мэри тоже.)

1. I cannot understand him. (we)
2. We are not from Brazil. (I)
3. He didn’t go to the movie. (William)
4. I will never talk to him. (my Mum)
5. He hasn’t bought a present yet. (I)
6. I haven’t got any sisters. (my friend)
7. I don’t enjoy horse-riding. (we)
8. I am not going to Moscow. (Jack)

**Lesson 2**

**Sports in my town**

**Задание 1.** Прочитайте текст и переведите письменно 3, 4, 7 и 11 абзацы.

1. Voronezh is famous for its sports achievements. The history of Voronezh sport dates back to *pre-revolutionary* times. On July 26, 1907 the ***Voronezh******Telegraph*** published an order of the Voronezh police Chief, according to which all police officers were ordered to bring to *justice* those who ride bicycles on the sidewalks. Already at the age of Peter I *sailing races* and rowing competitions were held in Voronezh. Games in lapta, towns, wrestling, running, skiing, sledding, fistfights were widely spread in the XVIII-XIX centuries.

2. Since the 1870s, physical education as a special subject began to be introduced into the *curriculum* of high schools and County schools. In 1875, the Petrovsky yacht club was established in Voronezh where people were engaged in football, athletics, rowing, swimming, cycling, and sailing. V. Stoll organized a society of cyclists in 1883. In 1895 V. Stepantsov established an *athletic circle*.

3. In the 1890s, sports competitions among Voronezh residents were held by Panin-Kolomenkin. There was a fishing society, a chess club (since 1901), and clubs for wrestlers, gymnasts, and weightlifters.

4. One of the most significant dates was October 29, 1908, when the most important victory of sports in the Russian Empire was achieved. So, the IV Summer Olympic Games were held in London, from April 27 to October 31, 1908. This is the third *consecutive* Olympic Games for athletes from the Russian Empire, and it was the most successful for our country in the pre-revolutionary period. Russian athletes won the first medals, and one of them was gold. Nikolai Panin-Kolomenkin *forever* entered the national history as the first winner of the national Olympic gold medal.

5. After 1917, physical education became a *compulsory* school discipline.

6. In the 1930s, new sports began to be cultivated: volleyball, basketball, hand ball, hockey, and trap shooting. Before the Great Patriotic War, special attention was paid to the development of *applied military sports*.

7. During the Great Patriotic War, Voronezh athletes actively participated in the organization of military training for young people, sports instructors trained personnel for fighter battalions and partisan detachments. In early 1942, a special squad of the best skiers and gymnasts was sent to the front.

8. In 1948, the Voronezh State Pedagogical Institute opened the faculty of physical education.

9. By the mid-1970s, Voronezh had 6 stadiums, 156 gyms, 3 swimming pools, and many sports grounds. School of Higher Sports Skills prepared 8 Masters of Sports of International Class, 75 Masters of Sports of the USSR, and about 100 Candidates for Master of Sports.

10. In 1956, M. Lavrov (*sports walking*) participated in the Olympic Games. In total Voronezh residents took part in 16 Olympic Games in 18 sports. They won 19 gold, 10 silver and 13 bronze medals (by 2008). The greatest success was achieved in Moscow (1980) and Atlanta (USA, 1996). There are 14 Olympic Champions among Voronezh residents.

11. In the 2nd half of the XX-early XXI century, the most developed sports are acrobatics, basketball, bobsleigh, wrestling, gymnastics, kickboxing, athletics, cycling, swimming, rowing, diving, *underwater orienteering*, *trampolining*, and wheelchair sports. The success of these years is associated with such athletes as D. Stepushkin, V. Abajyan, I. Makogonova, E. Ruzina, D. Sautin, S. Vyatkina, V. Shmarov, N. Bosikova, E. Davydova, A. Tkachev, T. Lyukhina, L. Burda, V. Zagorovsky, G. Sanakoev, M. Lukshina and many others.

12. Local coaches and teachers made a significant contribution to the development of national sports: Yu. Shtukman, P. Korchagin, E. Antsupov, V. Litvinov, V. Shamenko, T. Starodubtseva and others. Highly qualified specialists are produced by the Voronezh State Institute of Physical Culture and the Voronezh State Pedagogical University.

13. In 2002, the regional sport Museum was established. The Olympic Academy and mass media *promote* sports in the Voronezh region.

14. In recent years, the Voronezh region has been among the top ten Russian regions in terms of its sports performance, and in the Central Federal district it is second only to the Moscow region. Every year Voronezh athletes win an average of 400 medals at all-Russian and international competitions.

***vocabulary***

achievements - достижения

ride a bicycle - ездить на велосипеде

widely spread - широко распространённый

engaged in – заниматься, участвовать

weightlifter - тяжелоатлет

significant – знаменательный, значительный

cultivate – культивировать, поддерживать

fighter battalions – истребительные батальоны

partisan detachments - партизанские отряды

squad – отряд, боевой расчет

associated - связанный

contribution - вклад

in terms of – в том, что касается

**Задание 2.** Найдите в тексте выделенные курсивом слова, выпишите их в тетрадь и объясните на русском языке, что они обозначают.

**Задание 3.** Выучите данную после текста лексику.

**Задание 4**. Поставьте 10 - 15 вопросов к содержанию всего текста.

**Задание 5.** Озаглавьте каждый абзац.

**Задание 6.** Названия абзацев перепишите в виде плана к тексту в тетрадь.

**Задание 7.** На основании лексики и вашего плана подробно перескажите текст.

**Задание 8.** Прочитайте текст и переведите письменно 1, 2 и 6 абзацы.

1. Voronezh is home to the *Central stadium of Trade Unions*, the *Olympic* sports complex, *the* *Yubileyny* *Sports Palace*, *the* *Fakel* *Sports* *Complex*, the *Underwater Sports Palace*, the *Spartak* swimming pool, the yacht club, and the Specialized children's and youth school of the Olympic reserve and the chess club.

2. The *Olympic* sports complex is located not far from the city, on the 9 kilometer route to Moscow. On its territory there are several skiing runs of different lengths, where various competitions are held: "Ski Track of Russia", "Cross of Nations". Competitions in roller skis and speed skating ("Inline Spring Voronezh"), in orienteering ("Russian azimuth") are also held there. The object is also a favorite vacation spot for many citizens. On its territory you can rent bicycles, skates, roller skates, skis. There is a small track where you can ride on a cart, and jumpers are available for rent.

3. Official matches of the Russian ice hockey championship are held at the *Yubileyny Sports Palace*. The *Yubileyny Sports Palace* trains the *Buran* team, which played in the Higher hockey League (VHL).

4. The *Palace of Underwater Sports* of ROSTO is located at 15A Embankment Street. It provides training for divers. The Palace has a swimming pool with trampolines and diving towers, a sauna, and a fitness center.

5. The *Spartak* swimming pool is located at 71 K. Marx Street. This is a large sports complex, which has a swimming pool, game room, gym, tanning studio.

6. Sports complex "*Fakel*" is located at the address: Marshak Street, D. 1A. The sports complex has two swimming pools, gyms, recovery centers with access to the pool, a stadium with a football field, a track-and-field core, and stands with a capacity of 3,000 spectators. Children's youth sports schools in football, volleyball, basketball, swimming, and athletics are also work in *Fakel* *Sports Complex*. Up to 1,500 people visit the *Fakel* every day.

7. The *Yacht Club* is located on the left bank of the city, at Arzamasskaya Str., 2A. The *Yacht Club* has available centerboarder of Optimist, Cadet, Luch and Tornado classes. Guests can enjoy free sailing.

8. The *Chess Club* is located on Friedrich Engels Street.

9. Voronezh annually hosts international and all-Russian sports competitions: the international chess festival, etc. On July 16-17, 2008, the Voronezh reservoir hosted the Russian championship in ship modeling among the participants of the 14-17 age group.

10. On November 17, 2010, Voronezh hosted a friendly match between the Russian and Belgian national football teams.

**Задание 9.** Найдите в тексте информацию и выпишите в тетрадь:

а) где находится спортивный комплекс Олимпик,

б) какие соревнования обычно проводятся там,

в) что вы можете взять напрокат на Олимпике,

г) что входит в спортивный комплекс Факел.

**Задание 10**. а) Ознакомьтесь со следующей таблицей.

Sports achievements at the Olympic Games

|  |
| --- |
| Sports achievements |
| Diving | Gold medals (D. I. Sautin-1996 and 2000)Silver medals (D. I. Sautin - 2000, 2004, 2008; N. M. Goncharova-2004)Bronze medals (D. I. Sautin- 1992, 2000 and 2004) |
| Rowing | Bronze medal (Oleg Gorobiy-1996). |
| Football | gold medal (Alexander Borodyuk in the USSR national team - 1988) |
| Gymnastics | ***Gold medals*** Tamara Alekseyevna Lyukhina-Zamotailova - 1960, 1964; Lyubov Viktorovna Burda (Andrianova) in the USSR national team - 1968, 1972; Elena Viktorovna Davydova - 1980; Nikolay Vyacheslavovich Kryukov - 1996, ***Bronze medals*** T. A. Lyukhina-Zamotailova - 1960; N.V.Kryukov in the Russian national team - 2000 |
| Handball | ***Gold medal*** Anatoly Viktorovich Fedyukin in the USSR national team-1976***Silver medal*** A.V. Fedyukin in the USSR national team -1980 |
| Athletics | ***Gold medal***Elena Ruzina - 1992.***Silver medal*** Maxim Narozhny-2008 Paralympic games |
| Weightlifting | ***Silver medal*** Valentina Popova-2000.***Bronze medal*** Valentina Popova-2004 |

b) Найдите информацию о воронежцах-призерах Олимпийских и Паралимпийских игр и дополните таблицу, начиная с 2009 года.

**Задание 11.** Поставьте 10 вопросов к содержанию всего текста.

**Задание 12**. Найдите в интернете фильм или фрагмент фильма по теме «Выдающиеся спортсмены Воронежа» на 5-7 минут и напишите кратко, о чем идет речь (12 - 20 предложений).

**Grammar revision exercises**

По своей форме ***предлоги*** делятся на следующие группы:

1) ***Простые предлоги***, например: **in** *в, через*; **to** *к, в*; **at** *за, у, в*; **by** *около*;

**with** *с*

2) ***Сложные предлоги***, образованные путем словосложения. Такие предлоги обычно образуются путем добавления префикса к существительному, прилагательному или наречию например: **above** *выше*, **into** *в*; **inside** *внутри*; **before** *перед*; **behind** *за*; **upon** *на*; **throughout** *через* **below** *ниже***, across** *поперёк*, **among** *среди***, around** *вокруг***, beside** *рядом***,** *близко***, between** *между.*

Например:

I cannot live **without** you. - Я не могу без тебя жить.

Once **upon** a time there lived a King. - Жил-был однажды король.

Put it **into** the bag. - Положи это в сумку.

3) ***Составные (или групповые) предлоги***, это предлоги, которые состоят из нескольких слов, как правило, это сочетание существительного, прилагательного, причастия или наречия с простым предлогом или союзом, объединенные единым значением. Например: **according to** *согласно, на основании***, along** **with** *наряду*, **as far as** *до*; **as for** *что касается*; **because of** *из-за*; **in case of** *в случае*; **in front of** *перед;* **by means of** *с помощью***; on behalf of** *от имени***;** **in accordance with** *в**соответствии***; in addition to** *кроме того;* **with reference to** *ссылаясь на***; in spite of** *невзирая***,** и т.п**.**

Например:

She stood **in front of** the window. - Она стояла перед окном.

I'd like to congratulate you **on behalf of**the whole crew. - Я бы хотел поздравить вас от имени всей команды.

**1.** Выберите из скобок нужный предлог**.**

1. (According to/ Instead of/ Due to) all out efforts, we won the contest.
2. (As for/ Despite/ Irrespective of) the money, we’ll talk about it later.
3. I can’t sleep (thanks to /in accordance with /as to) your shouting!
4. (Despite/ In spite of the fact that/ According to) applying for hundreds of jobs, he is still out of work.
5. The situation has improved (as compared /owing to/ instead) with the previous year.
6. This job is open to all, (thanks to /according to /regardless of) previous experience.
7. The work was done (due to /despite / according to) all your instructions.
8. You can go (instead of/ in spite of/ as to) me if you want.
9. (In addition to/ As for/ Instead of) his regular job, he works as a waiter at the weekends.
10. (As to/ Owing to/ Irrespective of) the heavy rainfall many of the roads were blocked.

**2.** Переведитена английский язык.

1. Полет был отменен из-за забастовки.
2. Согласно плану, мы должны закончить в понедельник.
3. Благодаря вашей поддержке, эти дети нашли свой дом.
4. Я могу сходить на концерт вместо тебя.
5. Из-за болезни она не пришла на вечеринку.
6. Что касается вас, вы можете идти (be free to go).
7. Несмотря на прогноз погоды, мы решили прогуляться.
8. Каждый может учиться в университете, независимо от возраста.

**Lesson 3**

**Sports in Great Britain**

**Задание 1.** Прочтите текст.

Sports play an important part in the life of the English people. All sports are very popular among them. The British are proud that many sports originated in their country and then spread throughout the world. The national British sports are: football, golf, cricket, table tennis, lawn tennis, snooker, steeplechase, racing, darts.

Football, the most popular game in the world, is of two kinds in Britain: association football (soccer) and rugby. Soccer played almost in all countries remains one of the most popular games in Great Britain. Rugby football originated at Rugby public school. In this game players may carry the ball. Rugby is played by teams of 15 men with an oval ball.

Golf, one of the popular sports in Britain, originated in Scotland.

Englishmen are fond of cricket. Cricket is played in schools, colleges, universities. Test matches with other countries are held regularly. The game is very slow.

Table tennis was invented in England in 1880. But the British players are not lucky in tennis international championships.

Wimbledon is known world-wide as the centre of lawn tennis. Wimbledon championships begin on the nearest Monday to June 22, when the weather is fine. The Championships are watched on TV live and at full length by millions of people.

Steeplechase, a cross country running, is popular in European countries. The first cross country race took place in 1837.

Englishmen like all kinds of racing. Horse-racing, motor-car racing, boat-racing, dog-racing, donkey-racing are very popular in England. The most famous boat race in England is between Oxford and Cambridge. It first started in 1820 and has been held almost every spring since 1836. A lot of people come to watch it.

**Задание 2.** Соедините английские слова и словосочетания с их русскими эквивалентами

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| snooker (billiard)lawn tennistable tennisdartssteeplechaseracinglive broadcasting | прямая трансляцияигра «Метание стрелок»гонкискачки, бег с препятствиямиснукербольшой тенниснастольный теннис |

**Задание 3.** Найдите к описанию название соответствующего вида.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. In this game players may carry the ball.2. Itis a cross country running3. It first started in 18204. The game is very slow.*5.*It was invented in 18806. It remains one of the most popular games in Great Britain | a) *cricket*b) *table tennis*c) *rugby*d) *boat race*e) *soccer* *f) steeplechase*. |

**Задание 4.** Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. What kinds of football are there in Great Britain?

2. What is one of the most popular sports in Britain? Where did it originate?

3. What is the second most popular sporting activity in England?

4. What is Wimbledon famous for?

5.What kinds of racing do you know?

6. What is the most famous race in England? When and where was it first held?

**Задание 5.** Замените цифры буквами английского алфавита, составьте слово и переведите его на русский язык.

19, 16, 15, 18, 20, 19, 13, 1, 14

15, 12, 25, 13, 16, 9, 3 7, 1, 13, 5, 19

23, 18, 5, 19, 20, 12, 9, 14

23-5-9-7-8-20-12-9-6-20-9-14-7

1-5-18-15-2-9-3-19

**Задание 6.** «Отгадай, кто это?»

Play football

Tennis

Go swimming

Jumping

Running

Windsurfing

**Задание 7**. Выберите правильный ответ и соберите основное слово.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. How do we call the most important sports event in the world?Tennis tournaments at Wimbledon (n)The World Youth Games (g)The Olympic Games (h) |
| 2. Who decided to revive the Olympic Games at the end of the 19th century?Vladislav Tretyak (a)Pierre de Coubertin (e)Robin the Bobbin (o) |
| 3. An apple a day keeps … away.the doctor (a)the teacher (y)the policemen (i) |
| 4. They are rich in vitamins.crisps (m)fruits and vegetables (l)fast food (r) |
| 5. The right food keeps you …well (t)ill (k)funny (p) |
| 6. Never … to keep fit.laugh (x)eat (l)smoke (h) |

**Задание 8**. Поставьте буквы в правильном порядке так, чтобы получилось слово по теме «Спорт».

erccso

bongxi

ngsurfi

rocsaebi

sinent

ykeoch

**Задание 9**. Угадайте спортивную игру.

|  |
| --- |
| What game is played between 2 teams of eleven players?- Tennis- Football- Dancing |
| What game is played with a small white round ball and a bat?- Skating- Basketball- Baseball |
| What game is played on a court with a large orange ball?- Basketball- Knitting- Chess |
| This game is played by 2 teams of 6 players each on an ice field?- Surfing- Ironing- Ice hockey |
| What is the most popular sport in the USA?- Football- Skiing- Chess |
| What game is played by 2 players on a board? The aim of the game is to move pieces so that your opponent’s king will be taken.- Bowling- Chess- Dancing |

**Задание 10**. Используя вопросы задания 3, кратко перескажите текст.

**Grammar revision exercises**

***Перфектный инфинитив с модальными глаголами*** обычно используется, когда ситуация относится к прошлому. Модальный глагол используется не в основном своем значении, а во вспомогательном – вероятностном.

модальный глагол +have+V 3 (-ed)

Модальные глаголы в сочетании с перфектной формой инфинитива часто меняют свое значение. Например, глаголы must, may означают предположение или вероятность и переводятся словами *должно быть, вероятно, очевидно.*

Перфектная форма инфинитива указывает на вероятность совершения действия в прошлом, например:

**Не must have established** a newrecord in high jump then. - Он, *должно быть, установил* тогда новый рекорд.

**He may have translated** these letters. - Он, *возможно,* уже *перевел* эти письма.

Глаголы **should, ought (to), could** в сочетании с перфектной формой инфинитива выражают порицание или упрек по поводу невыполненного действия и переводятся словами: *следовало бы, должен был, надо бы:*

You **should have allowed** him to take up fencing. - Вам *следовало бы разрешить* ему заниматься фехтованием (но вы этого не сделали).

Не **could have done** it. - Он *мог бы* это *сделать* (но не сделал).

You **ought to have done** it at once. - Вам *следовало бы сделать* это сразу.

Глаголы **can** и **could** в отрицательной форме в сочетании с перфектной формой инфинитива выражают сомнение в возможности совершения действия в будущем или прошлом:

Не **couldn’t have lost** his key. - *He может быть, чтобы* он *потерял ключ.*

Не **couldn’t have deceived** us. - *He может быть, чтобы* он *обманул* нас.

**1.** Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на различные способы выражения долженствования:

1. All students must take up sports. 2. Everything must be done in time. 3. You should give up (отказаться) smoking. 4. You ought to be thankful. 5. You needn’t write down the text. 6. Everybody should go for a walk before sleep. 7. The match is to be held on Monday. 8. You have to use computing devices at the lesson. 9. They shall have a five-minutes’ break now.

**2.** Закончите перевод следующих предложений на английский язык, употребив требуемую по смыслу форму инфинитива (Indefinite (Simple) или Perfect):

1. Она должна быть сейчас на уроке физкультуры. She must …

2. Эту книгу, вероятно, уже взяли. This book must ...

3. Можно мне войти? May I ...?

4. Возможно, они уже встречались. They might …

5. Тебе следовало бы навестить своего больного приятеля. You ought to ... (sick friend).

6. Ему давно следовало бы заняться спортом. Не ought to ...

7. Вам следовало бы закончить свое исследование в прошлом году. You should…

8. Этот доклад следует (должен быть) сделать сегодня. This report should ...

9. Ей не следовало бы этого делать. She shouldn’t ...

10. Вы, должно быть (вероятно), читали последние спортивные новости. You must ...

11. Не может быть, чтобы он сломал ногу. Не couldn’t have ...

**Lesson 4**

**Sports in the USA**

**Задание 1.** Прочтите текст.

**Sport in the USA.**

1. In the USA many sports and sports activities attract millions of active participants. One reason of the popularity of sport in America may be the variety and size of America, providing Americans with a large choice of summer and winter sports. In addition, public sports facilities have always been available in great number for participants. Another reason might be that Americans like competition, by teams or as individuals, of any type. Others point out that American schools and colleges follow the tradition of all English-speaking societies in using sports activities as a way of teaching "social values".

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

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

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

5. Sporting activities are a part of daily American life. There are many other sports and sports activities in America which are popular among people. They are golf, swimming, tennis, marathon, track-and-field, bowling, archery, skiing, skating, squash and badminton, rowing and sailing, weight-lifting, boxing and wrestling and many others. 45% of all Americans take part in some athletic activity once a day. Swimming, bicycling, fishing, jogging, callisthenics or gymnastics, and bowling are American's favourite participatory sports. Skating and tobogganing are wide-spread activities, too. Fishing and hunting are extremely popular in all parts of the country and have been since the days when they were necessary activities among the early settlers. As could be expected, all water sports and activities are very popular, including diving, sailing, white-water canoeing, water-skiing.

6. There are also several sports in the US which were once thought of as being "strange", but have now gained international popularity. Skate-boarding, wind-surfing and triathlon are among them.

**Задание 2.** Найдите в тексте перевод следующих слов и словосочетаний:

1) активные участники 2) соревнование 3) команда 4) зритель 5) защита

6) нападение 7) привлекать много болельщиков 8) заполнять промежуток

9) принимать участие 10) физическая подготовка 11) широко-распространенный 12) приобретать популярность.

**Задание 3.** Переведите письменно заглавие и абзацы 1, 3, 5.

**Задание 4**. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1) What are the reasons of sport popularity in the USA?

2) What are the major sports?

3) Is American football different from soccer and rugby?

4) What games are considered “typically American”?

5) Why was basketball invented?

6) Is sport a part of daily life in the USA? Prove it.

7) Since what time have fishing and hunting been popular?

**Задание 5.** Найдите в интернет-источниках материал и напишите эссе об одном из необычных видов спорта в США.

**Задание 6.** На основе вопросов кратко перескажите текст.

**Grammar revision exercises**

***Основные формы глагола и их функции*.** В английском языке существуют четыре основные формы глагола, которые в сочетании с глаголами **to be** и **to have** служат для образования всех глагольных временных и залоговых форм, а именно:

I - инфинитив (Infinitive)

II - простое прошедшее время (Past Indefinite (Simple) Tense)

III - причастие прошедшего времени – (Past) Participle II

IV - причастие настоящего времени - Present Participle I

***Функции основных форм глагола****.*

Первая форма глагола (Infinitive) служит для образования простого настоящего и простого будущего времени (Present и Future Indefinite (Simple) Tenses):

I often **write** letters to my friends. - Я часто *пишу* письма моим друзьям

I **shall write** a letter to my friend tomorrow. - Завтра я *напишу* письмо моему другу.

Вторая форма глагола (Past Indefinite) служит для образования простого прошедшего времени:

She **wrote** many letters yester day. - Вчера она *написала* много писем.

По способу образования Past Indefinite все глаголы в английском языке делятся на две группы — стандартные (правильные) глаголы, которые образуют эту форму с помощью окончания -ed (worked, translated), и нестандартные (неправильные) глаголы, которые образуют эту форму по-разному, например:

**Основные формы глагола**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **I** | **II** | **III** | **IV** |
| InfinitiveИнфинитив | Past Indefinite (Simple) TenseПростое прошедшее время | Participle IIПричастие II | Participle IПричастие I |
| Стандартные (правильные) глаголы |
| to translate*переводить* | translated*переводил* | translated*переведенный* | translating*переводящий* |
| Нестандартные (неправильные) глаголы |
| to write*писать* | wrote*написал* | written *написанный* | writing *пишущий* |

Третья форма глагола (Participle II) служит:

1) для образования сложных глагольных форм группы **Perfect -** совершенных времен (в сочетании с глаголом **to have):**

I **have** just **written** a letter. – Ятолько что ***написал*** письмо.

2) для образования всех времен глагола в страдательном залоге (в сочетании с глаголом **to be**):

The letter **is written. -** Письмо *написано.*

Третья форма глагола является определением в положении перед определяемым словом или после него: a **broken** cup *разбитая* чашка; a **registered** record *зарегистрированный* рекорд; the exercise **done** *выполненное* упражнение; a letter **translated** yesterday by smb письмо, *переведенное* вчера *(кем-л.).*

В русском языке причастию II соответствуют страдательные причастия с окончаниями *-мый, -нный, -тый: читаемый, переведенный, разбитый.*

Четвертая форма глагола в сочетании с глаголом **to be** употребляется для образования сложных временных глагольных форм группы Continuous - продолженных времен:

What **are** you **doing now? -** Что ты *делаешь* сейчас?

I **am writing** a letter. - Я*пишу* письмо (сейчас).

В русском языке причастию I (Participle I) соответствуют действительные причастия с окончаниями *-ущ, -ющ: бегущий, читающий.*

**1.** Напишите четыре основные формы следующих глаголов:

а) стандартных: neglect, observe, regulate, require, stimulate

б) нестандартных: know, choose, have, feel, get, see

**2.** Сгруппируйте основные формы каждого глагола.

Образец: take — **took — taken — taking**

be, had, made, spending, begun, won, spend, begin, win, make, have, went, was, spent,, beginning, been, having, being, began, gone, won, go,spent, making, had, going, winning, made.

**3.** Определите функции основных форм глагола в следующих сочетаниях слов (а) и в предложениях (б). Переведите их:

а) **interconnected** elements; **regulated** loads; **neglected** persons; traditions **observed** by ...; **required** time; **training** process; factors **stimulating** the process; the activities **stimulating** regeneration; process **consisting** of many elements.

б) 1. I **have** just **made** the report at the student’s scientific conference**.** 2. The letter **was written** by me. 3. Nick **is training** in the gym now**.** 4**.** Kate **was asked** at the lesson yesterday. 5. All the elements **are interconnected** in the **training** process.

**Lessons 5**

**Traditional sports**

**Задание 1.** Прочитайте текст озаглавьте его.

**Задание 2.** Разбейте его на абзацы и озаглавьте их.

**Задание 3.** Названия абзацев перепишите в виде плана к тексту в тетрадь.

Nobody can say for sure when people started playing football on the British Isles. It is important however, that current uniform rules of the game were settled only in the 19-th century. At that time there was a great debate, whether one could use his hand to kick the ball or not. Those who wanted to permit the players to carry the ball with their hands united to form rugby. Rugby is played by teams of 15 men with an oval ball. Those who insisted on playing with feet and head only had the majority and that was the beginning of football as everybody knows it today. In Great Britain and more often in the United States football is called soccer to distinguish the game from American football, the game that has much in common with rugby. Another traditional British game is cricket. Unlike football cricket is not widely spread outside the British Isles. Cricket is a summer game; it is played in schools, colleges, universities. Cricket is a very long and a very slow game. Tennis is also very popular in Britain. Two different games that do not have much in common bear the name of tennis - lawn tennis and table tennis. Both games first appeared in England, but today the British prefer lawn tennis to table tennis. Every summer, in June, the biggest tournament in the world takes place at Wimbledon. Englishmen like all kinds of racing. Horseracing, motorcar racing, boat racing, dog-racing, donkey racing are very popular in England. The most famous boat racing in England is between Oxford and Cambridge. It first started in 1820 and has been held almost every spring since 1836. A lot of people come to watch this competition between England's leading universities. Americans are interested in different sports and activities. The major American sports are ice hockey, baseball, American football and basketball. The large choice of sports in America can be explained by the variety and size of the country, its different climates and the people's love of competitions of any type. The seasons of the "four major sports" often overlap. Baseball is the most popular summer sport in America. The first American baseball match was held in 1839 in New York. There is an opinion that baseball comes from a much older game, played in Europe for many years. Americans play most international sports, but they do not play football in the same way as the rest of the world. American football is a game that does not have much in common with soccer. The players can run with a ball, touch and push each other. The field is not traditional, and even the shape of the ball is different. Basketball was invented in the United States. A schoolteacher designed the rules for a game that his students could play indoors. Usually basketball players are very tall and they show that basketball can be exciting. Ice hockey is America's favourite winter game. It is very fast. It can be dangerous and its players wear helmets too. Other sports and activities attract millions of participants and spectators in the USA. These are swimming, tennis, marathons, bowling, crosscountry skiing, skating, and badminton. Now triathlon is one of the most popular sports in the USA. It comprises swimming, bicycle racing and long-distance running.

**Задание 4.** Найдите в тексте информацию и выпишите в тетрадь:

а) когда впервые были проведены гребные гонки между Оксфордом и Кембриджем,

б) когда проводится турнир в Уимблдоне,

в) как выглядит американский футбол,

г) какие ещё виды спорта привлекают американцев.

**Задание 5.** Переведите часть текста, где говорится об американских видах спорта письменно со словарем.

**Задание 6.** Поставьте 10 вопросов к содержанию всего текста.

**Задание 7.** На основании вашего плана и вопросов перескажите текст.

**Grammar revision exercises**

***Безличные предложения*** в английском языке, это такие предложения, в которых часто отсутствует не только лицо, которое исполняет действие, но нет и самого действия. Таким образом, предложение становится безличным, но формально необходимо поставить подлежащее и сказуемое, для сохранения структуры предложения. В английском же языке такие предложения можно построить по общей схеме: ***it + to be + прилагательное, существительное*.** В этом случае на место подлежащего становится безличное местоимение ***it***. **It** не указывает лицо и не переводится на русский язык, но оно удерживает всю структуру английского предложения, работая в паре со сказуемым. А функцию сказуемого будет выполнять глагол-связка ***to be.***

Например**: It is hot today. - Сегодня жарко.**

У глагола ***to be*** две формы в прошедшем времени **(*was, were)****.* С местоимением **it**  используется форма ***was***.

Заполняя позиции подлежащего и сказуемого с помощью it и to be, выполняется правило прямого порядка слов в предложении.

**1**. Распределите следующие безличные предложения на три группы: «Погода и явления природы», «Время и расстояние» и «Оценка действия, отношение к факту». Переведите предложения.

1. It always rains in autumn.
2. It was impossible to reach her by phone.
3. It snowed heavily last December.
4. It was six o’clock already.
5. It is much cheaper to get here by train.
6. It was getting cold.
7. It is early morning.
8. It's 10 degrees above zero.
9. It’s quite expensive to buy a brand new car.
10. It’s quite far from the post-office.
11. It will be 5 kilometres to the village.
12. It was quiet and mysterious up in the mountains.
13. It wasn’t cloudy this afternoon.
14. It’s noon.
15. It won’t be easy to find an experienced baby-sitter.

**2**. Ответьте на вопросы, используя подсказки в скобках. Обратите внимание на время глагола в вопросах.

1) How long will it take him to become a doctor? (six years)

2) How long does it take you to get to the restaurant? (40 minutes)

3) How long did it take her to prepare this salad? (2 hours)

4) How long does it take your son to cook an omelette? (10 minutes)

5) How long did it take Bob to master English? (about 5 years)

**3**. Задайте общие вопросы к безличным предложениям.

1) It’s time to get up.

2) It was getting dark.

3) It takes him 3 minutes to get dressed.

4) It will be late to apologize.

5) It rained heavily last night.

**4**. Преобразуйте предложения в прошедшее время.

1) It’s a pity to find him ill.

2) It seems to me that Anna is 17.

3) It will be foggy.

4) It won’t take much time to mend your shoes.

5) It isn’t far from here to the city centre.

**Lessons 6**

**Sports achievements of English-speaking countries**

**Задание 1.** Прочитайте текст и переведите письменно 2 и 5 абзацы.

1. The [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) has sent athletes to every Summer and Winter Games since the start of the Olympics' modern era in [1896](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1896_Summer_Olympics), including the [1980 Summer Olympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1980_Summer_Olympics), which were [*boycotted*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1980_Summer_Olympics_boycott) by a number of other Western nations. From 1896 to [2018](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2018_Winter_Olympics) inclusive, Great Britain has won 851 medals at the [Summer Olympic Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Summer_Olympic_Games), and another 32 at the [Winter Olympic Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winter_Olympic_Games). It is the only national team to have won *at least* one Gold Medal at every Summer Games, *surpassed* only by the [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_at_the_Olympics) and the *former* [Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union_at_the_Olympics).

2. Great Britain was one of 14 teams to compete in the first Games, the [1896 Summer Olympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1896_Summer_Olympics) in Athens, and is one of only three nations ([France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France_at_the_Olympics) and [Switzerland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Switzerland_at_the_Olympics) being the others) to have competed at every Summer and Winter Olympic Games.

3. The most successful British Olympians by gold medals won are [Sir Chris Hoy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chris_Hoy) and [Jason Kenny](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jason_Kenny), who has won six gold (and one silver) medals each in track cycling. Two British Olympians come next with five gold medals – cyclist [Sir Bradley Wiggins](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bradley_Wiggins), and [Sir Steve Redgrave](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steve_Redgrave), who won five gold medals in five consecutive Games in rowing.

4. In [1908](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1908_Summer_Olympics_medal_table), the country finished in the Olympic table in first place *for the first and only time* in its history. Its most successful performance both *post-War* and away from a home Games was in [2016](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2016_Summer_Olympics_medal_table), finishing second.

5. At the Winter Olympics as a *non-alpine* nation Great Britain has historically been unable to *replicate* the amount of success they have achieved in the Summer Olympics. The *expansion* of the Winter Olympics to include sports such as [Curling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curling), [Snowboarding](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snowboarding), [Skeleton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skeleton_%28sport%29) and [Freestyle skiing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freestyle_skiing) has brought some increased success. Currently Great Britain is the most successful nation in women's [skeleton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skeleton_%28sport%29), having won a medal six times. Great Britain enjoyed a period of *significant* success between 1976 and 1984 in figure skating, winning golds in three *successive* games on the rink. *Prior* to the 2014 Games all Britain's Winter Olympic medals had been won in sports performed on ice. Snowboarder [Jenny Jones](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jenny_Jones_%28snowboarder%29) became the first British athlete to win a medal on snow in the 90 years of the winter games when she won a bronze medal in the women's slopestyle event. At the 2018 Games, [Izzy Atkin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isabel_Atkin) won Britain's first skiing medal, winning a bronze in the women's ski slopestyle.

6. The most successful Winter Olympian from Great Britain is [Lizzy Yarnold](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lizzy_Yarnold), with two gold medals in the women's skeleton.

**Задание 2.** Найдите в тексте выделенные курсивом слова, выпишите их в тетрадь и объясните на русском языке, что они обозначают.

**Задание 3.** Поставьте 6 - 10 вопросов разного типа к содержанию всего текста.

**Задание 4.** Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на ключевую информацию, и озаглавьте текст.

The United States made its Olympic debut in 1896, when [Athens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athens) hosted the very first [edition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1896_Summer_Olympics) of the modern games. In the [interwar period](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interwar_period), America enjoyed its most successful spell, topping both gold and total medal counts at four straight Summer Games, before falling short in [1936](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1936_Summer_Olympics), when [Berlin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin) hosted the games, and [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_Germany) used the event to push its political agenda.

The next Olympics were held only in [1948](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1948_Summer_Olympics) when [WW2](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II) hostilities ended. By this time, Germany was no longer a competitor to the US, with its place being taken by the [Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union_at_the_Olympics). The USSR achieved its goal after 20 years of fierce competition. It utterly thrashed America at the [1972 Summer Olympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1972_Summer_Olympics) in [Munich](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Munich). After that, the US would not top the medal table in non-boycotted games until the [1996 Summer Olympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1996_Summer_Olympics).

The 1970s and 1980s, therefore, became a dark moment for American Olympic teams, as they significantly fell behind not only the Soviet Union, but also [East Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Germany_at_the_Olympics). The only bright spot was the [1984 Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1984_Summer_Olympics) in [Los Angeles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Los_Angeles) where the United States set a record for most gold medals won in a single Olympics, 83, primarily due to the [Soviet-led boycott](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1984_Summer_Olympics_boycott).

In the 1990s, the situation started improving, and the US returned to the leading positions in the Summer Olympics, topping the medal table five times since 1992 and placing second on two occasions.

Contrary to its Summer Olympics status, America was never really considered a power in the Winter Games until the [2002 Olympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2002_Winter_Olympics) in [Salt Lake City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_Lake_City). Therefore, its greatest achievements in the 20th century are more tied to specific events, rather than overall performances.

However, hosting the games in 2002 gave a much needed boost to the US winter sports program. Since then the country performed consistently, never placing below fourth in the medal count. But America's performance has steadily declined since winning the most medals at the [2010 Winter Olympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010_Winter_Olympics) in [Vancouver](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vancouver), with the US winning only 23 medals at the most recent [2018 Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2018_Winter_Olympics) in [Pyeongchang](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pyeongchang) compared to 37 in 2010.

**Задание 5.** Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос, обращая внимание на ключевую информацию.

1. When did the United States make its Olympic debut?

a) in 1889.

b) in 1896.

c) in 1904.

2. When did America enjoy its most successful spell?

a) In the 1960s

b) During WW2

c) In the [interwar period](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interwar_period)

3. Why did the 1970s and 1980s become a dark moment for American Olympic teams?

a) They significantly fell behind not only the Soviet Union.

b) They didn’t participate in Olympic Games.

c) They started war in Syria.

4. How many times did the US team head the medal table since 1992?

a) three times

b) five times

c) seven times

5. What events are the US greatest achievements in the 20th century more tied to?

a) specific events

b) overall performances

c) winter sports

6. What gave a much needed boost to the US winter sports program?

a) hosting the games in 1998

b) hosting the games in 2004

c) hosting the games in 2002

**Задание 6**.Дополните предложения информацией из текста и переведите их на русский язык:

1) In the [interwar period](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interwar_period), America enjoyed its most successful spell,…

2) By this time, Germany was no longer a competitor to the US …

3) After that, the US would not top the medal table …

4) The only bright spot was the [1984 Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1984_Summer_Olympics) in [Los Angeles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Los_Angeles) where …

5) In the 1990s, the situation started improving, and …

6) Contrary to its Summer Olympics status, America …

7) Since then the country performed consistently …

**Задание 7.** Подберите русские эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям**.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| agenda[interwar period](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interwar_period)successful spell fall short hostilities fierce utterly thrashed non-boycotted games overall performance give a boost steadily | не оправдать ожиданийне бойкотируемые игрывраждебные действияобщая результативностьожесточенныйдать толчокмежвоенный периоднепрерывноуспешный периодв пух и прах отлупилипрограмма действий |

**Задание 8**. Письменно переведите текст со словарем.

**Задание 9.** Обсудите текст с друзьями: находите ли вы информацию в тексте интересной и новой.

**Grammar revision exercises**

Слова и сокращения ***their, there*** *и* ***they’re***,  часто путают. Чем же они отличаются?

Their — их; принадлежащий им, свой (местоимение)

There – там, туда (наречие)

They’re = they are (сокращенная форма)

Например:

Their way was not easy. – Их путь не был легким.

Go to the library, you’ll find the book you need there. – Иди в библиотеку, ты найдешь книгу, которая нужна тебе, там.

They’re doctors. – Они - врачи. (= They are doctors)

**1.** Вставьте their, there или they’re

1. \_\_\_\_ is nobody home at the moment.

2. \_\_\_ new car is blue – not purple as you said.

3. Nick and Jane were very concerned about \_\_\_ puppy.

4. While we were in France, we enjoyed the warm weather \_\_.

5. Hannah and Stephen went \_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_ kids.

6. \_\_\_ from Norway.

7. \_\_\_ aunt Polly loves travelling.

8. As soon as \_\_\_\_ here, we can leave.

9. \_\_\_ is nothing you can do about it.

10. I like your new shoes. \_\_\_ are very nice!

11. When they came home they found \_\_\_ dog messing around.

12. They went \_\_\_\_\_ twice in August.

13. I dream about the USA every day. I want to go \_\_\_ once!

Значение выражений ***a number of // the number of***.

Выражение ***a number of*** переводится как “несколько” и требует употребления глагола во множественном числе:

A number of people have applied for this job.  -  Несколько человек подали заявки на эту работу.

A number of houses are being built in this area.  -  Несколько домов строятся в этом районе.

Выражение ***the number of*** переводится как “количество” и требует употребления глагола в единственном числе:

The number of people, who applied for the job, was enormous. - Количество людей, подавших заявку на работу, было огромным.

The number of new houses in this area is growing. - Количество новых домов растет.



**2.** Вставьте ***a*** или ***the***.

1. Statistics has \_\_\_ number of disadvantages.
2. What is \_\_\_\_ number of new patients today?
3. There are \_\_\_ number of funds that support women.
4. The Law reduces \_\_\_ number of taxes and duties to a very low level.
5. This solution has \_\_\_ number of disadvantages.
6. Complex approach is based on \_\_\_ number of factors.
7. Such an approach maximizes \_\_\_ number of happy customers.
8. There are also \_\_\_ number of suggestions about how to recognize new trends.

**3**. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. A number of people was / were injured in the explosion.

2. If the number of people involved is/ are still not very high, we’ll not succeed.

3. There is / are still a number of places you could choose to go.

4. A number of sectors was / were rebuilt to use modern equipment.

5. The number of groups is/ are varied from one to four.

**Unit 4.2**

**Training specialists of physical culture and sports**

**Lesson 1**

**Education system in Russia (I)**

**Задание 1**. Изучите следующие слова и словосочетания. Составьте с ними свои предложения и запишите их в тетрадь

a citizen of - гражданин

the right to education - право на образование

to be guaranteed by the Constitution - гарантироваться Конституцией

a duty - обязанность

to get secondary education - получить среднее образование

a vocational school - училище

technical school - техникум

to give a profound knowledge in - давать углубленные знания по

an evening department - вечернее отделение

an extramural department - заочное отделение

graduate courses - аспирантура

to give candidate or doctoral degrees - присваивать степень кандидата или доктора наук

free - бесплатный

a primary school - начальная школа

to get a scholarship - получать стипендию

**Задание 2.** Прочтите и переведите следующий текст.

**Education in Russia**

Every citizen of our country has the right to education. This right is guaranteed by the Constitution. It is not only a right but a duty, too. Every boy or girl must get secondary education. They go to school at the age of six or seven and must stay there until they are 14 - 17 years old. At school pupils study academic subjects, such as Russian, Literature, Mathematics, History, Biology, a foreign language and others.

After finishing the 9th form of a secondary school young people can continue their education in the 10th and the 11th form. They can also go to a vocational or technical school, where they study academic subjects and receive a profession. A college gives general knowledge in academic subjects and a profound knowledge in one or several subjects.

After finishing a secondary, vocational, technical school or a college, young people can start working or enter an institute or a university. Institutes and universities train specialists in different fields. A course at an institute or a university usually takes 5 years. Many universities have evening and extramural departments. They give their students an opportunity to study without leaving their jobs. Institutes and universities usually have graduate courses which give candidate or doctoral degrees.

Education in our country is free at most schools. There some private primary and secondary schools where pupils have to pay for their studies. Students of institutes and universities get scholarships. At many institutes and universities there are also departments where students have to pay for their education.

**Задание 3**. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What does the phrase «the right to education» mean?
2. Why is education a duty, too?
3. What subjects do pupils study at school?
4. What can young people do after finishing the 9th form?
5. What subjects do young people study at technical schools and at colleges?
6. What can young people do after finishing the 11th form?
7. What departments are there at institutes and colleges?
8. Do children and people in this country have to pay for education?

**Задание 4.** Переведите на английский язык.

1) Право на образование в России гарантируется Конституцией.

2) В средней школе ученики изучают академические предметы.

3) После окончания 9 класса средней школы молодые люди могут пойти в училище или ПТУ.

4) Там они изучают академические предметы и получают специальное образование.

5) Молодые люди могут продолжить образование в 10 и 11 классе или колледже, дающим углубленные знания по одному или нескольким предметам.

6) Молодые люди, поступившие в институт или университет, учатся там 5 лет.

7) Студенты вечернего и заочного отделения могут получить образование, одновременно работая.

8) Начальное и среднее образование бесплатно в большинстве школ.

9) В частных школах и на некоторых отделениях институтов и уни­верситетов нужно платить за образование.

**Задание 5.** Составьте план к тексту «Education in Russia» (письменно).

**Задание 6.** Выберите один пункт плана для составления расширенного сообщения.

**Задание 7.** Передайте содержание текста, используя план.

**Задание 8**. Прочтите в парах следующие диалоги.

1. - Are you a student?

- No. I graduated last year with a bachelor’s degree in psychology.

- Do you have a job?

- At the moment I’m working at a school with kids

- Do you like your job?

- It’s OK, but it’s temporary. I want to get my master’s degree in HR management (управление персоналом) and get a job in advertising.

• graduate - оканчивать университет (колледж, институт)

• advertising - реклама, сфера рекламы

2. - Are you a student?

- I’m in my third year of college.

- What’s your major?

- Linguistics. I’m going to get a diploma in interpreting.

- What do you plan to do after graduating?

- I plan on starting my own business — a translation agency

• diploma in interpreting - диплом переводчика.

• I plan on starting my own business. - Я планирую начать собственный бизнес.

**Задание 8.** Составьте свой собственный аналогичный диалог и воспроизведите его в парах.

**Grammar revision exercises**

В английском языке глагол ***to do*** означает *делать* или *выполнять* какое-либо (часто длительное) действие или работу, которая зачастую не оставляет видимых результатов, тогда как ***to make*** переводится как *делать, создавать, строить, мастерить* – то есть выполнять некое действие, имеющее видимый результат.

Разница между ***to do*** и ***to make*** не настолько очевидна, как может показаться. Многие выражения с do и make просто необходимо запомнить.

Изучите следующую таблицу.



**1.**  Вставьте ***do*** или ***make***.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | an apology | 11 | noise |
| 2 | a job | 12 | the cooking |
| 3 | an appointment | 13 | a decision |
| 4 | bed | 14 | a discovery |
| 5 | karate | 15 | a dress |
| 6 | your best | 16 | an exercise |
| 7 | a lesson | 17 | your homework |
| 8 | a mistake | 18 | the housework |
| 9 | money | 18 | the ironing |
| 10 | a cake | 20 | a note |

**2**.   Напишите 10 слов в каждой строчке

MAKE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

DO: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a mess, homework, the dishes, the shopping, a mistake, money, (someone) a favor, plans, the right thing, dinner, volunteer work, noise, the bed, a (telephone) call, the research, best, sure, a living, any good, exercises.

**3.** Выберите правильный ответ:

1. I cannot understand. It does not make/do sense.
2. Make/Do sure you don’t forget your ticket, will you?
3. He is always making/doing a fool of himself with those jokes he tells.
4. Buy that car. It’s very good and cheap. You’ll do/make a real bargain.
5. I’ll have to make/do my best if I want to pass this exam.
6. Eat fruit. It’ll make/do you good.
7. I cannot go out now. I have a lot of work to make/do.
8. It is a very good business. If you’re lucky, you’ll make/do a fortune.
9. If you’re so rude to him, you’ll make/do an enemy of him.
10. When are you going to make/do the shopping?

**4**. Выберите правильный ответ:

1. I can’t give you an answer. I have not made/done up my mind yet.
2. What have you made/done to your hair?
3. Try not to make/do trouble in class or the teacher will punish you.
4. They were angry but after talking, they made/did peace and became friends again.
5. We made/did the washing-up after our guests left.
6. After I had made/done the beds, I had breakfast.
7. He made/did his job very well but he was very badly-paid.
8. I made/did an appointment with my lawyer. I needed some advice.

**5.**  ***Do*** или ***make***?

1. When you live abroad it is difficult to \_\_\_ friends if you don't know the language.
2. «Can you \_\_\_ me a favour? » «No, I'm busy.»
3. I'm hungry. I'm going to \_\_\_\_ a sandwich.
4. I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ business with him. I don't trust him.
5. Can I use your mobile? I need to \_\_\_\_\_ a call.
6. His company \_\_\_\_ a lot of business with China.
7. I can't come because I’ve got to \_\_\_\_ the washing-up.
8. It's snowing! Do you want to \_\_\_\_a snowman?

**6.**  Вставьте ***do*** или ***make*** в нужной форме.

1. I’ll \_\_\_\_ my best to pass all my exams next term.
2. It’s very difficult to \_\_\_ a decision when you aren’t sure.
3. Don’t \_\_\_ noise. The baby is sleeping!
4. Have you finished \_\_\_ your homework?
5. Can you \_\_\_\_ me a favor?
6. You’ll \_\_\_\_ a mistake if you do that.
7. I’ll \_\_\_ the shopping after work this evening.
8. Don’t \_\_\_ any coffee. We’ll have tea.
9. How many tests have you \_\_\_\_?
10. If you are shy, you’ll never \_\_\_ friends.

**7.**  Вставьте ***do*** или ***make*** в нужной форме.

1. My mother is \_\_\_ me a dress for the party.
2. You can’t talk to other people in the room when you are \_\_\_\_ an exam.
3. Who will \_\_\_\_ the washing up after lunch?
4. Taking a few days’ holiday will \_\_\_ you good.
5. These photographs don’t \_\_\_ any justice to her beauty.
6. He \_\_\_\_ a large fortune when he was working in Australia.
7. My tooth hurts. I’ll have to \_\_\_ an appointment with my dentist.
8. That firm is not very reliable. We’d better not \_\_\_ business with them.
9. He was sacked from school because he was always \_\_\_ trouble in class.
10. Don’t \_\_\_\_ such a fuss about the subject. It is not so important!

**Lesson 2**

**Education system in Russia (II)**

**Задание 1.** Прочтите и переведите следующий текст.

**Higher Education in Russia**

Russia’s higher education system started with the foundation of the universities in Moscow and St. Petersburg in the middle of the 18th century. The system was constructed similar to that of Germany. In Soviet times all of the population in Russia had at least a secondary education. The pursuit of higher education was and still is considered to be very prestigious. More than 50% of people have a higher education.

The right to education is stated in the Constitution of the Russian Federation. It's ensured by compulsory secondary schools, vocational schools and higher education establishments. It is also ensured by the development of extramural and evening courses and the system of state scholarships and grants. Education in Russia is compulsory up to the 9th form inclusive. If a pupil of secondary school wishes to go on with education, he or she must stay at school for two more years.

Primary and secondary schools together comprise 11 years of study. Every school has a «core curriculum» of academic subjects. After finishing the 9th form one can go on to a vocational school which offers programmes of academic subjects and a programme of training in a technical field, or a profession. After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school, a lyceum or a gymnasium one can go into higher education. All applicants must take competitive exams. Higher education institutions, that is institutes or universities, offer a 5-years’ programme of academic subjects for undergraduates in a variety of fields.

The system of education in Russia began to change over the past years. Universities began transitioning to a system similar to that of Britain and the USA: 4 years for the Bachelor’s degree (the first university level degree which is equivalent to the B.Sc. degree in the US or Western Europe) and 2 years for a Master’s degree (postgraduate higher education which is equivalent to a Master’s Degree (M.Sc, M.A.) in the US or Western Europe). The Bachelor’s degree programmes last for at least 4 years of full-time university-level study.

The programmes are elaborated in accordance with the State Educational Standards which regulate almost 80% of their content. The other 20% are elaborated by the university itself.

The programmes include professional and special courses in Science, the Humanities and Social-economic disciplines, professional training, completion of a research paper/project and passing of State final exams. Having obtained the Bachelor’s degree, students may apply to enter the Master’s programme or continue their studies in the framework of the Specialist Diploma programmes.

The Bachelor’s degree is awarded after defending a Diploma project prepared under the guidance of a supervisor and passing the final exams. Holders of the Bachelor’s degree are admitted to enter the Specialist Diploma and Master’s degree programmes.

Access to these programmes is competitive. The Master’s degree is awarded after successful completion of two-years’ full-time study. Students must carry out a one-year research including practice and prepare and defend a thesis which constitutes an original contribution and sit for final examinations.

**Задание 2.** Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * система высшего образования
* среднее образование
* защитить диплом (дипломную работу)
* заочная и вечерняя формы образования
* гуманитарные дисциплины
* обязательный
* государственные экзамены
* степень
 | * профессиональные курсы
* точные (естественные) науки
* выпускные экзамены
* завершение, окончание
* специальные курсы
* академические предметы
* считаться престижным
* практика
 |

**Задание 3.** Найдите в тексте синонимы следующих слов:

to begin, to continue, disciplines, basis, thanks to, to be the same, research project, guidance, to suggest

**Задание 4.** Найдите в тексте антонимы следующих слов:

to start, exclusive, equivalent, to fail an exam, to graduate, to unchanged.

**Задание 5.**  Выберите из скобок слова, соответствующие содержанию текста, чтобы дополнить предложения:

1 Russia’s higher education system started with the foundation of the universities in Moscow and St. Petersburg \_\_\_ of the 18th century.

(a. at the beginning; b. in the middle; c. at the end)

2 The pursuit of higher education was and still is considered to be very \_\_\_.

(a. modern; b. fashionable; c. prestigious)

3 The right to education is stated in the \_\_\_ of the Russian Federation.

(a. regulations; b. laws; c. Constitution)

4 Education in Russia is \_\_\_ up to the 9th form inclusive.

(a. free of charge; b. recommended; c. compulsory)

5 Institutes or universities offer 5-years \_\_\_ of academic subjects for undergraduates in a variety of fields.

(a. course; b. programme; c. plan)

6 The system of education in Russia began \_\_\_ over the past years.

(a. to change; b. to make experiments; c. to research)

7 The Bachelor’s degree is \_\_\_ after defending a Diploma project.

(a. presided; b. given; c. awarded)

8 The Master’s degree is awarded after completion of \_\_\_ years’ full-time study.

(a. three; b. two; c. four)

9 Nowadays the universities are still in the \_\_\_ of these changes.

(a. process; b. state; c. system)

**Задание 6.** Дайте русские эквиваленты следующим словосочетаниям:

continuing/further education; university education; all-round education; compulsory education; classical education; vocational training/education; technical education; many-sided education; school education; to educate, to provide an education; free education; special education; secondary education; general education; liberal education; elementary education, primary education.

**Задание 7.** Дайте английские эквиваленты следующим словосочетаниям:

Забота об образовании; право на образование; система государственных стипендий и грантов; программа подготовки; профессиональные и специальные курсы; доступ к программам; присуждать степень; успешное окончание; переходный период; работать в соответствии с чем-либо.

**Задание 8**. Дайте краткую аннотацию следующего текста:

**Unified State Exam**

Unified State Examis a test which is passed at the end of 9th and 11th form. It consists of three parts: part A contains tasks where the student has to pick out the correct answer out of several. In part B the correct answer should be written in one word, and no variants are given. In Part C the student has to write the full solution (as in mathematics) or a composition (as in literature). The answers are written on special blanks, digitally scanned, with parts A and B being checked automatically by the computer software.

An excellent score ranges, depending on the subject, from 65 (mathematics) to 90 (foreign language) out of 100. What’s good for students of 11th form is that now they do not have to pass both their final school exams and entrance exams at a university. The score of several subjects is summed up; this total score is the basis of accepting a student at a university. Students now also have a chance to apply at several universities and choose one after they get to know if their score is enough to enter this or that university.

**Grammar revision exercises**

***Narrative Tenses*** – это времена, которые используются для повествования. Чаще всего для повествования используется одно из прошедших времен.

К Narrative Tenses относятся следующие времена:

1) Past Simple широко используется в повествовании в следующих случаях:

- для описания последовательных событий в прошлом.

Не wrote the letter, put it in the envelope, left it on the table and went out. — Он написал письмо, положил его в конверт, оставил на столе и ушел.

- когда упоминаемое действие было обычным и неоднократно происходило в прошлом в течение какого-либо периода:

He often visited his granny when he was a child. – В детстве он часто навещал бабушку.

- когда действие в рассказе произошло в прошлом и никак не связано с настоящим.

Му brother was born in 2009. — Мой брат родился в 2009 году.

2) Past Continuous показывает действие в процессе. Момент этого действия часто бывает обозначен другим коротким действием в Past Simple.

В повествовании Past Continuous употребляется в следующих случаях:

- когда речь идет о действии, которое происходило/длилось в определенный момент в прошлом.

She was drinking coffee when I came in. — Она пила кофе, когда я пришел.

- когда вы хотите дать характеристику человеку, делая, таким образом, вашу речь эмоционально окрашенной, выражаете свое отношение к действию в прошлом.

Му mother was always hiding sweets from me when I was a kid. — Когда я была ребенком, мама постоянно прятала от меня конфеты.

3) Past Perfect представляет “предпрошедшее” время, поскольку оно выражает действие, прошедшее по отношению к моменту, также являющемуся прошедшим.

В повествовании Past Perfect употребляется в том случае, если мы хотим:

- выразить действие, которое закончилось до определенного момента в прошлом:

Malfoy had done the work by the time his friend returned. - Малфой закончил всю работу к тому времени, когда вернулся его друг.

- показать два действия, одно из которых было в процессе, а второе завершилось к его началу:

The rain had stopped and the stars were twinkling on the dark sky. - Дождь закончился, и на темном небе сверкали звезды.

4) Past Perfect Continuous употребляется тогда, когда действие в предложении начнется до определенного момента в прошлом и продолжится до него же (или включая его):

Tim was a man she had been searching for all her life. - Тим был именно тем мужчиной, которого она искала всю жизнь.

**1**. Раскройте скобки и употребите нужное прошедшее время, чтобы дополнить рассказ.

Last week I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (I have) a funny experience. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2 be) on my own in the house because my husband \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3  go away) on a business trip. The first evening I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (4  feel) rather tired as I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (5 spend) the day shopping and cleaning. After supper I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (6 watch) television for a while and then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (7 decide) to go to bed early. I just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (8 go) to lie down when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (9 hear) the sounds of men's voices, talking quietly. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (10 get) terrified. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (11 get) out of bed and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (12 creep) downstairs. The voices \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (13 come) from the sitting- room. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (14 tremble) all over. I slightly (15 open) the door and then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (16 laugh) with relief. In my tiredness I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (17 forget) to turn off the television.

**Lessons 3**

**Our college**

**Задание 1.** Прочтите текст и переведите его на русский язык.

Every year a lot of applicants come to the Sports College seeking for admission (пытаясь поступить). Those young people who are fond of sport go in for entrance application in July or August before the new academic year begins. Early in September those who were lucky to become students start their education.

Our college is one of the institutions of specialized secondary education in our country. İt trains teachers of physical culture and sport. The course of studies lasts 3 or 4 years.

Our college occupies a four-storied building. There you can find umerous tutorial rooms (комнаты для лекций), an assembly hall, laboratories, well-equipped sport hall, stadium, skiing base, courts and grounds, a library.

More than 50 tutors give lectures and tutorials (организовывать практические занятия). Students study on a budget and commercial basis. The academic year is divided into 2 terms: the winter term and the summer term. Each term ends in credit tests and examinations. Most of the students take the term examinations in January and in June. All of the students have morning classes, some of the students have practical course and during that period they do not study. The curriculum consists of the subjects the students specialize in, social subjects, physical training. All the students study one foreign language.

Students’ practical work is given much attention too. They go to schools.

Sport is also compulsory during the years of study. There are various competitions among students, in winter they go to ski or to skate. Our popular indoor activity is playing volleyball, football. We try to rest merrily as well. The students of our college are very sociable and friendly guys who like to dance, to sing and to display their talents publicly. They make good performances at the evening parties and amateur shows.

When we graduate from the college and become specialists we will get interesting job.

***vocabulary***

applicant - кандидат, претендент

to display - показывать

to make up one’s mind - решиться, принять решение

to graduate from - выпускаться

academic year - учебный год

education - образование

to train - подготавливать, тренировать

tutor - наставник, преподаватель

tutorial - практическое занятие

to be divided into - быть поделенным на…

to consist of - состоять из…

attention - внимание

competition - соревнование

to skate - кататься на коньках

**Задание 2.** Соедините колонки по смыслу.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Sports College 2. make up their minds 3.academic year 4. college 5 education6. to be at our disposal 7. to graduate from8. term9. specialist10. tutor11. to display 12. performance  | a. представлениеb. показывать, выражатьc.  семестр, четвертьd. закончить, выпуститьсяe. быть в распоряженииf.  специалистg. образованиеh. наставник, преподаватель, тьюторi учебный годj. колледж k. спортивный колледжl. принять решение, решиться |

**Задание 3.** Найдите в тексте синоним.

1**.**candidate

2. to decide, to make a decision

3. to start

4. successful

5. study

6. to prepare

7. to one’s services

8. teacher, lecturer

9. contest

10. to depict, to show

**Задание 4.**Найдите в тексте антоним.

1. unsuccessful

2. old people

3. to enter

4. humanitarian sciences

5. payable

6. mother tongue

**Задание 5.**Найдите предложение на английском в тексте.

1. Спорт является обязательным на протяжении всех лет обучения.

2. Молодые люди, которые любят спорт, проходят вступительное зачисление в июле или августе до начала нового учебного года.

3. Большое внимание уделяется и студенческой практике.

4. Свыше пятидесяти преподавателей и лекторов ведут занятия и дают практические занятия в нашем колледже.

**Задание 5.**Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. What kind of establishment is Sports College of the Voronezh State Academy of Sports?

2. What can you say about the teaching staff of the college?

3. Whom does our college train?

4. What can you say about the academic year?

5. What does each term end in?

6. What sports facilities does our college have?

7. What subjects do the students study?

8. Where must students of the day-time department spend their practice?

9. Where can the students get necessary literature?

10 What are the popular indoor activities?

**Задание 6.** Изучите следующие диалоги.

Dialogue I.

(a)

A.- Have you ever been to Moscow University?

B.- No, I haven’t

A.- Neither have I. But I've been to Voronezh University.

B.- So have I.

(b) Составьте свой co6cтвенный диалог, используя данный выше диалог в качестве образца.

Technical University: Pedagogical University,

Agricultural Academy: Medical Academy,

Physical Culture Institute: Institute of Arts.

Dialogue П.

(a)

A.- Are you going to take entrance exams to Voronezh State Academy of Sports?

B.- Yes, I think so.

A.- Why?

B.-Because I want to become a coach.

A.- What department have you chosen?

B.- Full-time department. And you?

A. – I’ll take entrance exams to the correspondence department.

B.- Why?

A.- I want to combine work and study.

(b) A B

 Pedagogical University : a teacher of Russian literature

 Physics Russian literature

 like computers

Dialogue III

(a)

A.- You’ve missed a lot of English classes lately.

B.- Yes, I’mafraid so.

A.- I hoре, you’ll come to class on Thursday.

B.- I’m afraid not. I'll be having competitions at 2 p.m.

(b)

lectures in biochemistry : lab works in chemistry

classes in history: a test in biology

lectures in gymnastics : a control work in English

**Задание 7.** Кратко расскажите о колледже.

**Grammar revision exercises**

***Собирательные существительные*** - это существительные, которые обозначают группу людей, образующих определенную организацию или социальный институт.

Некоторые существительные в английском языке, сохраняя форму единственного числа, могут [согласовываться](http://grammar-tei.com/soglasovanie-podlezhashhego-i-skazuemogo-v-anglijskom-yazyke/) как с глаголом в единственном, так и с глаголом во множественном числе.  К собирательным существительным относятся следующие:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| army (армия)association (ассоциация)audience (аудитория)class (класс)club (клуб)college (колледж)committee (комитет)firm (фирма)community (сообщество) company (компания)council (совет) | crowd (толпа)department (отдел, министерство)electorate (электорат, избиратели)enemy (противник)family (семья)generation (поколение)government (правительство)group (группа)herd (стадо)jury (жюри) | orchestra (оркестр)population (население)press (пресса)public (публика, общественность)school (школа)staff (сотрудники)team (команда)university (университет) и др. |

Также к собирательным существительным в определенном контексте можно отнести названия организаций. Например:

* the Bank of England
* the BBC
* the European Union
* the United Nations
* IBM (International Business Machines Corporation) и пр.

## Число собирательных существительных.

Собирательные существительные могут согласовываться с глаголом в единственном или [множественном числе](http://grammar-tei.com/plural-number/)в зависимости от значения.

* Если данная организация (институт / группа) рассматривается как **единое целое**, то глагол-сказуемое употребляется в единственном числе.
* Если подразумеваются **члены данной группы**(каждый из представителей), то глагол употребляется во множественном числе.

**Сравните:**

Our team is winning (команда как целое).

The team are going back to their homes (члены команды).

Если разницу невозможно определить – в таких случаях обычно используется единственное число, но использование множественного ошибкой не будет.

Му class was/were rather noisy this morning.

Sony has/have announced rising profits for the third year running.

Для формального стиля (например, академическое письмо) более характерно употребление глагола в ***единственном числе*** после собирательных существительных такого типа..

***ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ:*** Слово **press**может употребляться в разных значениях и согласовываться с глаголом в единственном или во множественном числе в зависимости от этого значения:

Press - 1) пресса (газеты и журналы). В этом значении слово употребляется с определенным артиклем the и согласуется с глаголом в единственном числе;

Press - 2) репортеры, фотографы, представители СМИ. В этом значении слово может согласовываться с глаголом в единственном и во множественном числе в зависимости от контекста.

Police – употребяется только во множественном числе.

**1**. Заполните пропуски формами глагола ***to be***, согласуя собирательные существительные в нужном числе.

1. People in developed countries \_\_\_\_ living longer than their parents.
2. A crowd\_\_a group of people which may have a common purpose or set of emotions.
3. The British police\_\_known all over the world to be unarmed.
4. There is the historic tradition that the police \_\_ the public and the public \_\_the police.
5. An army\_\_\_a group of armed men joined together to fight against enemies.
6. A troop of monkeys\_\_\_\_ giving Kenyan villagers sleepless nights destroying crops.
7. Poultry\_\_\_ farmed in great numbers with chickens being the most numerous.
8. New England fall foliage\_\_ showing up early.
9. Healthy cattle \_\_\_ productive cattle.

10. Packaging machinery\_\_\_ any equipment that is used to place products in a package.

11. The staff of the local post office in Houghton\_\_\_rude and abrupt to everyone.

12. Traffic \_\_\_ often classified by type: heavy motor vehicle traffic, other vehicle traffic and pedestrian traffic.

13. If your hair \_\_\_ thin, it is possible to improve it.

14. Teak furniture\_\_\_ very popular and perfect for everyday living.

15. A national company \_\_\_recruiting now for January 2018.

Ответы 1 are, 2 is, 3 are, 4 are / is, 5 is, 6 is, 7 are, 8 is, 9 are, 10 is, 11 are, 12 is, 13 is, 14 is, 15 is / are

**Lessons 4**

**Sport universities and colleges (I)**

**The Lesgaft University of Physical Education**

**Задание 1.** Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The Lesgaft University of Physical Education in St. Petersburg is one of the oldest in Russia and in Europe. It was founded in 1896 by P.F. Lesgaft, a prominent teacher and anatomist, who created the theory of physical education.

The aims of this university were and are to create a scientific basis for physical education, to devise pedagogical methods and to train teaching staff.

The university complies the following departments: the department of Summer Olympic sports, the department of Winter Olympic sports, the department of non-Olympic sports, the department of combat sport, the managerial economics and law department, individual educational and sports technologies, the department of basic training, the department of major training, further training and retraining department, the department of academic staff training (postgraduate and doctorate training programmes), the department of educational and professional internship, the department of humanities and social studies and the department of pre-university studies.

The academic activity is performed in well-equipped classrooms, laboratories and sports gyms being constantly improved.

The academic year begins on the first of September and ends in June. It is divided into two terms. At the end of each term the students take credit tests and examinations. After examinations they have holidays.

**Задание 2.** Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний.

Был основан, цель, научная основа, преподавательский состав, факультет довузовской подготовки, аспирантура, переподготовка, хорошо оборудованный спортивный зал, семестр, учебный год, сдавать зачет.

**Задание 3.** Ответьте на вопросы.

1. When was the Lesgaft University of Physical Education founded?
2. What are the aims of the University?
3. What departments does the University comply?
4. Where is the academic activity performed?
5. When does the academic year begin?
6. What do the students do at the end of each term?

**Задание 4**. Озаглавьте абзацы текста.

**Задание 5.** Письменно переведите абзац, в котором говорится о том, какие факультеты имеются в университете.

**Задание 6.** Прочтите и переведите следующий текст

**The Voronezh State Academy of Sports.**

The Voronezh State Academy of Sports is one of the specialized higher educational establishments in Russia. It was founded in 1979 due to the efforts of the Region Sports Committee.

The organization of studies and day-to-day running of the academy is in the hands of the Rector with Deans and Heads of Departments.

Our academy trains teachers of physical culture for schools, bachelors of Physical Culture and coaches.

There are the following specializations at the day-time and correspondence departments: track and field, skiing, basketball, volley-ball, handball, gymnastics, soccer, swimming, shooting, tourism, wrestling, combats (single), weightlifting.

The complete course of study lasts 5 years at the day-time and correspondence departments. The academic year begins in September and ends in July. It is divided into two terms: the autumn and spring. Each term ends in credit tests and examinations.

The students study such theoretical subjects as philosophy, anatomy and physiology, sport medicine, biochemistry, biomechanics, pedagogics, psychology, theory of sports, etc. All the students learn one foreign language. Full-time students are to have practice.

Our students can get all the necessary literature and prepare for the lessons at our library and a reading hall. Anatomic museum is of great help for studying anatomy and physiology. The museum of Sports Fame tells us about the achievements of great athletes who studied at our institute. There you can also find documents on the history of our institute.

At the end of the course of study, the students of our institute take State exams or submit graduation projects. After graduating from the academy the students receive two specialities: "Physical Culture and Sports" (the qualification of "Teacher of Physical Culture, coach") and "Physical Culture" (the qualification of "Bachelor of Physical Culture").

**Задание 7.** Скажите по-английски следующие учебные дисциплины:

философия, физиология, анатомия, педагогика, психология, медицина, биохимия, биомеханика, иностранный язык.

**Задание 8.** Скажите по-английски:

учебный год, осенний семестр, весенний семестр, полный курс обучения, дипломный проект, представить дипломный проект, зачет, экзамен, практика, руководство.

**Задание 9.** Скажите следующие предложения, используя o6opoт There is/ there are.

1. We have two terms in the academic year.

2. We have exams at the end of each term.

3. We have holidays after each term.

4. We have practice at schools of general education.

5. We have all the necessary sports facilities.

6. We have a reading hall at the academy.

7. We have an anatomic museum where the students can study anatomy.

8. We have the museum of Sport’s fame at our academy.

**Задание 10.** Скажите следующие предложения, употребляя английские слова вместо русских.

1. The учебный год begins in September. 2. The academic year заканчивается in July. 3. The academic year делится into two terms. 4. The academic year is divided into осенний term and spring семестр. 5. Each семестр ends in examinations. 6. The students study such theoretical предметы as philosophy, anatomy, sports medicine and some others. 7. The students study one иностранный язык. 8. Full-time students are to have практику. 9. Our students can получить all the necessary literature in our library. 10. Aнатомический museum is of great help for studying anatomy and physiology. 11. The museum of спортивной славы tells us about our great athletes.

**Задание 11**. Расскажите о специализациях академии; об учебном годе в институте; о предметах, которые изучаются; о кафедрах академии.

**Задание 12. С**кажите, в чем разница и что общее имеется у Воронежской Академии и Санкт-Петербургского университета.

**Grammar revision exercises**

***Согласование подлежащего и сказуемого***. В английском языке сказуемое согласуется с подлежащим в числе и лице. Согласование необходимо, когда используется сказуемое в настоящем простом времени, а также в формах прошедшего и настоящего времен глагола *to be.*

*Например: I study; she/he studies; I was a student; Garry is a driver.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ** | **СКАЗУЕМОЕ** | **ПРИМЕР** |
| 2 подлежащих, соединённых союзом and | Во множественном числе | Mary and Peter have decided to get married. |
| Both…and | Во множественном числе | Both Mom and Dad are going to come to my school. |
| Both | Во множественном числе | Both birds were singing on the tree. |
| The majority, a number of…, a lot of…, a variety of …, plenty of… | Во множественном числе | A lot of people smoke nowadays. |
| Each, every, everybody, nobody, everyone, everything, no one, somebody, somebody, someone, either, neither | В единственном числе | Everybody who comes to our party gets a small gift. |
| What? Who? | В единственном числе | What makes you feel lonely? |
| Арифметические действия (сложение, вычитание) | В единственном числе | Two and three is five. Ten minus one is nine. |
| Умножение | И в единственном, и во множественном числе | Five by two is/are ten. |
| Имена собственные, названия | В единственном числе | «The Star Wars» is a very successful film. |
| 2 или несколько подлежащих после оборота there is/ there are | Согласуется с первым подлежащим | There is a girl and a boy in the room. There are many trees in the park. |
| … as well as …,…as much as…,…rather than…, …more than…,…together with… | Согласуется с первым подлежащим | Tom as well as Tony plays the guitar. |
| 2 подлежащих, соединенных either…or, neither…nor ,not only…but also | Согласуется с последним подлежащим | Neither the students nor the teacher wants to watch a documentary. |
| All | В значение “всё“- в единственном числе.В значении „все“- во множественном числе | All the coffee has been split out on the table. All the workers were given their salary without delay. |
| Who, which, that, которые являются частью придаточного (зависимого) предложения в сложноподчиненном предложении | Согласуется с тем словом, к которому относится это местоимение | The girl who is waiting for you downstairs looks excited. |

**Но:** Если 2 подлежащих связаны союзом ***and*** и обозначают единство, то глагол используется в единственном числе .

*Example : Bread and butter  is not enough for a sufficient breakfast .*

*Strawberries and cream is my favorite dessert.*

Правила согласования подлежащего и сказуемого, когда в качестве подлежащего используется фраза.

Следует запомнить 4 пункта.

1. Если подлежащее выражено названием книг, газет, журналов и т. п., даже включающее существительное во множественном числе (т. е. оканчивающееся на «-s»), глагол-сказуемое должен употребляться в единственном числе:

*The Los Angeles Times* is on the desk.

*Gulliver’s Travels* is a well-known children’s book.

2. Когда в качестве подлежащего используется словосочетание, обозначающее период времени, сумму денег или расстояние, то глагол-сказуемое должен употребляться в единственном числе:

Forty-five dollars is too much for this skirt. (сумма денег)

Five hundred miles is too long to drive in one day. (расстояние)

Ten minutes was not enough to translate this text. (период времени)

3. Подлежащее, в состав которого входят следующие предлоги, сочетаются с первым существительным.

***Together with, along with, accompanied by, as well as, in addition to***

The girl together with her parents was waiting in the room.

The parents together with their girl were waiting in the room.

The principal as well as the teachers has already left.

The new manager accompanied by his wife is arriving today.

4. В эмфатической конструкции вида

***it is (was) he/they/the children who/that...***

глагол-сказуемое согласуется с местоимением ***it***, независимо от того, в каком числе стоит следующее за ним существительное или местоимение:

It was the children who made that mess.

It was he who started that quarrel.

It is these questions that are difficult.

**1.**Выберите из скобок глагол в нужной форме.

1. One of my friends \_\_\_\_ gone to France. (has/have)

2. Each of the boys \_\_\_\_ given a present. (was/were)

3. Neither of the contestants \_\_\_\_ able to win a decisive victory. (was/were)

4. Oil and water\_\_\_\_ not mix. (do/does)

5. He and I \_\_\_\_ at Oxford together. (was/were)

6. Slow and steady \_\_\_\_ the race. (win/wins)

7. Neither Peter nor James \_\_\_\_ any right to the property. (has/have)

8. No prize or medal \_\_\_ given to the boy, though he stood first in the examination. (was/were)

9. Either Mary or Alice \_\_\_ responsible for this.(is / are)

10. Neither the Minister nor his colleagues \_\_\_ given any explanation for this. (have / has)

**Lessons 5**

**Sport universities and colleges (II)**

**Задание 1.** Прочитайте текст и переведите письменно 2 и 3 абзацы.

The successes of the academy during its history are *acknowledged* in our country and abroad. Many *prominent* athletes studied and study at our institute (now academy).

Voronezh has always been known for its athletes. Already in 1908 N. A. Kolomenkin-Panin our *fellow - man* became the Olympic champion in figure skating. His traditions were followed by such outstanding athletes as Tamara Liukhina - two-time Olympic champion in gymnastics of 1960 and 1964, Liubov Burda - also the Olympic champion in gymnastics, Nickolay Sviridov (*long-distance running*), Victor Modzolevsky (*fencing*), Alexander Evdokimov (*equestrian sports*), Alexander Maleev (gymnastics), Andrei Bogdanov (swimming).

At the 20th Olympic Games in Moscow six *representatives* from Voronezh showed impressive results: A. Fedukin (handball), Alexander Tkatchiov (gymnastics), Alexander Chaiev (swimming), Yuri Kashirin (cycling), Irina Makagonova (volley-ball), Elena Davidova (gymnastics). The students and graduates of our institute also made a great *contribution* to the successes of our sports on the national and international level. The name of Valery Abajan is well-known to boxing- fans. He was a World Cup holder and a USSR champion. Victor Losev played for our soccer team in Seoul in 1988. Elena Ruzina was an Olympic Champion in Barcelona in 1992.

Tatiana Lushina is many-time World and European champion in *trampolining*.

Our city is known for its acrobatic school and among its representatives is Valentin Menzhega 1995 World champion.

Among non-Olympic sports in our city underwater swimming and technique is very popular. Irina Koptseva - our student is a World Cup holder of 1995 *in underwater technique.*

Dmitry Sautin is known as one of the best divers in the world for several years running: he is *many-time* European, world and Olympic champion. He successfully performed in Atlanta at Summer Olympic Games.

The Olympic team in Barcelona included our students Oleg Strizhakov (track-and-field), Oleg Goroby (canoe and kayak races), Alexander Kolyvanov (gymnastics), Yuri Fedkin (shooting), and Sergei Pyzhianov (shooting).

**Задание 2.** Найдите в тексте выделенные курсивом слова, выпишите их в тетрадь и объясните на русском языке, что они обозначают.

**Задание 3.** Поставьте 6 - 10 вопросов к содержанию всего текста.

**Задание 4.** Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на ключевую информацию, и озаглавьте текст.

Our athletes often take part in Summer and Winter Olympic Games. For the performance of our athletes at the Olympic Games in Atlanta the Americans called our city “The Olympic medals making machine”. Eight representatives of our institute made their contribution to the performance of our national team.

In 1996, Dmitry Trush and Nickolay Krukov at the Russian National Cup in gymnastics shared the first place. It was a sensation, [because](http://becau.se) it was the first time in the history of' this competition when two gymnasts from one city (and even from one institute) scored equal number of points.

Dmitry Trush had already participated in the Olympic Games in Barcelona. Nickolay Krukov was a newcomer in our team. Nevertheless, he showed all his talent and courage in his brilliant exercises.

Nobody knew that during his performance on parallel bars it appeared that one side of them was not fixed. It was rather dangerous, but Nickolay finished his exercise successfully. When he told his coach what had happened he was shocked. Nickolay was only 17 at that time - the youngest among our gymnasts. Nickolay Krukov and Dmitry Trush are gold medalists of the Olympic Games in Atlanta.

Three-time world champion and Olympic bronze-medals winners in men's kayak and canoe races Oleg Goroby and Sergei Verlin also graduated from our institute. They perform together since 1989 and possess many European, World and Olympic Games titles.

Among the Olympians from our institute are also Ruslan Maschenko (hurdling) and Teumuraz Edisherashvili (Greko-Roman wrestling). Both of them are well-known in our country and abroad. Irina Gerasimenok was a member of our Olympic shooting team.

All these athletes brought fame and respect to both our city and our institute. We hope that our academy has an excellent future in sports and teaching achievements.

**Задание 5**.Дополните предложения информацией из текста и переведите их на русский язык:

1) For the performance of our athletes at the Olympic Games in Atlanta …

2) Eight representatives of our institute made their …

3) It was a sensation, [because](http://becau.se) it was the first time in the history of' this competition …

4) Nevertheless, he showed all his talent …

5) Nobody knew that during his performance on parallel bars …

6) Three-time world champion and Olympic bronze-medals winners …

7) Among the Olympians from our institute are …

8) We hope that our academy has …

**Задание 6**. На основе информации обоих текстов составьте со своим партнером диалог о выдающихся спортсменах нашего города. Следующие слова и слова из текстов помогут вам:

go in for sports — заниматься спортом

win against  – выиграть у …

win a gold (siver) medal — выиграть золотую (серебряную) медаль

be awarded with — были награждены

win the cup — выиграть кубок

set a record — установить рекорд

record holder — рекордсмен

become a champion — стать чемпионом

perform well at… — хорошо выступить на

compete — соревноваться

participate in = take part in — участвовать

participant — участник

**Задание 7.** Подготовьте и представьте свою презентацию на эту тему «Чемпионы, которые учились в нашем институте (академии)».

**Grammar revision exercises**

***Употребление артикля*** перед водными пространствами.

Перед большинством названий водных пространств ставится артикль ***the***:

Океаны (oceans): the Pacific Ocean/ the Pacific

Моря (seas): the Black Sea

Реки (rivers): the Neva, the Nile

Проливы (straits): the Bosporus

Каналы (canals/channels): the Suez Canal

Группы озер: the Great Lakes

C определенным артиклем употребляются названия впадин, и Бермудский треугольник:

 the Mariana Trench — Марианская впадина

 the Bermuda Triangle Бермудский треугольник

Есть несколько названий водных пространств, употребляющихся без артикля:

Заливы (bays): Hudson Bay

Водопады (waterfalls): Victoria Falls

Существует три варианта употребление артикля с названиями озер:

Lake Baikal Lake Ontario

the lake of Baikal the lake of Ontario

the Baikal the Ontario

При наличии в названии ***of*** оно, независимо от любых правил, будет писаться с артиклем the:

the gulf of Finland.

**1.** Поставьте необходимый артикль перед названиями водных пространств.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 \_\_\_ Lake Geneva2 \_\_\_ Pacific Ocean3 \_\_\_ Nile4 \_\_\_ English Channel5 \_\_\_ Strait of Dover6 \_\_\_ Dover Strait7 \_\_\_ Victoria Falls8 \_\_\_ Neva9 \_\_\_ Mediterranean Sea10 \_\_\_ Indian Ocean | 11 \_\_\_ Black Sea12 \_\_\_ Great Lakes13 \_\_\_ Bosporus14 \_\_\_ Persian Gulf15 \_\_\_ Gulf of Guinea16 \_\_\_ Bay of Bengal17 \_\_\_ Ontario18 \_\_\_ Atlantic Ocean19 \_\_\_ Dnieper20 \_\_\_ Caspian Sea |

**2**. Вставьте подходящий артикль в предложения.

1. \_\_\_ BermudaTriangle is located in \_\_\_ Atlantic Ocean.
2. The longest river of the world is \_\_\_ Nile River.
3. The lowest lake of the world is \_\_\_ Dead Sea, the deepest lake is \_\_\_ Lake Baikal, the longest lake is \_\_\_ Tanganyika.
4. \_\_\_ Lake Superior is the largest of \_\_\_ Great Lakes.
5. In \_\_\_ Atlantic Ocean, \_\_\_ American Mediterranean Sea is the combination of the seas of \_\_\_ Gulf of Mexico and \_\_\_ Caribbean Sea.
6. \_\_\_ Victoria Falls is the largest waterfall in the world. \_\_\_Tugela Falls is the world’s second tallest. Europe’s highest waterfall is \_\_\_ Utigard in Norway.

**Unit 4.3**

**Competitions**

**Lesson 1**

**Kinds of competitions**

**Задание 1**. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

1. Competitions may be of individual, team or individual-team kind. An individual competition is held to determine a champion. The competition of this kind is called a championship. From time to time national, European, world, international, indoor, open championships take place. The greatest championships in sports are called the Olympic Games. They are organized every four years with representatives from more than 120 nations competing.

2. There are *Summer Olympic Games,* revived in Greece in 1896 and *Winter Olympic Games* originated in 1924. The Winter Olympic Games are held 2 years after Summer Olympic Games. Competitions in the Summer Games normally include archery, basket-ball, boxing, canoeing, cycling, equestrian sports, fencing, field hockey, gymnastics, judo, modern pentathlon, rowing, sailing, shooting, soccer, swimming, diving, team handball, track-and-field, volley-ball, water polo, weight-lifting and wrestling. Competitions in the Winter Games include biathlon, bobsleigh, speed skating, Nordic combination, cross-country skiing, ski jumping, lugening (luge tobogganing), downhill slalom, figure-skating, ice-hockey, curling, skeleton, snowboarding, freestyle, short track.

3*. Champion is* the winner of the first place or first prize in competition by defeating the other contestant in his division in a contest or tournament.

4. *Tournament* is a series of games or contests that make up a single unit of competition. The most common tournament is the single elimination tournament in which competitors are paired off for individual rounds, with winners advancing to the next round. Losers are eliminated until there is a single champion.

5. *European Cup,* a major team championship open to European national associations affiliated to the International Amateur Athletic Federation. First staged in 1965 at Stuttgart (men) and Kassel (women), this competition consists of a qualifying round in three groups, followed by a semifinal round and a six-nation final. Each nation enters one competitor per event. The result is determined on a point-scoring basis. The European Cup final was staged at Kiev in 1967, at Stockholm in 1970, at Edinburgh in 1973 and must be held in a four-year cycle.

6. European Cup Winners’ Сuр is an annual interclub competition. The competition is open to the clubs which have won the national cup in the preceding season. It is organized in the following events: football, basket-ball and water polo. *World Cup* is quadrennial competition organized every four years by international federations in such sports as wrestling, gymnastics, athletics, fencing and others.

**Задание 2.** Ответьтена следующие вопросы:

1. What is called a championship? 2. What kinds of championships do you know? 3. What kinds of Games do you know? 4. Give the definition of the term “champion”. 5. What is tournament? 6. What kinds of Cup competitions do you know? How often are they held?

**Задание 3.** Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих сочетаний слов:

1. открытый чемпионат; 2. чемпионат мира (Европы); 3 чемпионат страны; 4. Олимпийские игры, возрожденные в Греции; 5. зимние Олимпийские игры, учрежденные в 1924 г.; 6. отборочный турнир; 7. отборочный круг соревнований; 8. каждая страна заявляет одного участника по каждому виду спорта; 9. по количеству набранных очков; 10. завоевать кубок страны

**Задание 4.** Соедините слова из списков (а) и (б) в пары синонимов:

а) 1. contest; 2. to defeat; 3. to stage; 4. to call; 5. to eliminate; 6.to include; 7. contestant (1, 2)

б) 1. rival (participant); 2. to consist of; 3. to qualify; 4. to name; **5.** to beat; 6. to hold; 7. competition

**Задание 5.** Замените выделенные слова близкими по значению словами из правой колонки:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. The athletes of our sports club were placed second at the junior **competitions** last month.
2. There were the strongest athletes among the **participants** of the *Moscow News* Prize competitions.
3. In the concluding stage of the championship finals the competitions were **held** between the best athletes from Moscow and Tula.
4. Inthe final match Dynamo **beat** Spartak and became a national champion.
5. Competitions in Winter Games **consist** of biathlon, bobsleigh, speed skating, skiing, lugening, figure-skating and ice-hockey.
6. There is an annual inter-club **competition** named Euro­pean Cup Winners’ Cup.

7. The most common tournament is the **qualifying** tournament. | contestdefeatstagedcalledeliminationincludecontestant |

**Задание 6.** Соедините слова из списков (а) и (б) в пары антонимов**:**

а) 1. to defeat; 2. preliminary; 3. loser; 4. to start; 5. major

б) 1. concluding; 2. to lose; 3. to finish; 4. winner; 5. minor

**Задание 7.** Замените приведенные определения одним словом или словосочетанием:

1. the winner of the first place or first prize in competition; 2. a series of games or contests that make up a single unit of competition; 3. an individual competition held to determine a champion; 4. the greatest championship organized every four years with representatives from more than 120 nations; 5. a quadrennial competition organized by international federations; 6. the competition open to the clubs which have won the national cup in the preceding season; 7. a major team championship open to European national associations.

**Задание 8.** Переведите следующие предложения:

1. Соревнования могут быть личными, командными и лично-команд­ными. 2. Самые крупные спортивные соревнования называются Олимпийскими играми. Они проводятся каждые четыре года. 3. Проведение чемпионатов Европы и мира было запланировано на май. 4. В программу летних Олимпийских игр входят следующие виды спорта: стрельба из лука, велоспорт, баскетбол, бокс, каноэ, конный спорт, фехтование, хоккей на траве, гимнастика, современное пятиборье, гребля, парусный спорт, стрельба, футбол, плавание, прыжки в воду, гандбол, легкая атлетика, волейбол, водное поло, тяжелая атлетика и борьба. 5. Чемпионат — это спортивное соревнование с целью определения чемпиона. 6. Чемпионаты бывают районные, городские, республиканские, Европейские и мировые. 7. Турниры проводятся по круговой или кубковой системе.

**Задание 9.** Назовите основные виды соревнований и кратко расскажите о каждом из них.

**Задание 10.** Перечислите виды спорта, которые входят в программу а) летних и б) зимних Олимпийских игр.

**Grammar revision exercises**

1. ***Времена группы*** ***Perfect Active*** образуются по формуле:

***to have + 3я форма глагола (V3)***,

например ***to have written***.

В этой формуле вспомогательный глагол *to have* изменяется по временам. 3я форма глагола (*written*) остается неизменной

Если вспомогательный глагол to have (в формуле Perfect Active) стоит в Present, время называется Present Perfect. Если он стоит в Past, то время называется Past Perfect. Если вспомогательный глагол to have стоит в Future, то время называется Future Perfect.

2. Сказуемое в а) Present Perfect переводится прошедшим временем, б) Past Perfect – тоже прошедшим временем, в) Future Perfect – будущим временем.

3. Все времена группы Perfect чаще переводятся глаголами совершенного вида. Времена группы Perfect показывают ***законченное*** действие к определенному моменту в настоящем, прошлом и будущем:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Present Perfect | I have written a letter. | Действие закончено к данному моменту (т.е. к моменту настоящего разговора). |
| Past Perfect | Yesterday I had written a letter by 2 o᾽clock. Yesterday I had written a letter before you came. | Действие закончилось к определенному моменту в прошлом, т.е. к 2-м часам вечера; до того, как вы пришли |
| Future Perfect | Tomorrow I shall have written a letter by 2 o᾽clock. Tomorrow I shall have written a letter before you come. | Действие закончится к определенному моменту в будущем (т.е. к 2-м часам завтра; до того, как вы придете) |

4. Отрицание ***not*** ставится после ***первого*** вспомогательного глагола.

Yesterday I ***had*** **not** ***written*** a letter by 2 o᾽clock.

5. В вопросительной форме ***первый*** вспомогательный глагол выносится перед подлежащим.

**Has** the aircraft already ***landed***.

**Внимание**: Время Present Perfect считается в английском языке особой формой настоящего времени, когда говорят о действии, уже совершившемся к моменту разговора, имея в виду его значение для настоящего. В русском языке формы, соответствующей Present Perfect, нет, т.к. о совершившемся действии можно говорить только в прошедшем времени.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I’ve brought you an interesting book.   He’s finished his work. | Я принес вам интересную книгу.   Он закончил свою работу. |

**1**. Вставьте глаголы из списка в предложения в нужной форме

publish, read, solve, not to be, see, play

1. Mike never \_\_\_ this book.
2. I \_\_\_ abroad since 2015.
3. She \_\_\_ the piano before.
4. They already \_\_\_ my new article.
5. David \_\_\_ his brother since he moved to Moscow.
6. He \_\_\_ this problem yet.

**2**. Вставьте ***have, has, haven’t*** или ***hasn’t***.

1. I \_ read this magazine yet.
2. He \_ never been to Spain before.
3. I \_ never lied to my mother.
4. Anna \_ visited Italy several times.
5. Ben \_ spoken to me yet.
6. I \_ seen Mark since Monday.

**3**. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме ***Present Perfect, Past Perfect*** или ***Future Perfect***.

1. Sam … (lose) his keys. So he can’t open the door.
2. When I woke up in the morning, the rain already … (stop).
3. I hope I … (finish) my test by midnight.
4. The film turned out to be much longer than we … (expect).
5. My sister just … (leave) for the bank.
6. The girls were good friends. They … (know) each other for 5 years.
7. Mother … (lay) the table before we come.
8. I never … (try) Japanese food.
9. Ted was so happy because his dream … (come) true.
10. We … (be) to Paris many times.

**4**. Выберите в скобках подходящее слово или словосочетание. Переведите предложения.

1. She will have finished her resume … (on Monday/by Monday/last Monday).
2. The aircraft hasn’t landed … (yet/just/already).
3. We have lived in New York … (since/from/for) three years.
4. … (After/Already/Ago) they had eaten the cake, they cleared the table.
5. They will have decorated the Christmas tree … (by the time/before/by then).
6. My uncle has … (already/yet/ago) repaired his car.
7. I haven’t met them … (from/since/for) their wedding.
8. … (By the time/Already/Just) the sun set, the farmers had already stopped working.
9. Have you … (just/ever/yet) been married, Kelly?

10. …(When/How much/How long) has he known her?

**Lesson 2**

**Ancient Olympics**

**Задание 1**. Прочитайте текст, переведите его на русский язык.

The Ancient Olympic Games were a series of competitions held between representatives of several city-states and kingdoms from Ancient Greece. They featured mainly athletic. In their fullest form the Olympic Games included boxing, chariot races together with pentathlon (running, long jumping, discus- and javelin throwing, wrestling). Ancient Olympic Games included contests in fine arts.

During the Olympic Games all struggles against the participating city-states were postponed until the games were finished. According to legend, it was Heracles who first called the Games «Olympic» and established the custom of holding them every four years. A legend persists that after Heracles completed his twelve labors, he built the Olympic stadium as an honor to Zeus.

The most widely accepted date for the inception of the Ancient Olympics is 776 B.C. This is based on inscriptions, found at Olympia, of the winners of a footrace held every four years starting in 776 B.C. The Ancient Games featured running events, a pentathlon (consisting of a jumping event, discus and javelin throws, a foot race and wrestling), boxing, and equestrian events. Tradition has it that Coroebus, a cook from the city of Elis, was the first Olympic champion.

The Olympics were of fundamental religious importance, featuring sporting events alongside ritual sacrifices honoring both Zeus and Pelops, divine hero and mythical king of Olympia. The winners of the events were admired and immortalized in poems and statues. The Games were held every four years, and this period, known as an Olympiad, was used by Greeks as one of their units of time measurement.

The Olympic Games reached their zenith in the 6th and 5th centuries B.C., but then gradually declined in importance as the Romans gained power and influence in Greece. There is no consensus on when the Games officially ended, the most common-held date is 393 A.D., when the emperor Theodosius I declared that all pagan cults and practices be eliminated. Another date cited is 426 A.D., when his successor Theodosius II ordered the destruction of all Greek temples.

***vocabulary***

inception — начало, зарождение

tradition — предание

immortalize — увековечить

pagan — языческий

successor — преемник

**Задание 2.** Найдите в тексте предложения, в которых говорится о том, что:

1. Олимпийские игры проводились каждые 4 года.
2. Олимпийские игры имели религиозную важность.
3. Римляне распространили свое влияние в Греции.
4. Первым, кто назвал игры Олимпийскими, был Геракл.
5. Все языческие культы были ликвидированы.

**Задание 3**. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. Who was Pelops?
2. When did Theodosius II order the destruction of all Greek temples?
3. Who established the custom of holding Games every four years?
4. What did the Ancient Games include?
5. When did the Olympic Games reach their zenith?
6. What is an Olympiad?

**Задание 4**. Назовите всех древнегреческих персонажей, упомянутых в тексте, и расскажите о том, как проходили Олимпийские игры в Древней Греции.

**Задание 5**. Скажите по-английски названия видов спорта, входивших в античные Олимпийские игры:

пятиборье, метание диска, борьба, бег, метание копья, бокс, прыжки в длину, гонки на колесницах, изящные искусства.

**Задание 6.** Скажите следующие предложения, употребляя английские слова вместо русских.

1. The Olympic Games возникли in Ancient Greece in 776 B.C.
2. They were запрещены by Roman Emperor Theodosius.
3. In their fullest form, the Olympic Games included бокс, гонки на колесницах, пятиборье.
4. Ancient Olympic Games included contests in изящных искусствах.
5. All struggles against the participating city-states откладывались до окончания игр.
6. A legend persists that after Heracles завершил свои 12 подвигов, he built the Olympic stadium.
7. Tradition has it that Coroebus, повар из города Элида, was the first Olympic champion.
8. The winners of the events were admired and увековечивались in poems and statues.
9. The Olympic Games достигли своей вершины in the 6th and 5th centuries B.C.

10. The emperor Theodosius I declared that все языческие культы и обряды be eliminated.

**Задание 7.** переведите письменно 2, 4 и 5 абзацы.

**Задание 8.** Найдите в тексте информацию и выпишите в тетрадь:

а) чему были посвящены древние Олимпийские игры,

б) как долго они длились,

в) какие виды спорта входили в них,

г) из-за чего произошел упадок игр,

д) кто и когда их запретил.

**Задание 9.** Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста.

**Grammar revision exercises**

***Глаголы в формах Perfect Passive*** указывают, что действие закончено или закончится к определенному моменту времени в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем.

**to have + been+ Participle II**

1. ***Present Perfect Passive*** употребляется:

- для выражения завершившегося действия, когда время действия не указано.

to have (has)+ been+ Participle II

The letter has been sent. - Письмо отправлено.

2. ***Past Perfect Passive***

had + been + Participle II

Данное время употребляется для выражения действия закончившегося до начала другого действия или до указания момента в прошлом.

The letter had been sent by yesterday evening. (Passive)

- Вчера к вечеру письмо было отправлено.

3. ***Future Perfect Passive***:

will have ( shall have) +been+ Participle II

Данное время употребляется для выражения действия, которое закончится до начала другого действия или до указанного момента в будущем.

Many letters will have been sent by the end of the week. (Passive)

- Много писем будет отправлено к концу недели.

**1.** Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на активную и пассивную форму глаголов

1. By the time we had already changed our plants.

2. He decided to become a writer when his first story had been published.

3. The street has been widened.

4. Several attempts have been made recently to produce artificial rain.

5. We shall have finished the work by 5 o’clock tomorrow.

6. The temperature has been maintained at the point of 20 degrees since

the beginning of the experiment.

7. They will not have passed their exams by the time you return.

8. The translation has not been finished yet.

**2**. Найдите в каждом ряду глагол во времени группы ***Perfect Tense*** и подчеркните его.

1. a) are determining b) determining c) has been determined.

2. a) have furnished b) is being furnished c) furnish.

3. a) turn b) were turning c) has turned.

4. a) is meeting b) will have met c) are being met.

5. a) had been offered b) offered c) shall offer.

6. a) built b) are building c) has been built.

7. a) drives b) is driven c) have driven.

8. a) is sunk b) sink c) has sunk.

**3**. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на сказуемые в пассивном залоге.

1. Mendeleyev’s Periodic Table is spoken of as one the greatest discoveries of the 19th century.

2. A surface covered by rhodium (родий) is not affected by air.

3. Lectures on the use of the atomic energy in industry are always listened to with great interest.

4. That law was soon followed by another one.

5. They were influenced by his good example.

6. The conference will be attended by many guests from abroad.

7. All these questions will be answered.

**4.** Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения. Сказуемые во всех предложениях поставьте в пассивный залог.

1. С ним поговорят после лекции.

2. Её слушали внимательно.

3. Мастеру хорошо заплатили за работу.

4. Ему дадут вашу статью.

5. За доктором послали немедленно.

6. На лекции присутствовали все студенты.

7. За лекцией последует концерт.

8. На эти картины всегда смотрят с интересом.

**Lesson 3**

**Modern Olympics**

**Задание 1.** Прочтите текст, обращая внимание на ключевую информацию.

At the end of the 19th century the popularity of physical education and sports led up to the idea of revival of the Olympic Games. The first Games of the Modern Cycle were held in 1896 in Athens owing to the efforts of Pierre de Coubertin, the French educator.

According to Ancient tradition the Olympic Games are held every four years in one of the member countries of the International Olympic Committee.

The first Summer Olympics included the competitions in 9 sports: track-and-field, swimming, gymnastics, weightlifting, wrestling, tennis, fencing, cycling and shooting.

At first only men took part in the Games. But the IX Games at Amsterdam saw the appearance of women on the athletic arena.

The first Winter Olympic Games were held in 1924.

Competitions in Summer Games include: archery, basketball, boxing, canoeing, cycling, equestrian sports, fencing, field hockey, gymnastics, judo, modern pentathlon, rowing, sailing, shooting, soccer, swimming, diving, handball, track-and-field, volley-ball, water polo, weightlifting, wrestling.

 Competitions in Winter Games include: biathlon, bobsleigh, speed skating, Nordic combination, cross-country skiing, ski jumping, lugening, downhill slalom, figure-skating, ice-hockey.

The Olympic Games have their symbolic: flag, Oath and motto. The Olympic flag has five interlaced rings: blue, yellow, black, green and red on a white background. Five colours symbolize 5 continents of the world. The athlete representing the host-country takes the Olympic Oath. The motto adopted by the IOC is “Citius, Altius, Fortius”. It appears on the electronic scoreboard at the opening ceremony of the Games. All that Olympic symbols made their appearance at the Antwerp Games of 1920.

The USSR team appeared for the first time at the Olympic Games at the 15th Olympics in Helsinki. Soviet athletes won 22 gold, 30 silver and 19 bronze medals.

In 1980 the 22nd Olympic Games were held in our country. Different events took place in Moscow, Tallinn, Leningrad, Kiev and Minsk. Athletes of different countries competed in 21 sports. 36 world and 74 Olympic records were set in Moscow. Olympic medals were won by athletes of 36 countries.

The 2014 Winter Olympics officially called the XXII Olympic Winter Games and commonly known as Sochi 2014, was an international winter [multi-sport event](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multi-sport_event) that was held from 7 to 23 February 2014 in [Sochi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sochi). A record 98 events in fifteen winter sport disciplines were held during the Games. A number of new competitions - a total of twelve accounting for gender - were held during the Games, including [biathlon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biathlon) mixed relay, women's [ski jumping](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ski_jumping), mixed-team [figure skating](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Figure_skating), mixed-team [luge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luge), [half-pipe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Half-pipe) (сооружение дугообразной конструкции) skiing, ski and snowboard [slopestyle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slopestyle), and snowboard [parallel slalom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parallel_slalom).

The Olympic Games have become a true international festival of peace and friendship.

**Задание 2.** Скажите следующие предложения, употребляя английские слова вместо русских.

1. The popularity of physical education and sports привела to the idea of revival the Olympic Games.
2. Первые игры современного цикла were held in 1896 in Athens.
3. They were held благодаря усилиям of Pierre de Coubertin the French educator.
4. According to tradition the Olympic Games are held каждые 4 года.
5. The first Summer Olympics включали соревнования in 9 sports.
6. At first only men принимали участие in the Games.
7. The IX Games at Amsterdam saw появление женщинon the athletic arena.
8. Первые зимние Olympics were held in 1924.
9. Competitions in Summer Olympic Games обычно включают archery, basketball, boxing.
10. Competitions in Summer Olympic Games usually include велоспорт, конный спорт, фехтование.
11. Competitions in Summer Olympic Games usually include современное пятиборье, греблю, парусный спорт.
12. Competitions in Summer Olympic Games usually include стрельбу, футбол, прыжки в воду, легкую атлетику.
13. Competitions in Зимние Олимпийские игры include biathlon, bobsleigh, speed skating.
14. Competitions in Winter Olympic Games include санный спорт, скоростной спуск, прыжки с трамплина.
15. Competitions in Winter Olympic Games include хоккей на льду, фигурное катание, северное многоборье.

**Задание 3.** Дайте английские названия следующим олимпийским понятиям:

флаг, Олимпийская клятва, девиз, переплетенные кольца, белый фон, страна - организатор игр, спортсмен, команда, олимпийский рекорд, установить рекорд, международный праздник мира и дружбы.

**Задание 4.** Скажите по-английски названия видов спорта, входящих

а) в летние Олимпийские игры:

стрельба из лука, баскетбол, бокс, гребля на байдарках, конный спорт, фехтование, хоккей на траве, дзюдо, гребля, парусный спорт, футбол, прыжки в воду, гандбол, волейбол, водное поло;

б) в зимние Олимпийские игры

биатлон, бобслей, конькобежный спорт, лыжное двоеборье, лыжные гонки, прыжки с трамплина, санный спорт, скоростной спуск (слалом), фигурное катание, хоккей.

**Задание 5.** Перечислите по-английски командные виды спорта, входящие в программу а) зимних Олимпийских игр, б) летних Олимпийских игр.

**Задание 6.** Перечислите по-английски личные состязания, входящие в программу а) зимних Олимпийских игр, б) летних Олимпийских игр.

**Задание 7.** Скажите, что из перечисленного виды спорта, а что игры:

|  |
| --- |
| skiing, skating, football, rugby, boxing, rowing, horseracing, basketball, golf, volleyball, running, high jump, cricket, ice hockey, field hockey, badminton, tennis, baseball |

**Задание 8.** Подготовьте высказывание по следующим вопросам:

1. What facts do you know about the participation of women in the Olympic Games?
2. What is the program of Summer Olympic Games?
3. When and where were the first Winter Olympic Games held? What competitions are included in the program of Winter Olympic Games?

**Задание 9.** Выберите одну из Олимпиад и напишите эссе по следующему плану

* The number and the year of the Games
* The place where they were held
* Olympic sports of those Games
* The number of countries that took part in the Games
* The number of sportsmen and sportswomen who took part in the Games
* The medal that were won
* Some of the Russian (Soviet) athletes who took part in the Games, their results
* Some of the records set during the Games.

**Задание 10.** Найдите в информацию в различных источниках, подготовьте и представьте презентацию о Пьере де Кубертене.

**Grammar revision exercises**

Обсуждая спортивную тему, мы используем глаголы: «***do», «go», «play***».

**Do** – как правило, употребляется с названиями рекреационных видов деятельности, а также с названиями видов спорта, предполагающих индивидуальное участие и исключающих игры с мячом.

Do ballet – заниматься балетом

Do yoga – заниматься йогой

Do aerobics – заниматься аэробикой

Do pilates – заниматься пилатесом.

**Play** – используется, когда речь идет об играх, в которых присутствует элемент состязания, о командных видах спорта, а также о тех видах спорта, которые предполагают наличие мяча или аналогичных предметов, таких как шайба (puck), диск (disk), волан (shuttlecock) и др.

Play badminton – играть в бадминтон

Play poker – играть в покер

Play squash – играть в сквош

Play chess – играть в шахматы.

**Go** – употребляется с названиями видов деятельности и видов спорта, заканчивающихся на «-ing». Глагол «go» указывает на то, что занимающийся данными видами спорта или деятельностью должен перемещаться в пространстве.

Go skating – кататься на коньках, пойти кататься на коньках

Go swimming – заниматься плаванием, пойти поплавать

Go dancing– заниматься танцами, пойти на танцы.

**НО**

Глагол «do», а не «go» употребляется со следующими существительными, заканчивающимися на «-ing» - «bodybuilding», «boxing», «weightlifting» (тяжелая атлетика). Объясняется это тем, что, занимаясь бодибилдингом, тяжелой атлетикой и боксом, индивид не совершает значительных перемещений в пространстве.

Существительное «golf» нормативно употребляется с глаголом «play», если речь идет о соревнованиях по гольфу. Но если игра в гольф рассматривается как вид отдыха, то следует говорить «go golfing».

*Например:* Fred is going golfing this weekend. – В эти выходные Фред играет в гольф.

**1.**Go, do или play? Поставьте их в нужной форме.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. He \_\_\_\_ jogging every morning.2. I love \_\_\_\_ a good game of chess from time to time.3. She \_\_\_\_ gymnastics.4. This summer we \_\_\_\_\_ windsurfing every day on our holiday.5. He’s quite an athlete. He \_\_\_\_\_ baseball, volleyball and hockey.6. My wife \_\_\_\_\_\_ horse-riding twice a week.7. Why don’t we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a set of tennis?8. Some people think that \_\_\_\_\_\_ aerobics four times a week is the best possible way of keeping fit.9. His idea of the perfect summer holiday is to rent a sailboat and \_\_\_\_ sailing between the islands of the Tuscan archipelago.10. They wear backpacks when they \_\_\_\_ hiking. |

**2.** Догадайтесь, какой вид спорта описывается ниже:

a. the sport of fighting with fists;

b. the sport of riding in a small boat with sails;

c. the sport of one who swims;

d. the sport of playing a type of football with an oval ball;

e. a game for two people who use rackets, a small soft ball and a low net;

f. the sport of moving through the water in a boat without sails;

g. the sport of going on horseback;

h. a game played by two teams of 6 players each that is played on an ice field;

i. an outdoor game, popular in Britain played in summer with a small ball by two teams of 11 players each, usually dressed in white.

**Lesson 4**

**Paralympics**

**Задание 1**. Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на ключевую информацию.

1. Every four years, thousands of disabled athletes from over 150 countries take part in the Paralympic Games. The Paralympic Games are a multi-sport **event** for athletes with physical, mental and sensory disabilities. Games include wheelchair tennis, basketball and **rugby**, as well as judo for athletes who cannot see well.

2. The origin of the Paralympic Games is more recent than that of the Olympic Games. It all began in England in 1948, when a man named Sir Ludwig Guttmann **came up** **with** the idea of **organizing** a sports competition for World War II veterans with spinal cord **injuries**. Years later, in 1960, Rome hosted the first Paralympic-style games for disabled athletes from around the world. In Toronto in 1976, other disability groups were added and the idea of merging together different disability groups for international sport competitions was born. In the same year, the first Paralympic Winter Games took place in Sweden.

3. Today, the Paralympics are held after the Olympic Games in the same **host** city. On 19 June 2001, an agreement was signed between the IOC and the IPC securing this practice for the future. The purpose of the games is to empower and inspire athletes with disabilities.

4. Paralympic **competitors** are determined and exceptional athletes. They push themselves to the limit and never give up. They are **highly respected** for their talent and determination. They **aim** to inspire other people to overcome their disabilities and realize they have what it takes to go for gold! The Paralympics are elite sport events for athletes with a disability. They emphasize, however, the participants’ athletic achievements rather than their disability. The movement has grown dramatically since its first days.

5. One of the most popular events at the Paralympic Games is goalball (голбол). The **rules** of the game are as follows: players who are unable to see properly **compete** in teams of three and try to throw a ball that has bells in it into the **opposing** team’s goal. Since they are blindfolded they can only understand the position of the ball from the sound the bells make.

6. The summer and winter Paralympic sports include: IPC Alpine Skiing, IPC Biathlon, IPC Cross Country, IPC Swimming, IPC Athletics, IPC Power Lifting, IPC Shooting, IPC Ice Sledge Hockey, IPC Wheelchair Dance Sport, Archery, Boccia (бочча), Canoe, Cycling, Equestrian, Football 5 aside, Football 7 aside, Goalball, Judo, Rowing, Sailing, Sitting Volleyball, Table Tennis, Triathlon, Wheelchair Basketball, Wheelchair Curling, Wheelchair Fencing, Wheelchair Rugby and Wheelchair Tennis.

**Задание 2.** Скажите, какие события в истории паралимпийских игр происходили в следующие годы:

1988, 1960, 1976, 1948, 2001, 1992.

**Задание 3.** Дайте ответы на следующие вопросы.

1. Where were Olympic Games for athletes with disabilities organized for the first time?
2. When and where did the first Paralympic Winter Games take place?
3. Are the Paralympics elite sport events for athletes with a dis­ability?
4. Have the Paralympic Games always been held in the same year as the Olympic Games?
5. When was an agreement between the IOC and IPC signed?
6. In what way is Sir Ludwig Guttmann a part of the Paralympic Games’ history?
7. How does goalball differ from football?
8. What do Paralympic athletes hope to do for other people with disabilities?

**Задание 4**. Скажите, каких чемпионов паралимпийских игр вы знаете. Назовите их достижения.

**Задание 5**. Определить степень соответствия предложений тексту: (true – верно), (false – неверно) или (doesn’t say – об этом не сказано).

1) The Paralympic Games are older than the Olympic Games.

2) In 1948, England hosted the 1stParalympic Games.

3) Athletes compete blindfolded in goalball.

4) Wheelchair basketball is more popular than goalball.

5) Paralympic athletes are respected for their skill and determination.

**Задание 6**. Вставьте в предложения слова, выделенные в тексте жирным шрифтом.

1) During a basketball match, the referee makes sure the \_\_ are followed.

2) American football originated from the game of \_\_.

3) The \_\_ of the race lined up at the starting line.

4) The football team won the match without any serious \_\_ .

5) Slava Fetisov is among the most \_\_ ice hockey coaches.

6) James Naismith \_\_ the idea for the game of basketball.

**Задание 7**. Письменно переведите 2 и 6 абзацы текста.

**Задание 8**. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста на основании вопросов.

**Задание 9**. Обсудите текст с друзьями: находите ли вы информацию в тексте новой и полезной.

**Grammar revision exercises**

***Cогласование времён***.Если сказуемое главного предложения стоит в настоящем или будущем времени, то сказуемое придаточного предложения употребляется в любом времени, которое требуется по смыслу:

I think (that [союз that может не употребляться.]) he is right. – Я думаю, (что) он прав.

I think that he was right. – Я думаю, он был прав.

I think he will be right. – Я думаю, он будет прав.

Правила согласования времен в английском языке вступают в силу, если [сказуемое](https://engblog.ru/goto/https%3A/engblog.ru/the-predicate) в главном предложении выражено одной из форм прошедшего времени.

Если действия в главном и придаточном предложениях происходят одновременно, то для сказуемого в придаточном предложении необходимы формы прошедшего простого ([Past Simple](https://engblog.ru/goto/https%3A/engblog.ru/past-simple)) или прошедшего длительного ([Past Continuous](https://engblog.ru/goto/https%3A/engblog.ru/past-continuous)) времен. Тип прошедшего времени в главном предложении в данном случае неважен.

We **saw** that he **was dancing** with this girl. – Мы видели, что он танцует с этой девушкой.

I **knew** that he **worked** in a foreign company. – Я знал, что он работает в иностранной компании.

Если действие в придаточном предложении предшествует действию в главном предложении, то в придаточном предложении мы используем прошедшее совершенное ([Past Perfect](https://engblog.ru/goto/https%3A/engblog.ru/past-perfect)) или прошедшее совершенно-длительное время ([Past Perfect Continuous](https://engblog.ru/goto/https%3A/engblog.ru/past-perfect-continuous)).

Mother **said** that uncle Tom **had come** to visit us several days before.

– Мама сказала, что дядя Том приходил повидать нас несколько дней назад.

He **asked** me if I **had been winning** more games lately.

– Он спросил меня, не выигрывал ли я в других играх в последнее время.

Если действие в придаточном предложении имеет отношение к [будущему времени](https://engblog.ru/goto/https%3A/engblog.ru/future-tense), то употребляется сказуемое в этом же предложении в форме простого или продолженного будущего в прошедшем ([Future in the Past](https://engblog.ru/goto/https%3A/engblog.ru/future-in-the-past)), или в другой форме выражения будущего времени.

He **knew** that she would marry this man undoubtedly. – Он знал, что она без сомнения выйдет замуж за этого мужчину.

She **said** she **was going** to do some shopping. – Она сказала, что собирается пройтись по магазинам.

***НО***: правила согласования времен в английском языке не соблюдаются:

- если в придаточном предложении говорится о всемирно известной истине или факте:

The pupils **were told** that the Earth **moves** around the Sun.

- Ученикам сказали, что Земля вращается вокруг Солнца.

- если в придаточном предложении есть модальный глагол must, should, ought to:

I **said** that I **must meet** her. – Я сказал, что мне надо встретить ее.

- если говорящий ссылается на слова, которые только что были сказаны:

Kate: Stay with me, Mark. I will cook something delicious.

– Кейт: Останься со мной, Марк. Я приготовлю что-нибудь вкусное.

Mark to Elza: Kate said she will cook something delicious.

– Марк Эльзе: Кейт сказала, что приготовит что-то вкусное.

В придаточном предложении, вводимом союзами ***when/since***, простое прошедшее время (Past Simple) не изменяет своей формы:

I answered that I hadn’t met her ***since*** we **moved**.

– Я ответил, что не видел ее после того, как мы переехали.

Если в придаточном предложении прошедшее длительное время (Past Continuous), то оно тоже не меняется:

Steve **said** that when he came home his father **was watching** TV.

 – Стив сказал, что, когда он пришел домой, его отец смотрел телевизор.

**1.** Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильный вариант из данных ниже.

1. Penny asked if I \_\_\_\_ her letter.

a) will post c) had posted

b) am posting d) was posting

2. She asked me when I \_\_\_\_ to work.

a) had to go c) have gone

b) will go d) will have to go

3. She said it was a stupid idea and it \_\_\_\_\_.

a) doesn't work c) wouldn't work

b) will have work d) works

4. She told me she \_\_\_\_ to America.

a) never was c) will never be

b) had never been d) would never be

5. He said that he \_\_\_\_\_\_ to Oxford University in the 60s.

 a) had been b) will be c) has been d) was иуут

6. She said she \_\_\_\_ help me because she had too much to do.

a) can't c) is to

b) will be able d) couldn't

7. I thought the film \_\_\_\_ interesting and decided to go the cinema.

a) had been b) is c) would be d) will

8. She said she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Paris soon.

a) was going c) goes

b) went d) will go

9. He said that he \_\_\_\_\_ to the theatre the day before.

a) had gone c) would go

b) has gone d) was going

10 They told me that she \_\_\_\_\_ there in half an hour.

a) was b) will c) would be d) had been

**2**. Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильный вариант из данных ниже.

1. The director explained that classes \_\_\_\_ the week before.

a) had started c) have started

b) start d) would start

2. He said that he \_\_\_\_ her for several years.

a) knows c) had known

b) will know d) would know

3. I thought that he \_\_\_\_\_ her that he intended to go to France.

a) tells c) will tell

b) was telling d) would tell

4. The old man told me he \_\_\_\_ in the country all his life.

a) has lived b) lives c) is living d) had lived

5. After the interview Tina said they asked her if she \_\_\_\_ to work on Saturdays.

a) will want c) was wanting

b) has wanted d) wanted

6. After the interview Tina said they asked her if she \_\_\_\_ the job.

a) wants c) would want

b) wanted d) had want

7. After the interview Tony said they asked him if he \_\_\_\_ a job before.

a) has had c) had had

b) would have d) was having

8. I heard that Kate \_\_\_\_\_ a new position at the East Side Clinic.

a) had accepted c) is accepting

b) has accepted d) will accept

9. I doubted if she \_\_\_\_\_ see my point.

a) will b) would c) has seen d) -

10. The weather forecast said that \_\_\_\_.

a) it will rain in the afternoon

b) it would rain in the afternoon

c) it rains in the afternoon

d) it will be raining in the afternoon

11. Tom said that he \_\_\_\_.

a) has never been to Disneyland

b) had never been to Disneyland

c) was never in Disneyland

d) was never been to Disneyland

12. James said that he \_\_\_\_\_ a horse before.

a) never rode c) had never ridden

b) has never ridden d) would never ridden

**Lesson 5**

**Olympic symbols**

**Задание 1**. Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на ключевую информацию.

The Olympic symbols are icons, flags and symbols used by the International Olympic Committee to promote the Olympic Games. Some - such as the flame, fanfare, and theme - are more common during Olympic competition, but others, such as the flag, can be seen throughout the year.

The primary symbol of the Olympic Games (the Flag) is composed of five interlocking rings, colored blue, yellow, black, green, and red on a white field, known as the "Olympic rings." The symbol was originally designed in 1912 by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, co-founder of the modern Olympic Games. According to Coubertin, the ring colors with the white background stand for those colors that appeared on all the national flags that competed in the Olympic Games at that time.

The Olympic flag was created by Pierre de Coubertin in 1914. There are specific Olympic flags that are displayed by cities that will be hosting the next Olympic Games. During each Olympic closing ceremony in what is traditionally known as the Antwerp Ceremony, the flag is passed from the mayor of one host city to the next host, where it will then be taken to the new host and displayed at city hall.

The modern tradition of moving the Olympic Flame via a relay system from Greece to the Olympic venue began with the Berlin Games in 1936. The torch is then taken out of Greece, most often to be taken around the country or continent where the Games are held. On the final day of the torch relay, the day of the Opening Ceremony, the Flame reaches the main stadium and is used to light a cauldron situated in a prominent part of the venue to signify the beginning of the Games.

The Olympic medals awarded to winners are another symbol associated with the Olympic Games. The medals are made of gold-plated silver (commonly described as gold medals), silver, or bronze, and awarded to the top 3 finishers in a particular event.

At the opening ceremony there is a parade of all sportsmen of every nation who take part in the Olympic Games. In the front of every team they carry their national flag. Participators wear different beautiful uniforms. Countries-participators enter in alphabetical order. The team of Greece is the first by tradition, the team of the organizing country of the Olympic Games is the last. The chairman of the Olympic Community makes a speech. The Olympic anthem is played. The Olympic flag is raised on the flag pole. The Olympic flame is lit. One of the sportsmen-participants takes an oath on behalf of all the sportsmen to observe all the principles of the competition. One of the judges takes an oath on behalf of all the judges that the judging will be honest and impartial. After the parade a cultural performance takes place.

The motto adopted by the IOC is “Citius, Altius, Fortius”..These Latin words mean: “Faster, higher, stronger”. The last two Games saw the appearance of a new word “Together” in the Olympic motto. Since 1920 it has been used in the Olympics. The motto appears on the electronic scoreboard at the opening ceremony of the Games. All that Olympic symbols made their appearance at the Antwerp Games of 1920.

Since the 1968 Winter Olympics in Grenoble, France, the Olympic Games have had a mascot, usually an animal native to the area or occasionally human figures representing the cultural heritage. The first major mascot in the Olympic Games was ***Misha*** in the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow.

**Задание 2.** Скажите, какие события в истории Олимпийских игр происходили в следующие годы:

1912, 1914, 1936, 1968, 1980.

**Задание 3.** Дайте ответы на следующие вопросы.

1. What is an important symbol of the Olympic Games?
2. How are the main winners honoured?
3. What is the Olympic symbol?
4. What does every ring symbolize?
5. What is the Olympic flag?
6. What is the Olympics motto? What does it mean?
7. What mascots of the Olympic Games do you know?
8. What do you know about the Olympic flame?
9. What happens at the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games?

**Задание 4**. Скажите, каких выдающихся советских и Российских чемпионов Олимпийских игр вы знаете. Назовите их достижения.

**Задание 5**. Дополните предложения словами из текста.

1) The Olympic symbols are icons, flags and symbols used by …

2) The primary symbol of the Olympic Games (the Flag) is composed …

3) According to Coubertin, the ring colors with the white background stand for …

4) There are specific Olympic flags that are displayed …

5) During each Olympic closing ceremony the flag is passed…

6) On the final day of the torch relay, the day of the Opening Ceremony, ...

7) The medals are made of gold-plated silver, silver, or bronze, and …

8) At the opening ceremony there is a …

9) The team of Greece is the first by tradition, …

10) One of the sportsmen-participants takes an oath on behalf of all the sportsmen…

11) The motto appears on …

12) Since the 1968 the Olympic Games have had a mascot, usually …

**Задание 5**. Письменно переведите текст.

**Задание 6**. Подготовьте краткий пересказ текста на основании вопросов.

**Grammar revision exercises**

***Сложносочинённое предложени*** состоит из двух или нескольких [простых предложений](https://grammarway.com/ru/the-simple-sentence). Они **равноправны между собой по смыслу,** то есть они могут быть разделены на отдельные предложения.

Matt is working in the garden and Kate is cooking now. – Мэтт работает в саду, а Кейт сейчас готовит обед.

Be careful on the stairs outside: you may fall down. – Будь осторожен на ступеньках на улице: ты можешь упасть.

### Сложносочиненные предложения, в зависимости от того, как соединены в них простые предложения, могут быть **союзными** и **бессоюзными** предложениями.

В ***союзных*** сложносочиненных предложениях грамматические основы соединяются с помощью [сочинительных союзов](https://grammarway.com/ru/conjunctions#sochinitelnye-soiuzy) или соединительных [наречий](https://grammarway.com/ru/adverbs): ***otherwise*** (иначе, или же), ***however*** (однако), ***nevertheless*** (тем не менее), ***yet*** (но, все-таки, однако), ***still*** (все же), ***therefore*** (следовательно) и другие.

It’s already April but the weather is still very cold and rainy.

– Уже апрель, но погода до сих пор холодная и дождливая.

Чтобы запомнить основные сочинительные союзы, можно пользоваться английской фразой FAN BOYS, где каждая буква совпадает с первыми буквами союзов.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| F – for (так как, ибо)A – and (и, а)N – nor (также не) | B – but (но)O – or (или)Y – yet (однако)S – so (так что) |

I will go shopping now **but** you don’t have to go with me.

– Я сейчас пойду по магазинам, **но** тебе не обязательно идти со мной.

После союза nor (также neither) используется [инверсия](https://grammarway.com/ru/word-order#nepriamoi-poriadok-slov).

I haven’t travelled this year yet. – Nor (Neither) have I!

В ***бессоюзных*** сложносочиненных предложениях простые предложения разделяются с помощью запятой, точки с запятой, двоеточия и др.

The snow fell quietly, the town was silent.

– Снег тихо падал, в городе было тихо.

Когда информация, выраженная в первом простом предложении, дополняет другое простое предложение, используются союзы ***and****,****nor****,****neither … nor****,****not only … but***и другие.

The weather was fine yesterday **and** we went yachting.

 – Погода вчера была хорошая, **и** мы пошли кататься на парусниках.

Выбор между простыми предложениями в одном сложносочиненном выражается с помощью союзов ***or****,****else****,****or else*** (или же), ***either … or*** (или же … или же) и наречия ***otherwise*** (иначе).

You can stay at home **or** you can go with me.

– Ты можешь остаться дома **или** пойти со мной.

Противопоставление простых предложений в одном сложносочиненном. выражается с помощью союзов ***but****,* ***yet*** (все же, однако), ***while*** (в то время, как), ***whereas*** (тогда как) и наречиями ***nevertheless*** (тем не менее), ***still*** (однако).

He closed his eyes **while** his fingers were still touching the strings.

– Он закрыл глаза, **в то время, как** его пальцы продолжали перебирать струны.

Простые предложения в одном сложносочиненном, которые поясняют друг друга, соединяются союзами ***for****,* ***so*** и наречиями ***therefore*** (по этой причине), ***accordingly*** (соответственно), ***consequently*** (следовательно), ***hence*** (отсюда, поэтому).

I won’t buy this device **for** it is very expensive and actually useless for me. – Я не буду покупать это приспособление, **так как** оно очень дорогое и для меня бесполезное.

**1**. Образуйте сложное предложение, соединив два простых предложения подходящим союзом “***and – but – or – so – because***” (возможны несколько вариантов).

1. The taxi stopped. The passenger got out.
2. The taxi stopped. The passenger stayed in the car.
3. My brother is married. He lives in Italy.
4. My brother is married. My sister is single.
5. It rained yesterday. We stayed at home.
6. I bought a magazine. I haven’t read it yet.
7. They’ve got a nice house. They haven’t got a garden.
8. Mary often goes to the theatre. She loves operas.
9. Are you going to make a cake? Have you already made it?
10. Our neighbors were very poor. They never asked for help.
11. We opened the window. It was too hot inside.
12. The sea was cold. We didn’t go swimming.
13. I was so tired. I went to bed.
14. Tim doesn’t like Moscow. It is very noisy and big.
15. It was a difficult exam. I passed it.
16. They wanted to eat sushi. There wasn’t any Japanese restaurant nearby.
17. Gordon worked hard. She could make a lot of money.
18. Joanna is fond of tennis. She plays really well.
19. To get to town you can take any bus. You can just walk.
20. I needed some help with French. I took private lessons.

**2**. Поставьте ***but*** или ***so***.

1. We were late, … we missed the train.
2. I live in Oxford, … I work in London.
3. The film was too long, … it was quite interesting.
4. He lost his laptop, … he went to the police station.
5. The hotel is very expensive, … only rich people stay there.

**3**. Выберите подходящий союз.

1. Some of my friends have found the work … (after – while – before) others are still unemployed.
2. I agree with the idea, … (since – although – before) I don’t think it’s quite practical.
3. You should brush your teeth … (after – before – while) have finished your meal.
4. Let’s go home … (after – before – while) it starts raining.
5. The storm started … (after – before – while) the kids were playing in the yard.
6. Give this book to Sam … (since – when – until) you see him.
7. He has ridden a horse … (since – when – until) he was a little boy.
8. The first jeans were designed for workers, … (since – although – before) today they are worn all over the world.
9. The sun is quite warm today, … (after – while – before) the air is still chilly.
10. … (Unless – When – While) they help me, I won’t be able to finish the report on time.

**Lesson 6**

**Sports titles and categories**

**Задание 1**. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The system of sports titles and categories is the same for all sports. There are the following categories and ranks of athletes in our country: Master of sports of Russia of international class (MSRIC) - the highest sports title, Master of sports of Russia (MS), Candidate for master of sports of Russia (CMS), 1st sports category, 2nd sports category, 3rd sports category, 1st youth category, 2nd youth category, 3rd youth category.

Youth ranks are assigned only in those sports where age objectively gives an overwhelming advantage over the opponent, regardless of the level of his training (where the defining qualities are such as physical strength, speed of movement, endurance, reaction speed). In those types where age does not play a decisive role (for example, in intellectual games), youth categories are not assigned.

***Requirements and procedure for assigning titles***

The basis for assigning a category or title is the achievement of a certain objectively measurable result of sports activity such as:

1) Taking of a certain place when performing in an official competition provided for by the regulations.

2) Achievement of the set number of victories over competitors of the corresponding rank or category. Victories achieved during the last year are taken into account only in official competitions, the level of which corresponds to the standards.

3) Reaching a norm (where they are possible, for example, weightlifting) at official competitions of the corresponding standards level.

Each title (category) provides for a certain minimum age of the athlete from which this title can be assigned.

To be awarded the title of MSMC, an athlete must participate for Russia in international competitions of the appropriate level.

Titles and categories are awarded for the results achieved in competitions which have norms for the level, the make-up of entry list, the required number of judges with certain categories, the required number of competitors, number of games, contests, performance in main and preliminary (qualifying) rounds.

The highest titles are awarded for the results achieved in the competitions for which the required minimal number of countries-participants is determined.

The highest ranks (MSRIC) are approved by the Federal Agency for physical culture and sport. Lower ranks and categories are assigned to athletes by regional or local (depending on the rank or category) executive bodies for physical culture and sports.

Sports titles are awarded only to citizens of the Russian Federation.

Sports categories must be confirmed at least once every two years.

## Задание 2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. How are athletes ranked in Russia? 2. What titles are they awarded? 3. Are qualifying standards for each category different? 4. What is the highest sports title in Russia? 5. What sports are youth ranks assigned in? 6. For how long are sports rankings valid? 7. May an athlete try for a higher ranking? 8. What is the age for junior rankings? 9. What do ranked athletes receive? 10. Why in some sports ranks are not assigned? 11. Who approves the highest rankings in Russia? 12. What bodies assign lower ranks and categories?

**Задание 3**. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих русских сочетаний слов:

1. первый, второй и третий разряд; 2. присвоить звание; 3. мастер спорта международного класса; 4. квалификационные нормы для каждого разряда; 5. пересматривать квалификационные нормы; 6. мировые стандарты; 7. Федеральное агентство по физкультуре и спорту; 8. минимальное число стран-участниц; 9. высший титул; 10. результаты, достигнутые на соревнованиях, действительны 11. подтверждаться не реже одного раза в два года; 12. объективно даёт подавляющее преимущество; 13. устанавливаются нормы по уровню 14. состав участников

**Задание 4.** Переведите предложения, выбрав одно из предлагаемых слов, подходящее по смыслу:

1. The Federal Agency for physical culture and sport *(wins, awards, includes)* the titles and rankings in more than 56 sports. 2. It also awards *(titles, standards, classification)* in national sports. 3. The standard for each ranking is *(awarded, revised, reached)* every four years. 4. Those who *(award, introduce, win)* in major international competitions are given the high title “Master of Sports of Russia, International Class”. 5. The title *(Merited Master of Sports of Russia, Master of Sports of Russia, Candidate Master of Sports)* is the highest in the sports ranking system. 6. Ranked athletes receive *(an emblem, certificate, standard)* from the Sports Committee. 7. Any athlete may *(try for, introduce, valid for)* a higher ranking.

**Задание 5.** Письменно переведите часть *Requirements and procedure for assigning titles.*

## Задание 6. Спросите вашего друга, какой у него спортивный разряд или звание, когда он его получил, в каких соревнованиях он участвовал.

**Задание 7**.Выпишите в тетрадь и переведите на русский язык следующие клише для аннотированияи реферирования**.**

The text under the title ... is about...

The title of the text is ...

The text is about…The article is about...

The text (article) tells us of...

The article under the headline (heading) ... is about (tells us of)...

The author of the text (article) dwells upon such problems as...

The main ideas (problems, points) are ...

The main ideas (problems, points) are as following ...

There are ... main parts in the text.

The text can (may) be divided into ... parts.

The first part is about...

The main points are ...

The second part tells us about...

The final part is about...

It is said that...

So, as we see, the problems are of great importance.

We may prove it by the following facts.

It is well-known that...

The main idea is...

In conclusion, it may be pointed out that (may be said that)...

## Задание 8. Напишите краткую аннотацию текста, используя клише, и воспроизведите её устно.

**Grammar revision exercises**

***Сложноподчиненное предложение*** состоит из одного главного предложения и одного или нескольких зависимых придаточных.

I don’t know what you are talking about. – Я не знаю, о чем ты говоришь.

I will give you candies if you clean your room. – Я дам тебе конфеты, если ты уберешь в своей комнате.

The girl you have just seen is my new classmate. – Девочка, которую ты только что видел, – моя новая одноклассница.

От одного главного предложения могут зависеть несколько однородных (равноправных) придаточных.

Kate doesn’t know where she can buy this book and how much it will cost her. – Кейт не знает, где она может купить эту книгу и сколько она будет стоить.

Также придаточные предложения могут относиться к другим придаточным в одном сложном предложении.

Kate doesn’t know where she can buy the book she has to read. – Кейт не знает, где она может купить книгу, которую ей нужно прочитать.

В сложноподчиненном предложении придаточные предложения могут соединяться с главным предложением с помощью подчинительных союзов и союзных слов или же бессоюзным способом.

[Подчинительные союзы](https://grammarway.com/ru/conjunctions#podchinitelnye-soiuzy) ***if*** (если), ***that*** (что), ***because*** (потому что), ***as*** (так как) служат только для соединения частей сложноподчиненного предложения и не являются членами придаточных предложений.

I am late **as** I have missed my bus. – Я опаздываю, **так как** я не успел на автобус.

We will go for a walk**if**the weather is fine. – Мы пойдем на прогулку, **если** погода будет хорошей.

Kate knew **that** she had to arrive on time at the airport. – Кейт знала, **что** она должна прибыть в аэропорт вовремя.

Союзные слова ***what*** (что), ***that*** (что, который), ***who*** (кто), ***whom*** (кому, кого), ***where*** (где, куда), ***when*** (когда), ***how*** (как), ***which*** (который), хотя и служат для соединения частей сложного предложения, но также являются членами придаточных предложений.

Matt knows **who** stole his car a year ago. – Мэтт знает, **кто** украл у него машину год назад.

Have you already decided **where** you want to go tonight? – Ты уже решил, **куда** хочешь пойти этим вечером?

Придаточные предложения могут соединяться с главным предложением без использования союзов или союзных слов.

I wish you were here. – Как бы я хотела, чтобы ты был здесь.

You have the book I’m looking for. – У тебя есть книга, которую я ищу.

The restaurant we have been to is really nice. – Ресторан, в котором мы были, очень хороший.

Основными типами сложноподчиненных предложений в английском языке являются следующие:

1**.** Сложноподчиненныес *придаточным подлежащим*. Сложное предложение этого типа обычно начинается с формального подлежащего **it**, за которым следует сказуемое, а за ним – придаточное подлежащее, которое вводится союзом **that**.

It is necessary that he should go there.

- Необходимо, чтобы он пошел туда.

2. Сложноподчиненные с *придаточным дополнительным*. Придаточное дополнительное относится к переходному глаголу и следует за ним. Придаточное дополнительное обычно вводится союзами и союзными словами that, what, when, where, if, whether.

He thinks that she will come today.

- Он думает, что она придет сегодня..

3. Сложноподчиненные с *придаточным определительным*. Придаточное определительное предложение относится обычно к существительному в главном предложении и следует за ним. Придаточное определительное вводится словами who, which, that, реже when и where.

Here is the book that I want to read.

- Вот книга, которую я хочу прочесть.

4. Сложноподчиненные с *придаточным обстоятельственным временным.* Придаточное обстоятельственное временное обычно вводится союзами when, after, till, until, as и др..

When I entered the room I saw Peter there.

- Когда я вошла в комнату, я увидела там Петю.

I watched TV after I finished my hometask.

- Я смотрела телевизор после того, как я приготовила уроки.

5. Сложноподчиненные с придаточным *обстоятельственным условным*. Придаточное обстоятельственное условное вводится обычно союзом if, реже in case, unless и некоторыми другими.

If you read this book you will like it.

- Если ты прочтешь эту книгу, она тебе понравится.

He will give me this book if he has it.

- Он даст мне эту книгу, если она у него есть.

**1**. Соедините два предложения в одно, используя слова, данные в скобках:

A. 1. It was spring. It was warm (and). 2. It was raining. It was warm (but). 3. I like apples. I like plums (and). 4. Go home at once. Mother will be angry (or).

B. 1. She was late. She seldom came on time (but). 2. Run. You will be late (or). 3. He looked at his watch. It was four o’clock. (-). 4. Everything went fine. She was happy (and). 5. He is very old. His mind is as sharp as ever (yet). 6. I was busy. I would have come (or else). 7. I would have come. I was busy (but). 8. You don’t know all the facts. You would have changed your mind (otherwise).

**2**. Дополните предложения придаточными предложениями:

1. Here is the student who … 2. Meet the man who … 3. I won’t forget the place where … 4. What will you do when … 5. What did you do before … 6. Will you stay here while…

**3**. Употребите глагол в скобках в нужной форме и скажите, какое придаточное предложение вводится союзами if или when:

1. I don’t know if I (to find) this book but if I (to buy) it it will be a good birthday present for my friend. 2. Does he know when they (to go) on the excursion? 3. I’ll give this book to you when I (to finish) reading it. 4. Will you go to the skating rink if he (to ask) you to? 5. We don’t know when she (to come) to us but when she (to come) we’ll invite her to the party.

**4**. Прочтите и переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:

1. I shall try to do this translation if you give me the book. 2. If I find my plan, I shall show it to you. 3. If I am well tomorrow, I'll go to the museum. 4. If we have time, we shall go to the art exhibition. 5. When the academic year begins, these students will live in the hostel. 6. If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we shall go to the country. 7. She will be glad if you accept her invitation to join her for a skiing trip. 8. If you hurry now, you will catch the train.

**Lesson 7**

**My sports competitions (1)**

**Задание 1.** Прочтите текст.

Sports are useful for everyone, but it is not a pleasure for everyone. Sport primarily trains our will, endurance, and will power, so to really like it, you need to possess all these qualities, as well as a great desire to improve yourself and to achieve your goals in spite of everything.

I understood all this, when at the age of five, I began to attend a children’s section of the triathlon. The parents chose for me this multifunctional sport, because it involves three components: running, swimming and cycling. I go in for triathlon up to now. Four times a week I attend sports training, during which guys and I do indoor cycling and run on indoor tracks and learn the technique of swimming and diving in a swimming pool. In addition, coaches organize for us cycling and crosses at the stadium.

Athletes of our sections regularly participate in competitions and take prizes there. I have repeatedly brought various medals and awards for my team. In addition, during our school holidays, we go to training camps, it gives me a special pleasure.

To achieve any success in the sport, you should put much effort into this, but I am able to train long and hard because perseverance is in my blood. In addition, I just don’t imagine my life without risk and excitement, therefore, I like to bypass opponents at a distance and set new records.

I think that the sport will always be relevant to me, because only it can give me all those emotions, which are usually in short supply in daily life. In the future, I plan to continue triathlon training, and I also want to evolve in other ways, for example, to conquer the slopes on a snowboard or to surf.

**Задание 2.** Переведите письменно заглавие и абзацы 2, 3.

**Задание 3.** Озаглавьте каждый абзац текста.

**Задание 4.** Поставьте 10 вопросов разного типа ко всему тексту.

**Задание 5.** Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1) Are you fond of playing football (hockey)?

2) Do you like swimming (surfing)?

3) Can you play tennis well?

4) Have you ever taken part in sports competitions?

5) What do you prefer: to watch sports competitions or to take part in them?

6) How often do you go to the sports ground?

7) Do you want to be a sportsman?

8) Are you good at running (swimming, skating)?

9) Can you say that sport is your hobby?

10) What sports are you fond of?

11) What are your successes in your sport?

**Задание 6.** Поговорите со своим партнером о своих спортивных успехах на основепредыдущего задания и вопросов.

**Grammar revision exercises**

Артикль с названиями ***островов и полуостровов***.

C определенным артиклем the употребляются:

Группы островов the Philippines

Архипелаги: the Arctic Аrchipelago [ɑːkɪˈpeləgəʊ]

Названия полуостровов, если в них употребляется слово ***peninsula***:

the Balkan Peninsula

*Без* артикля употребляются:

Отдельные единичные острова: Cuba

Названия полуостровов, если ***не*** употребляется слово ***peninsula***: Kamchatka

Артикль с названиями ***гор, холмов, вулканов***

C определенным артиклем the употребляются:

Названия горных цепей: the Urals

Названия горных перевалов и проходов: the St. Gotthard Pass

*Без* артикля употребляются:

Названия одиночных гор: Everest

Названия холмов: Telegraph Hill

Названия вулканов: Volcano Etna ***но*** the Kilauea Volcano

Артикль с названиями ***областей и регионов***.

C определенным артиклем the употребляются:

Названия регионов, в состав которых входят слова East, South, North, West

the Middle East

the Far East

Названия определенных географических областей:

the Transvaal

the Tyrol

the Riviera

the Soar

*Без* артикля употребляются:

Географические местности, в названия которых входит наименование континента или страны с уточняющим прилагательным:

North America

Central Asia

Latin America

Southern Spain

Названия провинций и штатов: Texas, Quebec

Артикль с ***естественными географическими областями.***

C определенным артиклем the употребляются:

Названия пустынь: the Sahara

Названия равнин и долин (кроме двух): the Great Plains, the Mississippi Valley

Названия нагорий, плато, плоскогорий: the Tibetan Plateau

Названия каньонов: the Grand Canyon

*Без* артикля употребляются:

Названия двух долин: Death Valley, Silicon Valley

Названия мысов: Cape Horn, Cape Canaveral

1. Вставьте артикль “the” вместо точек там, где это необходимо:

1. … Andes are the mountains in … South America.
2. … London is the capital of … United Kingdom.
3. In summer lots of people prefer to go to … south.
4. … Caribbean are situated to … southeast of … USA.
5. … lake Baikal is the largest lake in the world.
6. They plan to visit several countries during their vacation in … Europe: … France, … Italy, … Netherlands, … Spain.
7. … Teide is the volcano on the largest island of … Canary Islands — … Tenerife.
8. … Saint-Petersburg is considered to be the cultural capital of … Russian Federation.
9. The channel between England and France is called … English Channel.
10. … Lena leads to … Arctic Ocean.

 11… Iberian Peninsula is divided between 3 states: … Portugal, … Spain and … Andorra.

1. … Adriatic Sea separates … Italy from … Balkan Peninsula.
2. … Sahara desert and … Kalahari desert are the largest deserts in … Africa.
3. Ann had to cross … Atlantic Ocean to get from … Europe to … Argentine.
4. Many rare and unusual animals live in … Australia.
5. The northernmost point of … Russian Federation is … Cape Chelyuskin.
6. … Mont Blanc is the mountain in … Europe between … France and … Italy.
7. Nowadays some people prefer to spend winter in such hot countries as … Thailand.
8. … Great Lakes consist of several lakes connected with each other: … Lake Superior, … Lake Michigan, … Lake Ontario, … Lake Huron and … Lake Erie.
9. … Urals are very old mountains and are famous for their mineral resources.

**Lesson 8**

**My sports competitions (2)**

**Задание 1.** Прочтите и переведите текст.

**My sport achievements**

On the way of his life, a person faces many difficulties. In order to achieve something, you need to work hard. And if the result was not what you wanted, then you need to try and work even harder to achieve what you want. This is how a person's will and character are brought up. Therefore, it is always very nice to know that each of your new success is another victory over your circumstances and over yourself.

I will always remember my first victory. It was in the fifth grade. During physical education classes, we trained in short-distance running. Despite the fact that I love to run, I did not have the best result in this sport. At first I was very upset. All the guys were great at it, but I wasn't. I was losing time at the start, I couldn't get up to speed fast enough, and I could run very fast when the race was over.

What should I do? I had a test lesson coming up soon, and my results weren't improving. In the classroom, I listened to all the recommendations of the teacher and tried to follow them all. But this was not enough. And then I realized that the main thing is a huge desire to achieve a good result. It is important to want something very much and then it will be easier to achieve what you want.

I decided to work on myself not only in physical education classes, but also at home. My parents supported me in this. My dad and I decided to go for a little run every morning to keep fit. As for the morning exercise, I was able to organize it myself. I also attracted my younger brother to these activities.

After a week of hard and constant training, I felt some changes in myself. In physical education classes, it was not difficult for me to perform warm-ups, it was easier to do the main set of exercises and as for running, I learned to control my breath. These small changes cheered me up. I continued my home training with even greater zeal. Of course, sometimes in the morning, instead of morning exercises and running, I wanted to sleep, but I firmly knew that only systematic training can give a positive result.

And now came the test lesson. I was very worried. Will I still have a bad result? And now I'm on the start. The whistle blew, and I immediately leaped forward and ran as fast as I could to the finish line. I was surprised that it was easy to run, I didn't feel much tension, and on the contrary, it seemed to me that the wind itself helped me to run. My opponent is far behind, and the finish is getting closer and closer. I showed the best result this time. After comparing my new result with the previous ones, the teacher was surprised and asked me to share my secret with the guys. But there was no secret. Just a huge desire to win and work on yourself. I concluded that this is a recipe for any victory, not just a sporting one.

**Задание 2.** Переведите письменно заглавие и абзацы 5 - 6.

**Задание 3.** Поставьте 10 вопросов разного типа ко всему тексту.

**Задание 4.** Озаглавьте каждый абзац текста.

**Задание 5.** Составьте предложения с данными словосочетаниями:

In order to achieve something;

it is always very nice to;

Despite the fact that;

a huge desire to;

it is not difficult for;

I learned to control;

greater zeal;

to give a positive result;

far behind;

to share a secret with

**Задание 6.** Переведите письменно следующие словосочетания на английский язык:

жизненный путь;

достичь чего-то, что вы хотели;

воспитывать волю и характер;

каждый твой новый успех;

победа над обстоятельствами;

несмотря на тот факт, что;

очень расстроился;

результаты не улучшались;

важно чего-то сильно захотеть;

огромное желание победить.

**Задание 7**. Расскажите о своих неудачах в спорте, основываясь на вопросах и заголовках абзацев.

**Grammar revision exercises**

***Артикль не употребляется*:**

1. Перед абстрактными существительными:

***The work gives him satisfaction.***

2. Перед именами собственными:

***London is the capital of England.***

3. Перед существительным, определяемым словами next в значении «будущий» и last в значении «прошлый».

***Last year we were in Crimea.***

4. Перед существительными, служащими обращениями (lady, young man, gentleman).

***Young man, you should be more attentive.***

5. Перед названиями наук (History, Biology).

***I studied Literature at school.***

6. Перед такими существительными, как advice, information, money, hair, fruit, при отсутствии ограничивающего определения.

***You may find information in different books.***

7. В сочетаниях: in time, at home, at work, at school, at night, by tram (bus, train), by heart, by day, from year to year, from head to foot.

***Mother told us to be in time.***

**1.** Вставьте артикли, если необходимо.

1. Ann is \_\_\_\_ most obnoxious [әb’nɔkʃәs] (противный) person I know.
2. Mike is \_\_\_\_ very nice person.
3. Last night we went out for \_\_\_\_ meal.
4. Tonight we are probably going to eat in \_\_\_\_hotel restaurant and then get to \_\_\_\_ bed early. I hate staying in \_\_\_\_ hotels but it is part of \_\_\_\_ job.
5. Make sure you put your name at \_\_\_\_ end of \_\_\_\_ report.
6. I cannot remember if I saw that film on \_\_\_\_ television or at \_\_\_\_ cinema.
7. I spoke to several people at \_\_\_\_ cocktail party. Was John \_\_\_\_ one with the red hair among them?
8. Have you already had \_\_\_\_ lunch?
9. I am sure it won’t be long before people are living and working in \_\_\_\_ space.

10. Could you close \_\_\_\_ door, please? It’s really cold.

**2.** Вставьте артикли, если необходимо

In the weeks before Christmas people are busy. They make or buy (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas cards and send them to their friends, grandparents, cousins, aunts and uncles. They also buy (2) \_\_\_\_\_Christmas presents. Many children make their Christmas cards at (3) \_\_\_\_\_school. People buy Christmas trees and put them in their (4) \_\_\_\_\_living rooms. (5) \_\_\_\_\_children decorate the Christmas tree with toys and little colored lights. There are beautiful Christmas decorations in (6) \_\_\_\_\_streets.  On (7) \_\_\_\_\_Christmas Eve everybody puts their presents under (8) \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas tree. People say that at night Father Christmas puts presents into (9) \_\_\_\_\_stockings which children usually hang on their beds. (10) \_\_\_\_\_traditional Christmas meal is roast turkey and Christmas pudding.

Ответы упр. 1. 1 the, 2 a, 3 a, 4 the/-/-/the, 5 the / the, 6 -/the, 7 the /the, 8 — , 9 — , 10 the

упр.2. 1- , 2 — , 3 — , 4 — , 5 — , 6 the, 7 — , 8 the, 9 the, 10 the

19, 16, 15, 18, 20, 19, 13, 1, 14 sportsman

15, 12, 25, 13, 16, 9, 3 7, 1, 13, 5, 19 Olympic games

23, 18, 5, 19, 20, 12, 9, 14 - wrestling

23-5-9-7-8-20-12-9-6-20-9-14-7 - weightlifting

1-5-18-15-2-9-3-19 - aerobics