



Sport and Outdoor Activities

Step 1

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Answer the questions about your summer.

- 1) Did you stay at home or go away for your holidays? Where did you go?
- 2) Did you travel in summer? To what places?
- 3) What was the weather like in June, July and August?
- 4) Where did you stay in summer? Was it a hotel? a summer house? a summer camp? some other place?
- 5) What new and interesting things did you see or learn?
- 6) Did you play games? Did you do sports? What games and sports?
- 7) Did you really enjoy your school holidays? What went wrong? What was good about them?



2 Listen to four people speaking about their holidays, (1). Match the statements below (a—e) and the words of the speakers (1—4). There is one statement you don't have to use.

- a) The speaker says he spent his holiday together with his relative.
- b) The speaker says he went abroad during his summer holidays.
- c) The speaker says he began to like the Black Sea fauna.
- d) The speaker says he learnt a lot of new things about the Black Sea fauna.
- e) The speaker says that during his holiday he saw some ancient Russian buildings.

3 There are a lot of different kinds of holidays. Which kind do you prefer and why?

- a) lazy holidays at home
- b) seaside holidays (a holiday near the sea)
- c) family holidays in the country
- d) activity holidays (travelling in the country)
- e) camping holidays
- f) package holidays (holidays which travel agencies organize for you)

- 4 A. Read the title and answer the question it asks, then read the text to see how close it is to what you said.

How Do Russians Spend Their Holidays?



Statistics show that every second Russian spends summer holidays at home or stays at the dacha. Some people travel inside Russia on holidays. Others go to the country's Black Sea resorts. The number of people travelling abroad is not very big, only about five per cent. Half of the people say that they are not often happy with their holidays because they can't spend them at the place they want or don't have enough time or money for good holidays. Younger people have a **tendency** to spend their holidays in foreign countries, while older people prefer the Black Sea beaches or stay at home. Most people **organize** their holidays themselves and only 22 per cent go to travel **agencies**. During their holidays people prefer to go out on **excursions** [ik'skɜːʃnz] or **laze about** on the beach. Some Russians prefer activity holidays. They may go backpacking to the mountains, stay in a tent for a day or two or even for a week, sing songs around a **campfire**. Every fourth Russian likes **backpacking** and camping holidays. Russian schoolchildren have three months summer holidays.

B. Say how Russian schoolchildren usually spend their summer holidays.

C. The marked words may be new to you. Did you understand what they mean? What helped you to understand them: a) the way they look and sound, b) the context in which you found them? c) both.



Construction Used To to Describe Past Events

В английском языке существует конструкция **used to**, используемая чтобы рассказать о событиях, которые происходили в прошлом, однако в настоящее время не происходят.

I don't skate now but I **used to skate** a lot when I was a child. — Сейчас я не катаюсь на коньках, но я много катался, когда был ребёнком.
When my granny was younger, she **used to travel** to different places of our country in summer. — Когда моя бабушка была моложе, летом она много путешествовала по нашей стране.

Вопросы и отрицания с данной конструкцией образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **did**:

Did you **use to** work here?

We **didn't use to** read books about dinosaurs.

Обратите внимание на то, что после этой конструкции обычно употребляется инфинитив, но в некоторых случаях он опускается, при этом частица **to** остаётся:

I don't play the piano now, but I **used to (do it)**.

- 5 Mr Wilson is a very old man. Say what he used to do when he was a young boy. Begin like this: When a young boy, Mr Wilson used to...



- 6 Say how things happened some time ago and how they happen now.

Example: light their streets and houses with gas/use electricity
Some time ago people used to light their streets and houses with gas but now they use electricity.

- 1) travel on horseback/travel by car, train or bus
- 2) wash things by hand/wash things in washing machines [mə'ʃi:nz]
- 3) write letters/send e-mails
- 4) write books by hand/print¹ books
- 5) read more books/watch a lot of television
- 6) have big families with a lot of children/have smaller families
- 7) die early/live longer lives
- 8) walk upstairs and downstairs/use lifts
- 9) know not so much about our planet/know a lot about it
- 10) dream about flying to the stars/do it

- 7 A. Read the words in the box and say which of them are the names of games and which are the names of sports.

athletics, football, tennis, gymnastics, cross-country skiing, skating, volleyball, judo, karate, basketball, ping-pong, horse riding, boxing

B. Listen, (2), and match the names of sports and games with the pictures.

- a) windsurfing
- b) golf
- c) (ice) hockey
- d) rugby
- e) ski jumping
- f) surfing
- g) weightlifting
- h) water polo

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



¹ to print [print] — печатать

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8 Write 7 sentences about what you, your relatives or friends used to do but don't do anymore.

Example: My sister used to get up late but she doesn't any longer.

to take long walks, to live in the country, to go to the cinema, to watch television a lot, to work in the garden, to collect pictures, to write poems, to work on the computer, to read at night, to dance, to drive a car, other

- 9 Write the words in two columns: a) nouns, b) verbs.

athletics, surf, gymnastics, trainer, cycle, ride, skating rink, competition, swim, sportsman, organize, laze

- 10 Spell these words.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1) ['hɒki] | 3) ['wɪndʒ:fiŋ] | 5) ['s:fiŋ] | 7) ['wɔ:tə ,pəʊləʊ] |
| 2) ['rʌŋbi] | 4) ['weɪt,lɪftɪŋ] | 6) [gɒlf] | 8) ['dʒu:dəʊ] |

- 11 Get ready to speak about your summer holidays. To make your story more logical first write an outline of your story.

Step 2

DO IT TOGETHER



- 1 Listen, (3), and say which of the facts below are true, false or not stated.

- 1) Muhammad Ali is a famous boxer.
- 2) He has 9 children.
- 3) He doesn't like the idea of women boxers.
- 4) People were very interested in Laila's first fight.
- 5) Muhammad Ali came to see his daughter's first fight.
- 6) April Fowler was Laila's opponent during her first fight.
- 7) Laila's first fight lasted less than a minute.
- 8) Laila has a talent for boxing.



The Adverb

Сравнительной формой от наречия *little* является слово **less** — **меньше**:
Now I sleep less than I used to.

В английском языке часто встречаются конструкции **the more... the more, the longer... the more, the longer... the less, the more... the less** etc. Обратите внимание на употребление в них сравнительной степени прилагательных и наречий с определённым артиклем.

The more people you know, **the less** time you have to see them. — Чем больше людей ты знаешь, тем меньше времени у тебя на то, чтобы видеться с ними.

The longer I stay in Moscow, **the more** I love the city. — Чем дольше я живу в Москве, тем больше я люблю этот город.

2 Say the same in Russian.

A.

1) The more ecological organizations we have, the better. 2) The more people you meet, the more friends you get. 3) The fewer mistakes you make in your tests, the better mark you get. 4) The less we destroy our planet, the happier we will be. 5) The kinder you are to your pets, the more they love you. 6) The more you speak English, the better you do it. 7) The stronger you are, the better you play football. 8) The more you watch television, the less time you have for reading. 9) The more trees we plant, the cleaner the air we breathe. 10) The longer I collect badges, the more interesting it becomes.

B.

The more we learn, the more we know.
The more we know, the more we forget.
The more we forget, the less we know.
Then why study?

3 Listen, (4), and read.

A.

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] — преимущество
climb [klaɪm] — лазить, подниматься
excited [ɪk'saɪtɪd] — возбуждённый, взволнованный
race [reɪs] — состязание на скорость; гонка
score [skɔ:] — выиграть очко, забить гол
taste [teɪst] — вкус
team [ti:m] — команда
though [ðəʊ] — хотя

B.

advantage: an advantage, a great advantage, to give an advantage, to get an advantage, to have an advantage over somebody. Quick thinking is an advantage in many professions. What gives Alice an advantage over the other students?

climb: to climb a mountain, to climb the tree, to go climbing. The little train slowly climbed the mountainside.

excited: to be excited about something. The excited children were opening their presents. Everyone was excited about the trip to the mountains.

race: a difficult race, famous motor races. Horse races can be very interesting to watch.

score: to score a point (some points), to score a goal (some goals). I scored twenty goals in the game. Who scored the goal in the first half?

taste: a sweet taste, a salty taste, not to everyone's taste. I love the taste of chocolate. The new film was not to everyone's taste.

team: a hockey team, the school's football team, to be in a team, to play for a team, a team member. Jack would like to play for the school's basketball team.

though: Though the weather was cold, we enjoyed our walk. The text was interesting though I didn't quite understand some parts of it.

4 Complete the sentences with the new words.

1) My friend is very good at cycling, lately he's won an important
2) A ... of scientists made a very important discovery in physics. 3) In the second half our players ... two goals and won the game. 4) I was late for school, ... I got up early. 5) Being tall is an ... for a basketball player. 6) The wall was high and it was not easy to ... over it. 7) The fans¹ were ... after the final game. 8) Among many shirts I couldn't find one to my

5 You know the words in column A. Read the sentences (1—6) and say what the words in column B mean.

| | | |
|-----------|--|-------------------------|
| A. | | B. |
| to climb | | a climb |
| excited | | to excite excitement |
| a race | | to race |
| to score | | a score |
| a taste | | to taste |

1) Their climb of the hill took an hour. 2) The team's great play excited the fans. 3) We could hardly sleep because of our excitement about starting the trip tomorrow. 4) I can race you to that oak tree. 5) The final score was 5 to 4. 6) Taste the soup to see if there is enough salt in it.

6 **A.** Read the text and decide, which of these titles is the best for it.

- a) Sport and People
- b) Popular Sports
- c) Sport and Health

Sport is one of the most popular pastimes all over the world. Though a lot of people don't go in for sport themselves, they watch sports programmes on television, support their teams at stadiums ['steɪdɪəmz]. But

¹ a fan [fæn] — болельщик

many people, young and old, do different kinds of sport. Some sports are common, others are not. It is difficult to find a person who has not heard about figure ['fɪgə] skating, long or high jump, water skiing, weightlifting, such team games as basketball, hockey or water polo or such athletics as running and jumping. At the same time there are sports and games that are less common, for example motor racing, rock climbing and parachute ['pærəʃu:t] jumping are not to everyone's taste. Going in for sport gives you a lot of advantages. It gives you physical ['fɪzɪkl] exercise, you spend a lot of time in the open air, you meet people who enjoy the same sport. Just think of the excitement of the moment when your favourite footballer scores a goal at the last moment of the match.

B. Look at the pictures (1—12) and match them with the names of sports and games from the text (a—l). Say which of them are sports and which are games.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a) hockey | g) figure skating |
| b) running | h) motor racing |
| c) long jump | i) rock climbing |
| d) high jump | j) parachute jumping |
| e) basketball | k) water polo |
| f) water skiing | l) weightlifting |



1.



2.



3.



4.



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7.



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9.



10.



11.



12.

7 Read the text again and say which information is not in it.

- 1) Sport is an activity that most people know and enjoy.
- 2) The most popular sports in England.
- 3) Some sports are more popular than others.
- 4) Sports that are more dangerous than others.
- 5) Why people go in for sport.
- 6) Some of the best-known athletes.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Match the two parts of the sentences and write them down.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Though the climb was long and hard, | a) we decided not to open the boxes until morning. |
| 2) The fruit looked beautiful and juicy | b) finally it lost the game. |
| 3) Though the team had some advantages at the beginning, | c) though not all go to the stadiums to watch competitions. |
| 4) A lot of people love sport | d) though they were a new team. |
| 5) Though everyone was excited about the gifts, | e) nobody said a word. |
| 6) They scored 38 points and won the game | f) the horse won the race. |
| 7) Though no one believed it, | g) though its taste was unusual. |

9 Complete the sentences with *used to* + verb.

1) My little baby sister doesn't cry much now, but she ... every night a month ago. 2) Ben Wilson ... in London, but now he is living in Glasgow. 3) Fanny ... a lot of sweets, but now she is on a diet. She has stopped eating sweet things. 4) Tom ... tennis a lot, but now his studies don't give him much time to play tennis. 5) Jack ... race bikes, but now he hasn't got time to do it.

10 Write five true sentences.

1) The more time I spend with my friends,
2) The longer I learn English,
3) The older I get,
4) The more I think about the future,
5) The better I understand life,

11 Write these word combinations in English.

1) Преимущество над нашей командой; 2) подниматься в гору;
3) взволнованные дети; 4) забить гол; 5) скачки; 6) бега; 7) быть взволнованным по поводу поездки; 8) знаменитые автогонки; 9) на любой вкус; 10) хоккейная команда; 11) наше волнение по поводу соревнований.

Step 3

DO IT TOGETHER



1 Listen, (5), and say which facts are true, false or not stated.

1) The speaker likes only skating.
2) The speaker can't forget his first skating rink.
3) The speaker used to live in the north of Europe.
4) The speaker lived in Florida for 15 years.
5) The speaker likes skating even more now that he lives in Canada.



2 Answer the questions.

1) What traditional Russian games do you know?
2) What sports and games are most popular in Russia now?
3) What sports are new or uncommon in this country?
4) What summer and winter sports do you know?
5) What sports do you enjoy most? Why?
6) What famous Russian and foreign athletes do you know? In what sports did they become famous?
7) What sports are the most dangerous and the least dangerous?
8) What water sports do you know?

9) What team games do teenagers¹ usually play in Russian schools?
10) Why is it necessary for teenagers to go in for sport?
11) Are there enough stadiums, gyms and swimming pools in the place where you live?
12) What can local and national governments do to make sports more popular?

3 In what sports do they use them?

1) balls: big balls, smaller balls
2) skates
3) rackets
4) racing cars
5) horses



The Noun Sport and Collocations with It

Слово **sport** означает спортивную деятельность в самом широком смысле, в этом значении существительное **sport** является неисчисляемым. Do you like **sport**? Going in for **sport** is very good for children.

У слова **sport** есть и другое значение — «вид спорта». В этом значении оно исчисляемое.

Football is a popular **sport**. Basketball has always been one of school **sports**. В функции определения перед существительным всегда используйте форму **sports**: sports jacket, sports club, sports news.

Обратите внимание на то, с какими глаголами сочетаются названия различных видов спорта, (6).

| do (виды спорта) | go (виды спорта или то, чем занимаешься на досуге для удовольствия) | play (спортивные игры) |
|--|---|--|
| aerobics [eə'reʊbɪks] athletics gymnastics judo boxing the high/long jump weightlifting yoga ['jəʊgə] | cycling fishing mountaineering [ˌmaʊntɪ'nɪərɪŋ] riding skateboarding rock climbing skating skiing | badminton baseball football golf hockey basketball rugby tennis |

По-английски правильно сказать:

I do sport(s).

I play sport(s).

I go in for sport(s).

¹ a teenager [ˌtiːn'eɪdʒə] — подросток

4 Say what sports these teenagers *do, play* or *go in for*.



1) Jane



2) Richard



3) Bob



4) Sarah



5) Philip



6) Doris



7) Helen



8) William

5 **A.** Which sports could you name traditionally British? Read the text to see if you are right.

B. Complete the text with the following words and word combinations. Listen and check, (7).

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) in summer | d) the rules of games |
| b) (August to May) | e) eighty thousand fans |
| c) was playing football | f) abroad |

Sports in Britain

There are not so many British athletes who are successful in world sports competitions. But Britain has been good at inventing sports and writing (1)

People started playing golf in Scotland in the fifteenth century. Cricket is only a little younger. They first played it in England in the sixteenth century. Such games as football, rugby and hockey appeared in British public schools¹ in the nineteenth century.

British most popular sport is football. During the football season (2) ... professional footballers play a lot of matches at home and (3) About 20 million people go to football matches every year. The most interesting games are often between teams from the same city, for example Manchester United [ju:'naɪtɪd] and Manchester City. The most important game of the football season is the Cup Final in London. (4) ... come to Wembley Stadium to support their teams.

¹ public schools — престижные частные школы в Британии



Cricket is popular in England but not so much as in Scotland or in Wales. They play it (5)
Rugby is a kind of football in which players take the ball in their hands and run with it. They say that rugby takes its name from Rugby School in England. In 1823, a boy who (6) ... at the school took the ball and ran with it. That was the beginning of a new game.



the World Cup

C. Sum up the facts mentioned in the text.

6 Work in pairs. Read the dialogue, then make up similar dialogues about your favourite sport.

T o m: Do you like sport, Bob?

B o b: I think I do. I watch all important football matches on TV and sometimes I go to the stadium with my parents or my friends.

T o m: I see. But do you do any sport yourself?

B o b: I do, but not regularly. In summer I swim a lot, but I can't say it's my favourite sport. I like skiing more, but that's a winter sport. I play hockey and go skating too.

7 Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) The more fruit and vegetables we eat, | a) the more they learn about the world. |
| 2) The warmer and wetter the climate, | b) the more people like you. |
| 3) The more water we waste, | c) the more interesting it is to learn the language. |
| 4) The more people travel, | d) the better plants grow. |
| 5) The longer you stay in the hot sun, | e) the worse it is for the planet. |
| 6) The friendlier you are, | f) the healthier we are. |
| 7) The more we watched the game, | g) the more trees we have to cut down. |
| 8) The more we know about English-speaking countries, | h) the less we believed our team could win. |
| 9) The more we study the history of people, | i) the more interesting facts we learn. |
| 10) The more paper we use, | j) the more dangerous for you it is. |

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8** Write the names of these sports and games.
- 1) The sport of one who swims; 2) the sport of going on horseback; 3) the game with two teams of 6 players each who play on an ice field; 4) the sport of fighting with fists¹; 5) the game for two people who use rackets, a small ball and a low net; 6) the sport of climbing mountains; 7) the sport which is a type of skating in which you have to jump and move round the ice.
- 9** Write which of these sports/games
- 1) you do/don't do; 2) you go in for/don't go in for; 3) you play/don't play.
1. aerobics, athletics, weightlifting 3. rugby, baseball, basketball
2. cycling, mountaineering, rock climbing
- 10** Spell these words.
- 1) [θɔ:t] 3) [ti:m] 5) [ɪk'saɪtɪd] 7) [teɪst]
2) [reɪs] 4) [skɔ:] 6) [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] 8) [klaɪm]
- 11** Get ready to give a talk about the sport you like/liked to do or the game you like/liked to play. Don't forget to write an outline of your story first.

Step 4**DO IT TOGETHER**

- SFA** **1** Listen, (8), and match the statements below (a—f) with what the speakers (1—5) say. There is one statement you don't have to use.
- a) The speaker says he is not a sportsman.
b) The speaker says he likes only team sports.
c) The speaker says his favourite sport is not for women.
d) The speaker talks about the history of his favourite sport.
e) The speaker says his relative is a sportsman.
f) The speaker says that in the past he took part in competitions and was a winner more than once.
- 2** You can paraphrase² some of these sentences with *used to*. Which are they? Paraphrase them.
- 1) Helen did aerobics at the university but doesn't do it any more.
2) Chris is fond of mountaineering. Every summer he spends in the mountains together with his friends. He did the same when he was a teenager.

¹ a fist [fɪst] — кулак

² to paraphrase ['pærəfreɪz] — перефразировать

- 3) Wendy stopped playing baseball when she was 18. But she played the game for about ten years.
4) Henry often played hockey but he can't do it now. Henry has broken his leg and is in hospital.
5) Jerry was a champion in high jumping competitions last year. Now, he is spending a lot of time at the stadium getting ready for this year competitions.
6) Though Andrew Morris is seventy, he still cycles a lot. When he was young, he cycled too.
7) Brian did weightlifting and boxing in the past. But he can't do them now because of his backache.
8) My granny tells me she did yoga when she was a young girl. But it's difficult to believe her as she never does it now.

- 3** Look at these items of sportswear¹ and say doing what sports or playing what games you can use them. The words from the box can help you.

swimsuit and swimming trunks, trainers (sneakers *AmE*), a sports jacket, jumper (sweater *AmE*), shorts, knee-length (knee-high) socks, a ski cap and a ski suit, mittens and gloves, a T-shirt, a scarf

Example: Women wear swimsuits while swimming.



¹ sportswear ['spɔ:tswɛə] — спортивная одежда и обувь

- 4 **A.** The words *team* and *crew* [kru:] are synonyms and mean *команда* in Russian. Compare the word combinations with *team* and *crew* and try to make a rule about how to use these words.

team

a football team
a basketball team
a team of four horses
an office team

crew

a ship crew
a boat crew
a plane crew
a spaceship crew

- B.** Complete these sentences with *crew* or *team*.

1) The people working on a ship or a plane are a 2) A ... of doctors arrived at a small African place. 3) Our television ... includes three women. 4) Her voyage was very nice with the ship ... so friendly. 5) How many people are there in the spaceship ... ? 6) The water polo ... showed very good results. 7) During the fire the plane ... were really brave! 8) I think our school basketball ... is better than yours.

- 5 **A.** What do you know about the Olympic Games in Ancient Greece? Read the text to check yourselves.



Ancient Olympics

Probably the greatest honour¹ that can come to an athlete is to win gold at the Olympic Games. But did you know that the idea of having Olympic Games is more than 2,500 years old?

A Greek legend says that it was Hercules [ˈhɜːkjuliːz], son of Zeus [zjuːs], who started Olympic Games. The earliest Olympic records [ˈrekɔːdz] we know about go back to the year 776 BC. The Greeks had the Games once in every four years for more than 1,000 years, until the Romans stopped them in 394 AD.

The ancient Greeks believed the Games so important that they measured² time by them. They called the four years an Olympiad. The Games were an example of the Greek idea that people should develop their bodies as well as brains. Nothing was serious enough to stand in the way of the Games. If a war was going on in the country, they stopped the war, not the Games.

¹ honour [ˈɒnə] — честь

² to measure [ˈmeɪʒə] — измерять

The ancient Olympics had only one athletic competition — a running race of about 183 metres (the length of the stadium). Only men could take part in the Games. The powerful Spartans changed the programme and included more sports in it. The winners of the Games became heroes [ˈhɪərəʊz] in the country.

- B.** Read the text again and make up questions to match the answers.

Answers

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) More than 2,500 years old. | 5) To develop their bodies. |
| 2) In Ancient Greece. | 6) It was a running race. |
| 3) Every four years. | 7) No, they didn't. |
| 4) The Romans did. | 8) The winners did. |

**Past Perfect**

В английском языке есть ещё одно грамматическое время из группы прошедших времён — **past perfect** (прошедшее совершенное время). Оно строится по формуле **had + V₃**:

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| I had written... | She had done... | I had opened... |
| He had spent... | It had eaten... | You had closed... |
| We had met... | They had fallen... | We had travelled... |

Данное время используется для обозначения действия, которое произошло (закончилось) до определённого момента в прошлом:

I had done my flat **by** 3 o'clock.
I had done my flat **by** the time mother came back.

Как видно из примеров, время завершения действия в прошлом указывается при помощи слова, словосочетания или придаточного предложения с предлогом **by**. При этом в придаточном предложении употребляется время **past simple**:

Kate had made supper **by** the time they **arrived**.

- 6 Look at the pictures and say what they had done by four o'clock yesterday.

Example:

Rose had written a letter by four o'clock yesterday.



Rose



Mrs Rogers



Ann and Jane



Mrs Brown



Max Wood



Henry



Kelly Hudson

- 7 Say what these people had done by the time it started raining.

Example: Mr Robinson/to put his car into the garage.

Mr Robinson had put his car into the garage by the time it started raining.

- 1) Larry/to leave his office
- 2) Bobby/to get on a bus
- 3) Mr Newman/to come into the shop
- 4) The Trembles/to finish supper
- 5) Jane/to send an e-mail to her friend
- 6) Lizzy/to buy a new swimsuit
- 7) Mrs Mole/to start working in the garden
- 8) Sharon/to clean the windows
- 9) Rose/to drive home
- 10) The Wilsons/to spend an hour in the park

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8 Use the appropriate¹ words to complete the sentences.

1) It's a great (advantage/disadvantage) to be short if you play basketball. 2) The cyclists (appeared/disappeared) in the wood and we never saw them again. 3) Please try to be more (careful/careless) while doing sports, some of them may be dangerous. 4) The drink was rather (tasty/tasteless) and the children didn't like it. 5) This horse is quite (harmful/harmless), don't be afraid of it. 6) Mark is a very (honest/dishonest) man, he never tells lies. 7) Breaking your arm or leg is always (painful/

¹ appropriate [ə'prəʊpriət] — соответствующий, подходящий

painless). 8) After the meal the girl felt some (comfort/discomfort) in her stomach. By and by it turned into pain.

- 9 Write what you had done yesterday:

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) by the time your parent(s) came back home | d) by the time you came back from school |
| b) by the time supper was ready | e) by bedtime |
| c) by 6 p.m. | |

- 10 Remember and write the missing forms.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1) lose — lost — ? | 5) choose — ? — | 8) write — wrote — ? |
| 2) ? — flew — flown | chosen | 9) win — ? — ? |
| 3) take — took — ? | 6) ? — hid — ? | 10) ? — caught — ? |
| 4) leave — ? — left | 7) build — ? — ? | |

- 11 Write these in English.

1) Команда корабля; 2) упряжка из трёх лошадей (тройка); 3) купальник; 4) плавки; 5) команда воздушного судна; 6) команда космического корабля; 7) Древняя Греция; 8) Олимпийские игры; 9) один раз в четыре года; 10) соревнование в беге.

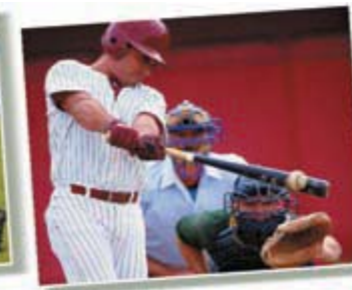
Step 5

DO IT TOGETHER

- 1 Listen, (9), and match the texts (a—c) with the names of the games (1—3).



1) Rugby



2) Baseball



3) Football

- 2 Say what the teenagers had done by that time yesterday.

Example: Beatrice/to have a swimming lesson (2 p.m.)

Beatrice had had a swimming lesson by 2 p.m. yesterday.

- 1) Roy/to finish classes (4 p.m.)
- 2) Sally/to play the game of basketball (7 p.m.)
- 3) Harry/to buy a dictionary (6 p.m.)
- 4) Rose/to wash her uniform (5 p.m.)
- 5) Ada/to have breakfast (9 a.m.)
- 6) Peggy/to clean the flat (11 a.m.)
- 7) Dick/to watch a film on TV (10 p.m.)
- 8) Philip/to do his lessons (8 p.m.)



Past Perfect

Грамматическое время *past perfect* обычно употребляется, когда нужно рассказать о двух действиях в прошлом, подчёркивая, что одно из них произошло раньше, чем другое.

Jane couldn't find the key I had given her. — Джейн не могла найти ключ, который я ей дал (прежде).

Past perfect часто употребляется в предложениях со словами **after, as soon as, before**.

After Mary had done shopping, she went home.

As soon as she had washed up, her mum came.

I didn't feel comfortable on the plane because I **had never flown before**.

3 A. Match the two parts of the sentences. Compare your results.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) We had just finished the job | a) by the time I got the telegramme. |
| 2) They had written the exercise | b) when it started raining. |
| 3) Alice had read the book | c) before I bought it to her. |
| 4) I had already known everything | d) before the bell rang. |
| 5) Mary had already had breakfast | e) when I came into the kitchen. |
| 6) After Mike had washed his car, | f) the pupils began doing the exercise. |
| 7) After Frieda had learnt the poem, | g) he went home. |
| 8) As soon as Peter had drawn the picture, | h) she joined us. |
| 9) As soon as the teacher had explained the new rule, | i) he gave it to his mum. |

B. Complete the sentences. Use *past perfect*.

- By the time they wrote the text...
- Before my parents came home...
- I didn't know about it because...
- When I phoned my friend...
- When we arrived at the party...

4 Listen, (10), and read.

A.

battle ['bætl] — битва, бой

end [end] *n* — конец

end *v* — заканчиваться

event [i'vent] — 1) событие; 2) спортивное соревнование

honour ['ɒnə] — честь

join [dʒɔɪn] — присоединяться

noble ['nəʊbl] — благородный

peace [pi:s] — мир, покой

return [ri:'tɜ:n] — возвращаться

B.

battle: to fight a battle, to win/lose a battle. Battles happen during wars.

end *n*: the end of the month, the end of the road, at the end of something. The great battle took place at the end of the war.

end *v*: to end well, to end badly, to end successfully. How does the story end? The match ended late at night.

event: 1) an important event. The first day at school is a big event in a child's life. 2) The next event will be the high jump, let's go and watch it.

honour: a great honour, a big honour. He is a man of honour. It's a great honour to meet you.

join: to join somebody, to join a club, to join the army, to join in some activity. We are going to play basketball, would you like to join us? Soon my friends joined in the game.

noble: a noble person, a noble profession, noble ideas. Mr Morgan belongs to a noble family. It was very noble of her to help.

peace: peace in the world, to keep peace, war and peace. Peace on the planet is very important for all of us.

return: to return home, to return from the competition. I have no idea when Sam will return. After the illness she returned to her tennis lessons again.

5 Use the new words to complete the sentences.

1) All the people of Russia remember the b... of Stalingrad. 2) Everyone says he is a real man of h... . 3) I'm beginning to read "War and P..." by Leo Tolstoy. 4) The ideas of the Olympic Movement are very n... . 5) We'll meet the athletes at the airport when the competitions e... . 6) How many e... do the competitions include? 7) The tradition of Olympic Games r... only in the 19th century. 8) They j... a big group of fans who were walking to the stadium. 9) Each Olympics is a very important e... in the history of sport. 10) It's a great h... for me to greet you in my house.

6 A. Match the synonyms in the two columns.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1) trainers | a) come back |
| 2) event | b) crew |
| 3) return | c) become a member |
| 4) team | d) sneaker |
| 5) join | e) happening |

B. Match the antonyms in the two columns.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1) peace | a) tasteless |
| 2) end | b) disadvantage |
| 3) advantage | c) war |
| 4) climb | d) get down |
| 5) tasty | e) beginning |



Prepositions

Обратите внимание

1) на употребление предлогов со словом **field**:

in the field — на поле;

on the football field — на футбольном поле;

on the battlefield — на поле боя;

2) на употребление предлога **in** в сочетаниях глагола **to join** с именами существительными, обозначающими виды деятельности, и его отсутствие в сочетаниях с именами, обозначающими людей:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| to join in the game | to join the runners |
| to join in the match | to join the athletes |
| to join in the competition | to join us (them, him) |
| to join in the race | to join the club |
| to join in the singing | to join the team (crew) |

- 7** A. What do you know about modern Olympic Games? What would you like to know? Write three questions, then read the text to see if there are answers to your questions in the text.

Modern Olympics



Pierre de Coubertin

At the end of the 19th century the French nobleman Pierre de Coubertin ['pjɛr də 'kʊbɜːtən] got the idea to bring the Olympic Games back to life. With the help of the people who supported him he **organized** the first modern Olympic Games. So the Olympic Games returned to our life in 1896. They were a success. Athletes from thirteen countries came to Greece and had competitions in nine sports. Russia took part in them too. Now the number of countries taking part in the Olympic Games is much larger and so is the number of **athletic** events.

Like in ancient times, the Olympic Games take place every four years. In 1926 the tradition of the Winter Olympic Games also began. The noble idea of the Games is to make all people friends by meeting on football fields, **courts** and stadiums and to live in peace. The International Olympic **Committee** [kə'mɪti] heads the Olympic movement. Among other things the Committee chooses the place for the coming Olympics. It is a great honour to become an Olympic city. In 1980 Moscow joined the family of Olympic cities and in 2014 Sochi did. The XXII Olympics in Sochi were a huge success.

The Olympic Games are probably the most important international sports event. Millions of people watch them all over the world. They support their Olympic teams and favourite athletes who fight **peaceful** battles in honour of sport. A lot of people enjoy the opening and closing **ceremonies** of the Olympics, colourful and **original**.

Many things have changed but like in ancient times **winners** of the Olympics become national heroes in their countries.



- B.** The marked words may be new to you. Do you understand what they mean? What helped you to understand them: a) the way they look and sound, b) the context in which you found them?

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8** Paraphrase the sentences using *past perfect*.

Example: I went to see Boris, but he wasn't in (to go out).
I went to see Boris, but he had gone out.

1) I saw Helen yesterday, she was the same as before (not to change a bit). 2) Mum gave me a sandwich to eat but I wasn't hungry (to have breakfast). 3) We wanted to go to the country by car but we couldn't (to break down). 4) I was going to do the flat but it was clean thanks to my sister (to clean the flat). 5) When I came home and wanted to help my mum, the dinner was on the table (to cook dinner).

- 9** Spell these words.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1) ['ɔːgənaɪz] | 4) [ri:'tɜːn] | 7) [dʒɔɪn] | 10) ['næʃənəl] |
| 2) [ɪ'vent] | 5) ['piːsfl] | 8) [kɔːt] | 11) ['serɪməni] |
| 3) ['nəʊbl] | 6) ['bʌnə] | 9) [kə'mɪti] | 12) ['wɪnə] |

- 10** Go back to exercise 7. Did you find answers to your questions in the text? If you didn't, find this information yourself or ask your family and friends to help you. Be ready to share¹ the information in class.

- 11** Get ready to give a short talk about modern Olympic Games. To make your story more logical don't forget to write its outline.

Step 6

DO IT TOGETHER

- 1** Listen to the song, (11), and sing it along.

We Shall Overcome²

We shall overcome,
We shall overcome,
We shall overcome some day.
Oh, deep in my heart
I do believe
That we shall overcome some day.

We shall live in peace,
We shall live in peace,
We shall live in peace some day.
Oh, deep in my heart
I do believe
That we shall overcome some day.

We'll walk hand in hand,
We'll walk hand in hand,
We'll walk hand in hand some day.
Oh, deep in my heart
I do believe
That we shall overcome some day.



- 2** Read the word combinations.

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| a word of honour | a noble man | to join a club |
| a man of honour | a noble person | to join a team |
| a person of honour | a noble family | to join a crew |

¹ to share [ʃeə] — делиться

² to overcome [ˌɒvə'kʌm] — преодолеть, победить

battles and wars during the battle the end of a film
the end of a competition a serious event
an unusual event

war and peace to return to work
a period of peace to return every year
peace and quiet of the country to return home

- 3** What were ancient Olympic Games like and what are modern Olympic Games like? Compare them. What happened during the Olympic Games in ancient times? What is happening now?

Example: In ancient times only one country took part in the Olympic Games. Now a lot of countries do it.

- 1) Only one country took part in the Olympic Games.
- 2) Ancient Greeks had Olympic Games once in four years.
- 3) Ancient Greeks thought that people should develop their bodies as well as brains.
- 4) In ancient times if a war was going on during the games they stopped the war.
- 5) There was only one athletic competition in the ancient Olympic Games.
- 6) Only men could take part in Olympic Games.
- 7) The winners of the Games became heroes of the country.
- 8) They didn't have Winter Olympic Games.



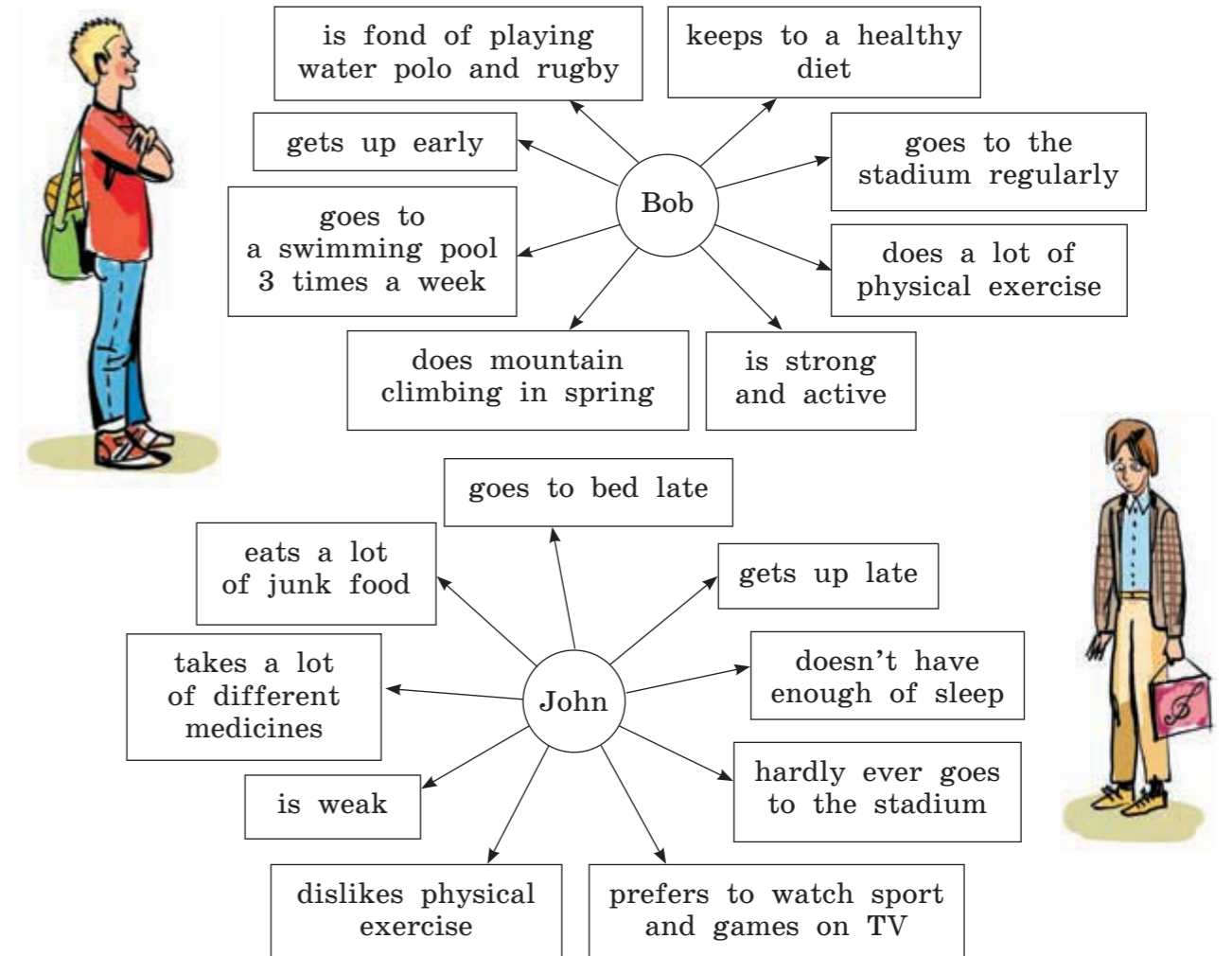
- 4** Do you know anything about the latest¹ Summer and Winter Olympic Games? Together with your classmates remember

- in what city they took place;
- when they took place;
- which of the countries won the most medals;
- what athletes were successful;
- how good was the Russian team;
- what competition or match you remember best and why.

- 5** Bob and John have different lifestyles. Which of them do you think has an advantage and why?

Example: Bob has an advantage over John because Bob is strong and active and John is weak.

¹ latest ['leɪtɪst] — последний (по порядку), недавний



Social English

Proposals

В жизни нам часто приходится высказывать различные предложения о том, что хорошо было бы осуществить. Собеседник может либо принять ваше предложение, либо отказаться от него. Научитесь правильно делать это на английском языке, (12).

Making proposals

- Let's watch the final match on TV.
- What/How about playing a game of tennis?
- I feel like jogging this morning, will you join me?
- Why don't you play for the school team?
- Why not take part in this race?

Saying "yes"

- I'd love to (do it).
- That sounds good.
- OK.
- I'd be glad to (do it).
- With pleasure ['plezə].
- All right.
- I'd like that very much.

Saying "no"

- I'm afraid I can't.
- I'd love to but I'm afraid I can't.
- I'm sorry but I really can't.

Если вы отказываетесь от предложения, согласно правилам этикета следует объяснить причину отказа. Например:
I am sorry I can't, I promised to help my mum in the evening.

6 Work in pairs. Make a proposal. Say *yes* or *no*. Your idea is that your partner

- should spend a quiet evening at home
- should play a game of chess with you
- should start doing some physical exercise
- should learn to play baseball
- should watch the hockey match on TV with you
- should join the school athletic club
- should take part in the 100-metre race
- should take pictures of the skiing competition
- should try to keep fit

7 Complete the sentences. Use *past perfect*.

Example: I went to see the baseball match because ... (not see).
I went to see the baseball match because I had never seen a baseball match before.

1) We bought some sandwiches and ate them because we ... (not have lunch). 2) Sally felt very unhappy because she ... (miss her favourite film). 3) They stayed at home because it ... (start raining). 4) My friend was happy because he ... (win the first place in skiing). 5) Dick was very tired because he ... (walk four kilometres). 6) The children got home late because they ... (lose their way). 7) Everybody was surprised because the new team ... (win the game). 8) Steve felt very bad because he ... (come down with a cold). 9) I came to school on time because I ... (catch the early bus). 10) I knew how to play chess because my father ... (teach me).

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Use prepositions where necessary.

1) Richard has an advantage ... his friends, he goes ... the stadium regularly. 2) Everyone knows that it's very hard to climb ... Everest. 3) I am afraid that ice hockey is not quite ... my taste. 4) You say you are a good runner. Race me ... the school building and we shall see. 5) How many countries took part ... the latest Olympic Games? 6) The boy who has won ... the 100-metre race is my best friend. 7) I can see two cows ... the field. 8) Look! The two teams are already ... the football field. They have just come out ... it. 9) The Battle ... Waterloo took place in 1815 near Brussels, Belgium.

9 Write what Steve, Nick's brother, had done by the time Nick returned home from his trip.

Example: to join the football club
Steve had joined the football club by the time Nick returned home from his trip.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) to win the baseball game | 4) to begin doing yoga |
| 2) to take part in ski competitions | 5) to organize a school football team |
| 3) to buy some fashionable sportswear | |

10 Look through the texts "Ancient Olympics" and "Modern Olympics" and make up questions to which these are answers.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1) ...? — In Ancient Greece. | 4) ...? — Only one. It was a footrace. |
| 2) ...? — Every four years. | 5) ...? — His name was Pierre de Coubertin. |
| 3) ...? — In 394 A.D. | |

11 Write these in English.

- 1) На поле; 2) на поле боя; 3) благородная профессия; 4) сохранять мир; 5) вернуться с соревнования; 6) вести битву; 7) проиграть сражение; 8) в конце войны; 9) важное событие; 10) человек чести.

Step 7

DO IT TOGETHER



1 Listen, (13), and say which of these facts are true, false or not stated in the text "How Did Skiing Begin?".

- 1) Skiing as a sport began in Stone Age.
- 2) The word "ski" comes from Icelandic¹.
- 3) The ancient people of Scandinavia couldn't make skis.
- 4) There are many ancient pictures of ski runners in museums of Norway.
- 5) Ancient people who lived in Scandinavia used to ski a lot.



2 Listen, (14), and read.

A.

- cry** [kraɪ] — 1) плакать; 2) кричать
else [els] — ещё (*и другие варианты перевода, см. далее*)
equipment [ɪ'kwɪpmənt] — оборудование, инвентарь
nation [ˈneɪʃn] — нация
prize [praɪz] — приз, награда
silver ['sɪlvə] *n* — серебро
silver *adj* — серебряный
smile [smaɪl] *n* — улыбка
smile *v* — улыбаться
spectator [spek'teɪtə] — зритель (*чаще — зритель на стадионе*)

B.

cry (cried): 1) to cry with pain or happiness, to cry over (about) something, to cry on somebody's shoulder. Little babies cry when they are uncomfortable or hungry. 2) to cry in surprise, to cry for help. Some birds cry very loudly.

¹ Icelandic [aɪs'lændɪk] — исландский

else: nothing else, everybody else, who else, when else. You mustn't tell anyone else — it's between you and me. There isn't much else to do, I can do it myself.

equipment: a piece of equipment, sports equipment. Nowadays a computer is probably the most important piece of equipment for a pupil.

nation: a large nation, a great nation, a powerful nation, a rich nation. The British are a nation of sea lovers.

prize: to get or win a prize, a prize winner, the first (second, third) prize. You'll win our prize if you can answer this question.

silver n: to use silver, to win the silver, gold and silver. They won the silver in the Olympics.

silver adj: a silver ring, a silver cup, a silver chain, a silver coin. She said she had bought a silver spoon.

smile v: to smile at somebody or something, to smile happily. Don smiled to himself when he remembered the funny poem. John smiled at his sister and thanked her.

smile n: a friendly smile, with a smile on his face. She allowed herself a small smile of happiness.

spectator: a football spectator, a sports spectator, an interested spectator. About 50,000 spectators watched the final game.

- 3 Say why these people are *laughing, smiling* or *crying*.

Example: Liz — to break her ski
Liz is crying because she has broken her ski.



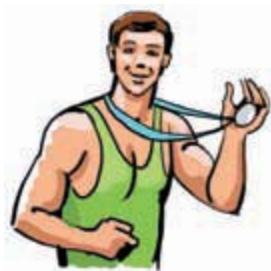
- 1) Ben — to become a prize winner



- 2) Sue — to get the gold in gymnastics



- 3) Alice — to play a game of tennis badly



- 4) Mark — to get the silver in the one hundred-metre race



- 5) Nora — to miss the final figure skating competition



- 6) Rose — to remember her birthday party



- 7) George — to make the world record



- 8) Polly — to become a member of the local baseball team



- 9) Jim — to come first in an important horse race



The Word *Else* and Combinations with It

Слово **else** встречается в нескольких структурах.

1. После вопросительных слов **who, what** (но не **which**), **how, where, why** (реже — **when**).

What else can you say?

How else can we get there?

2. После местоимений:

| | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|
| someone | anyone | no one |
| somebody | anybody | nobody |
| something | anything | nothing |
| somewhere | anywhere | nowhere |

Nobody else will be able to do it.

Let's go **somewhere else**.

Would you like **anything else** to drink?

3. С союзом **or** в значении «иначе».

Let's go, **or else** we'll be late.

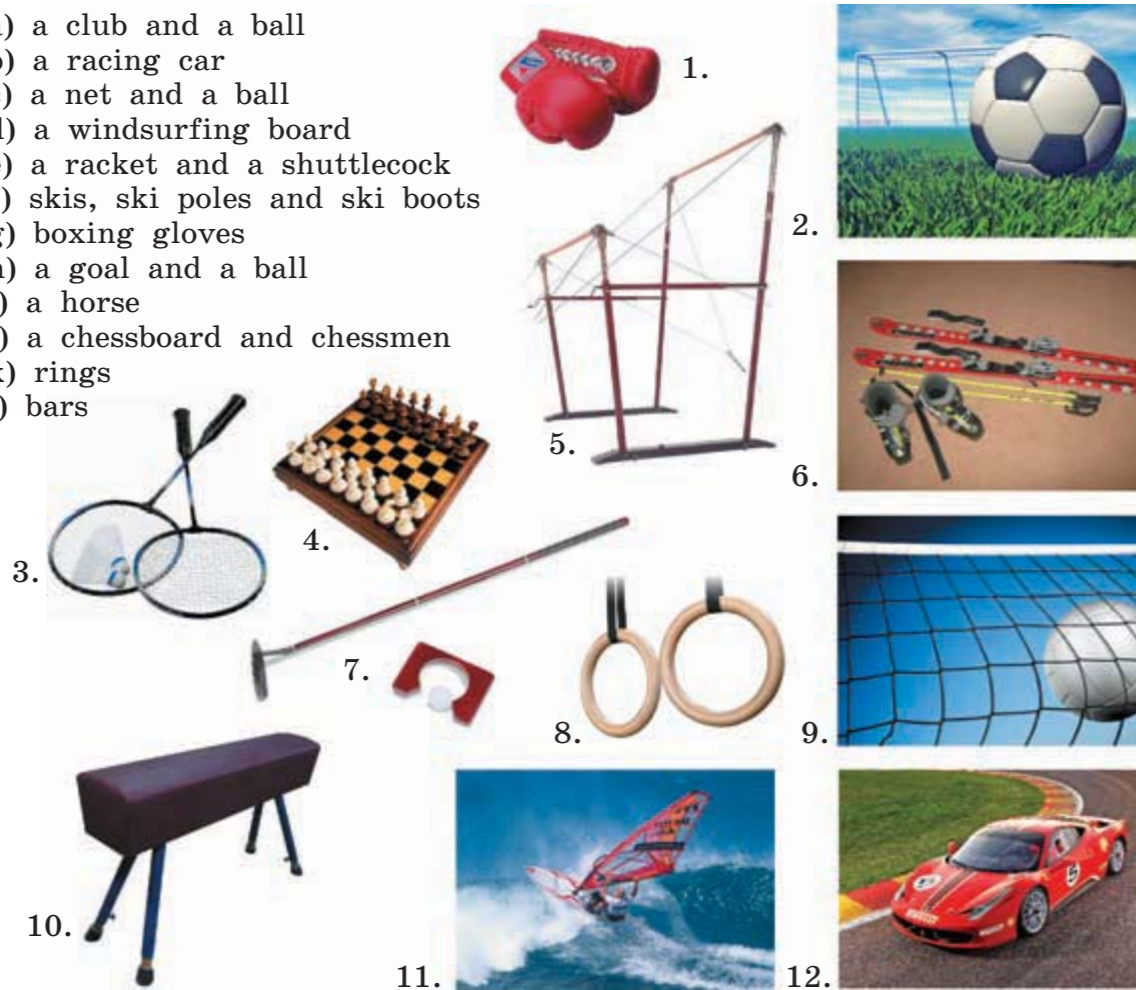
We should hurry, **or else** we'll miss the train.

- 4 Which word combinations will you choose to get the right sentences: *anyone else, or else, nobody else, who else, how else, where else, what else, nowhere else*?

- I don't know ... we can go, but I don't like this noisy place.
- Ten pupils have given their answers. ... would like to speak?
- We have decorated the room, brought in extra tables and chairs, and sent e-mails to everybody. ... should we do?
- I should buy cucumbers and other vegetables ... I'll have nothing to make salad from.
- My brother is not at home and ... can help me with my homework.
- I can go there by bus, by train, by car. ... can I get to the castle?
- There are ten names on the list. Does ... want to go to the show?
- You mustn't tell ... — it's a secret.
- This could only happen in this faraway place — ... in the world.
- Does ... want to go skiing with us?

5 A. Listen, (15), and repeat the names of some sports equipment.

- a club and a ball
- a racing car
- a net and a ball
- a windsurfing board
- a racket and a shuttlecock
- skis, ski poles and ski boots
- boxing gloves
- a goal and a ball
- a horse
- a chessboard and chessmen
- rings
- bars



B. Say in what sports and games people use these pieces of equipment and match their names with the pictures.

Example: People use a club and a ball in golf. Picture seven.

6 Speak about sport in your school. Mention:

- how many PE lessons you have a week;
- if they are effective enough;
- what you usually do in your PE lessons;
- if you have enough equipment, what sports equipment you have;
- what competitions you have in your school;
- the best athletes of your school;
- what things team games can teach the players;
- why school sport is important.

7 A. Work in groups of 3—5 students. In each group there should be an interviewer trying to get information about sport in your school. Answer the interviewer's questions and give your opinions. The interviewer may want to find out:

- what sports the students do in their PE lessons, what games they play; which of them are more popular with the students; what sports they would prefer to do in their school and why;

- where they practise these sports; what sports equipment the school has got; what new equipment they would like to have;
- if the school takes part in any competitions and what results their teams usually show; if these students take part in competitions personally;
- why it is important to do sports at school; if the students think that they have enough physical exercise; if they are able to find time for sports and games;
- where they can do sports outside school; if they have ever done sports elsewhere; what the result was;
- ...

B. Let the interviewer put the information together and then speak about what he/she has learnt.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Complete the sentences.

A.

- I don't know who else...
- I am not sure where else...
- Tell me how else...
- Say if anybody else...
- Ask why else...

B.

- Let's go, or else...
- Let's begin, or else...
- Tell me, or else...
- Do your homework now, or else...

9 Fill in prepositions.

at, in (2), for, on (2), of (2), over, with

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) to cry ... pain | 6) a piece ... equipment |
| 2) to cry ... surprise | 7) a nation ... sea lovers |
| 3) to cry ... help | 8) to win the silver ... the Olympics |
| 4) to cry ... sb's shoulder | 9) to smile ... somebody |
| 5) to cry ... a bad mark | 10) ... the football field |

10 Spell these words.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1) [els] | 3) [r'kwɪpmənt] | 5) [s'pek'tɜ:tə] | 7) ['neɪʃn] |
| 2) [kraɪ] | 4) [smaɪl] | 6) ['sɪlvə] | 8) [praɪz] |

11 Get ready to speak about sport in your school.

Step 8

Consolidation and Extension¹

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen, (16), and match the titles (a—e) with the stories (1—4) the speakers tell. There is one title you don't have to use.

- a) Popular Indoor Sport
- b) Favourite Game of All Seasons
- c) Mostly Summer Game
- d) Sports Interests
- e) Sport with an Ancient History



2 You know the words in column A. Read the sentences (1—7) and say what the words in column B mean.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>History</u> is an interesting subject. 2) Sports like running, jumping are <u>athletics</u>. 3) That's the <u>end</u> of the film. 4) It's a great <u>honour</u>, Sir, to meet you. 5) The <u>Battle</u> of Trafalgar took place in 1805. 6) America became a free <u>na-tion</u> in the 18th century. 7) Olympic Games are <u>competi-tions</u> that take place every four years. | <p>B.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>Historians</u> write books about his-tory and <u>historic</u> events. 2) My grandparents are very <u>athlet-ic</u>, they like to swim and ice-skate. 3) How did the match <u>end</u>? 4) We are here today to <u>honour</u> our <u>athletes</u>. 5) <u>The athletes</u> were <u>battling</u> with each other for the 1st place. 6) What British <u>national</u> ['næʃənl] sports can you name? 7) National teams <u>compete</u> with each other in the Olympic Games. |
|---|--|

3 Read these word combinations.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| no one else | the national team | athletic training |
| nowhere else | the national flag | an athletic competition |
| everybody else | the national sports | an athletic event |
| everything else | the national interests | an athletic person |

- to compete at stadiums
- to compete on football fields
- to compete on playing fields
- to compete on playgrounds

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| football spectators | new equipment | a big prize |
| basketball spectators | modern equipment | a fantastic prize |
| noisy spectators | sports equipment | a special prize |

Word Building

• Многие английские прилагательные образуются при помощи суффиксов **-ic** и **-al**.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| -ic | -al |
| athlete — athletic | centre — central |
| history — historic | industry — industrial |
| climate — climatic | nation — national |
| hero — heroic | medicine — medical |
| poet — poetic | nature — natural ['nætʃrəl] |

• Иногда в структуре имён прилагательных используются оба эти элемента.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | -ical | |
| biology — biological | | comedy — comical |
| geography — geographical | | ecology — ecological |
| practice — practical | | policy — political |

4 Complete the sentences with the derivatives of the words on the right.

- A.**
- 1) Jack was visiting schools and other ... institutions¹.
 - 2) The ... master of the house was a Frenchman.
 - 3) We are members of the ... club.
 - 4) Andrew is a ... student.
 - 5) What ... events shall we see during the competi-tions?
 - 6) People have seen a lot of ... changes lately.
 - 7) It was ... of Lord Jenkins to help his neighbours.
 - 8) I can't say our ... football team is the best.

- education
- origin
- geography
- medicine
- athlete
- climate
- nature
- nation

B. Jane, a Journalist

People in Jane's native town say she is a (1) ... sports journalist. She writes about (2) ... people in sports such as (3) ..., (4) ..., (5) ... and collects (6) ... about winter and summer sports events. Jane often visits sports (7) ... at different stadiums of her country. She knows a lot about the biggest of

- wonder
- interest, ski, skate
- jump, inform
- compete

¹ Consolidation and Extension — закрепление и расширение темы и материала

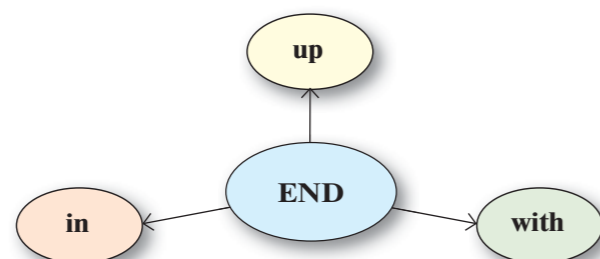
¹ an institution [ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃn] — учреждение

them — their (8) ... and (9) ..., for example. Jane often writes about the (10) ... of the supporters and their enthusiasm. The other journalists say Jane is very (11)

long, wide
friendly
profession

Phrasal Verbs

Запомни фразовые глаголы с ядерным элементом **end**.



1) **to end in something** — закончиться чем-либо



The game ended in a draw¹.

2) **to end up somewhere** — оказаться, очутиться где-либо, попасть куда-либо



After their long travels they ended up in London.

3) **to end something with something** — закончить чем-либо



We ended the dinner with coffee and chocolate cake.

5 Use *in*, *up* or *with* to complete the sentences.

1) I finished my story ... a line from Pushkin. 2) The festival ended ... fireworks. 3) To my surprise I ended ... at my house. 4) He broke his leg and ended ... in hospital. 5) The battle ended ... victory. 6) We wanted to go to Newcastle but ended ... in Scotland. 7) My friend ended his letter ... good wishes to the family. 8) I decided to end my speech ... a short poem I had written myself.

¹ a draw [drɔ:] — ничья



Synonyms

Обратите внимание на различия в употреблении глаголов **end** и **finish**.

1. Одинаково правильно сказать:

The party finished at nine.
The party ended at nine.

Однако глагол **finish** в этом случае больше подходит для разговорной речи, а глагол **end** — для письменной.

2. Глагол **end** не используется, если после него стоит другой глагол с окончанием **-ing**. Таким образом, правильными являются предложения с глаголом **finish**:

Soon I finished reading the new book. They finished playing tennis and went to take a shower. When did you finish boxing?

6 A. Have you heard the name of Tatyana Tarasova? Say what you know about her.

B. Read the text below and say what new facts about Tatyana you have learned from it.

Tatyana Tarasova

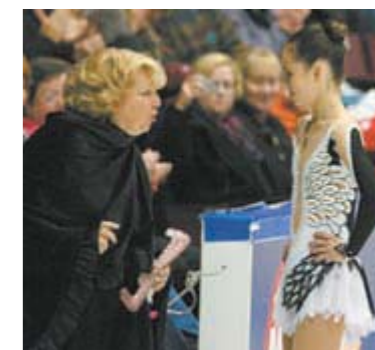


There are few people in this country who don't know this fantastic woman and great trainer. Tatyana Tarasova has trained more world and Olympic champions than anybody else in skating history. Her students have won about half a hundred gold and a lot of silver and **bronze** [brɒnz] **medals** ['medəlz] at the European and world competitions. Eleven of her students have become Olympic **champions** ['tʃæmpjənz]. We have seen them on the podium ['pɒdiəm] crying or laughing with joy after their **victories** ['vɪktərɪz].

Tatyana is the daughter of Anatoly Tarasov, a famous ice hockey trainer. For his daughter he has always been an example of a person who gave all his life to sport. She began to do figure skating at the age of five but had to end her career of a skater when she was 18 because of a **trauma** ['trɔ:mə]. A year later she started training young athletes. A lot of her students have become really famous like Irina Rodnina or Alexei Yagudin.

For more than a **decade** ['dekeɪd] Tatyana lived and worked in Connecticut, USA because in the 1990s there were big problems with stadiums and sports equipment in Russia. She is sure that if a sportsman or a sportswoman stops training, it puts an end to his or her career. That's why she did what she could to keep Russian figure skaters in good **form** for the future of Russian national figure skating.

In 2006 Tatyana Tarasova returned to Russia. Here she started a number of interesting new **projects** ['prɒdʒekts] which have become popular with the spectators. Tatyana knows everything about figure skating. Every little **detail** ['di:teɪl]



is important to her: what athletes wear when they come onto the ice, to what music they are skating, where and how they prepare for a competition or a show. She loves her students and believes in them. It's a great honour for every skater to win her smile or her kind words, which are the best prize they can get.

C. The marked words may be new to you. Do you understand what they mean? What helped you to understand them: a) the way they look and sound; b) the context in which you found them?

7 Choose a sport or a game and speak about it trying to make your story interesting. Mention the following:

- if it is a popular sport (game) in Russia;
- where else it is popular;
- if it is an indoor/outdoor sport (game);
- what equipment people need to do it;
- if it is a dangerous sport (game);
- if there are world-famous athletes that do this sport or play this game;
- if you do this sport (play this game) or only watch it.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Write what they had done by 8 p.m. yesterday.

Example: Julie had read a book by 8 p.m.



1) Julie



2) Denis



3) Tom and Meg



4) Dustin



5) Philip

9 Complete the sentences. Use *the more ...*, *the less ...*, *the happier ...* etc.

- 1) The more you learn...
- 2) The longer you watch figure skating...
- 3) The less you train...
- 4) The more you play badminton...
- 5) The more books you read...

10 Rewrite these sentences. Use the verb *end* where you can.

- 1) The game finished with the score 5 to 1.
- 2) When did James finish skateboarding?
- 3) The film finished and the audience left the hall.
- 4) We went home as soon as we finished decorating the classroom.
- 5) She finished competing when she was about 30.
- 6) The trip had finished, it was time to say goodbye to each other.
- 7) We understood that the match had finished.
- 8) John hasn't finished swimming for his school yet.

11 Write these in English.

- 1) Присоединиться к соревнованиям;
- 2) присоединиться к команде;
- 3) спортивное событие;
- 4) закричать от боли;
- 5) улыбнуться кому-то;
- 6) чем дольше ты занимаешься бегом;
- 7) закончить играть в футбол;
- 8) национальный парк;
- 9) климатические изменения;
- 10) экологические проблемы.

Step 9

Revision

DO IT TOGETHER



1 Listen, (17), and match the statements (a—e) with the information the speakers (1—4) tell. There is one statement you don't have to use.

- a) The speaker talks about Winter Olympic Games.
- b) The speaker talks about Olympic prizes.
- c) The speaker talks about sports people do in winter.
- d) The speaker talks about the cities and countries that have hosted¹ Olympic Games.
- e) The speaker talks about the new type of Olympic Games.

2 Say what Mary Brooks' likes and dislikes were when she was at school and how they have changed now. Follow the example.

Example: Mary used to have a dog, she doesn't have any pets now.



At school

I liked my dog Socks.
I was fond of playing the piano.
I liked cross-country skiing.
I liked tea.
I often went to the cinema and loved it.
I often went to different parties and loved going there.

Now

I have no pets, and no time for them.
I haven't played the piano for years.
I practically never do skiing.
I drink a lot of coffee and love it. I don't often have a cup of tea.
I hardly ever go to the cinema.
I don't go out much these days.

¹ to host [həʊst] — принимать (гостей)

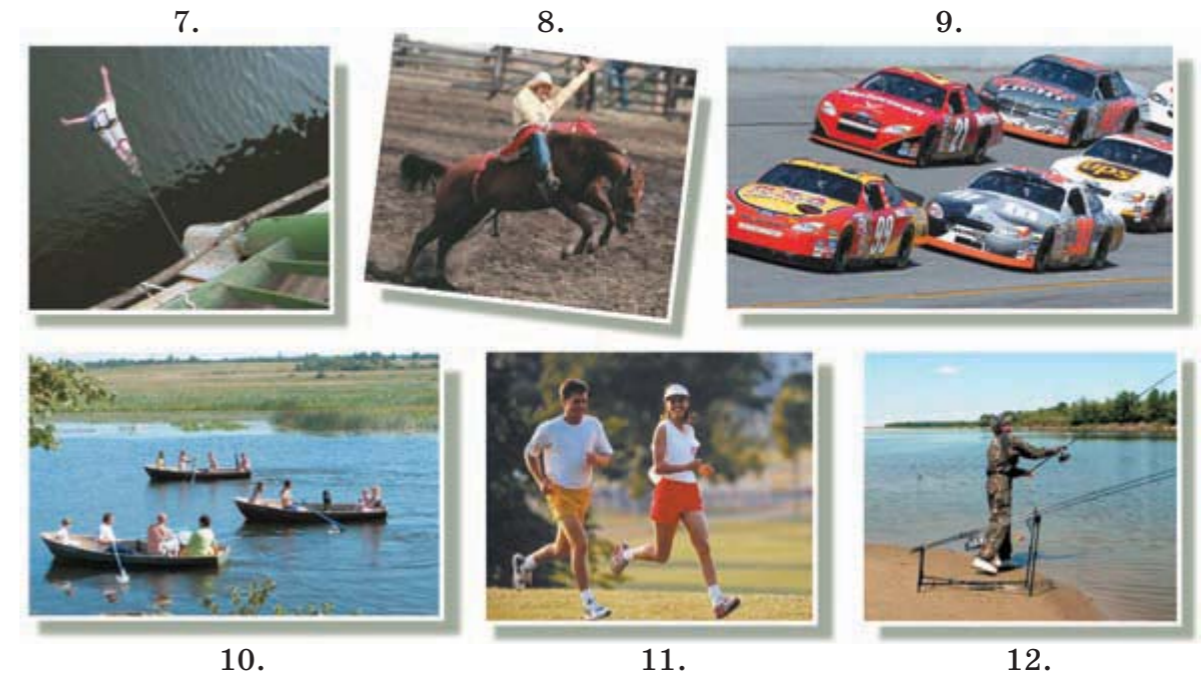
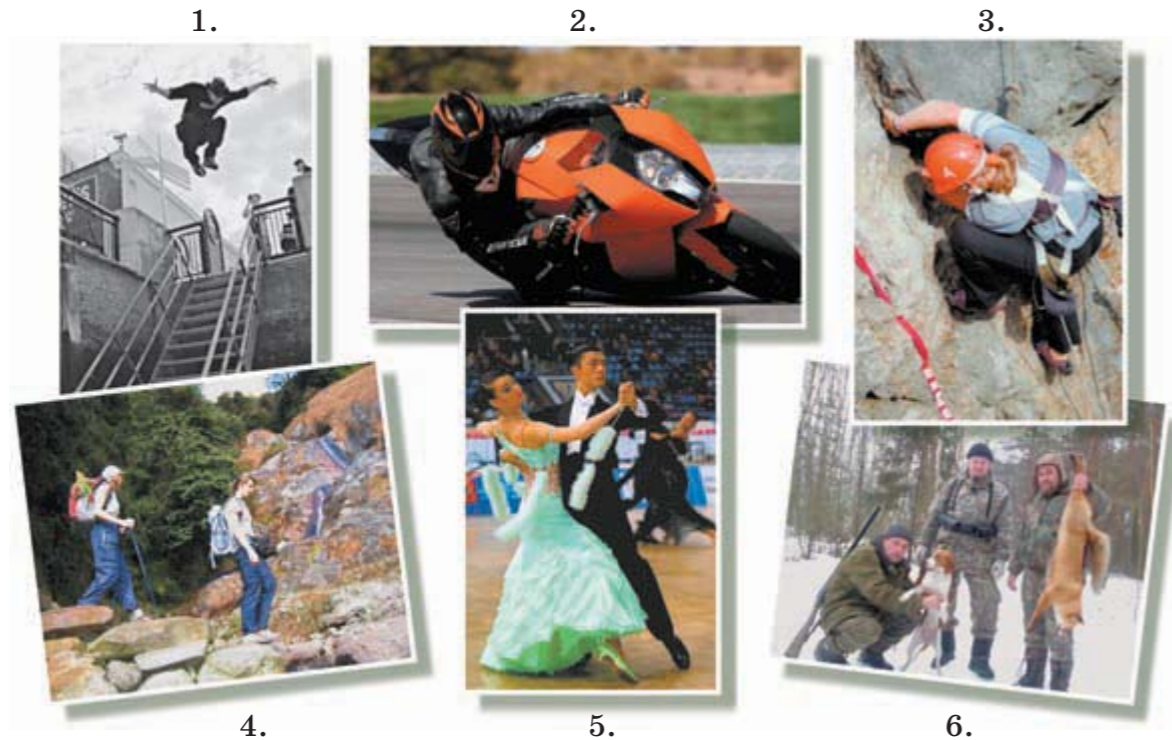
3 **A.** These are sports meant for different age groups. Say which of them you have ever done, at what age you did them, and which you would like to do.

- 3-year-olds: skiing
- 4-year-olds: cycling
- 5-year-olds: swimming, pony riding
- 6-year-olds: figure skating, roller skating, skateboarding
- 7-year-olds: tennis, table tennis, badminton
- 8-year-olds: football, ice hockey
- 9-year-olds: basketball, water polo
- 10-year-olds: boxing, water-skiing, athletics
- 11-year-olds: skating, surfing
- 12-year-olds: judo, downhill skiing
- 13-year-olds: volleyball, karate
- 14-year-olds: horse racing, windsurfing
- 15-year-olds: weightlifting
- 16-year-olds: sailing
- 17-year-olds: parachute jumping, rock climbing

B. Match the names of the activities with the pictures.

Activities

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) rodeo [rəʊ'deɪəʊ] | g) competitive [kəm'petɪtv] dancing |
| b) rock climbing | h) walking |
| c) parkour [pɑ:'kʊə] | i) fishing |
| d) rope jumping | j) boating |
| e) car racing | k) hunting |
| f) motorcycle racing | l) jogging |



C. What do you think about the activities listed above? Would you like to do them? Why? Here are some ideas.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| dangerous | sounds like great fun |
| too hard | gets the adrenalin [ə'drenəlm] going |
| takes a lot of time | good for health |
| not to my taste | helps to meet people |
| not fun at all | not too hard |
| not for young people | not dangerous |
| boring | doesn't sound interesting to me |

4 Match the words in the two columns and complete the sentences with the word combinations.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1) sports | a) members |
| 2) first | b) behaviour |
| 3) crew | c) equipment |
| 4) knee-length | d) prize |
| 5) great | e) socks |
| 6) excited | f) spectators |
| 7) noble | g) advantage |

1) Yesterday I bought a pair of new 2) The ... did everything they could to help the passengers of the boat. 3) Our team had a ... over the opponent's team as they had never played on our stadium. 4) My best friend won the ... in the swimming race. 5) The ... greeted their favourite sportsmen when they appeared on the football field. 6) Our school is going to buy new ... for the gym at the end of the school year. 7) I will never forget Ron's ... at the most difficult period of my life.

- 5** **A.** Ask three questions about boxing.
B. Read the text and see if there are answers to your questions in it.

Do We Need Such Sports?



Many people think that athletes should stop boxing. They don't like this sport and say it is more like fighting, not sport. In the history of boxing people tried to put an end to this sport. Just think what they could feel during the first boxing fights which took place in ancient Greece. Some of the rules were very much the same as today but sportsmen didn't wear boxing gloves.

Then for a long time people didn't do boxing. Only at the beginning of the 18th century this sport appeared again in England and became quite fashionable. In those days fights took hours and were dangerous as boxers fought until one of the athletes couldn't move.

There was a lot of protest ['prəʊtest] and by and by they began to change the rules: the rounds on the ring became shorter and there appeared intervals ['ɪntəvəlz] between rounds. In the 19th century there was little boxing outside England and the USA. In the 20th century boxing became a sport of many countries again. But nowadays scientists are beginning to think that even modern boxing may be dangerous for human brain.

- C.** Complete the following sentences.

1) Boxing first appeared in

- a) the south of Europe b) the northwest of Europe c) the USA

2) When they began boxing in England, the boxing fights were

- a) very long b) limited in time c) not long

3) They changed the rules in boxing because

- a) boxing was becoming less and less fashionable
 b) boxing fights took too long
 c) boxing was bad for athletes' health

4) Nowadays boxing is

- a) a modern sport
 b) an international sport
 c) one of the most popular sports

- 6** Speak about a sport that you like. Say:

- if it is popular with young people (older people/everybody);
- where people do this sport and what equipment they need for it;
- what are some of the results (some of your results) in this sport;
- why you like it;
- if you are a fan of this sport or an athlete doing it.

- 7** Comment on these lines from a song about sport.

This is ten per cent luck,
 twenty per cent **skill**.
 Fifteen per cent **concentrated**
 ['kɒnsəntreɪtɪd]
power of will.
 Five per cent pleasure,
 fifty per cent pain.
 And a hundred per cent **reason**
 ['ri:zn]
 to remember the name.

мастерство
 собранная в кулак

сила воли

причина



DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8** Complete the situations. Use the verbs in brackets in *past perfect* or *past simple*.

- 1) Was Jerry in the classroom when you arrived? — No, he (go) home.
- 2) It was very quiet in the house when I (return) home. Everybody (go) to bed.
- 3) Why are you walking? — My car (break) down just now.
- 4) Jack couldn't play tennis well because he never (do) it before.
- 5) When I (arrive) at the railway station, my train (leave) for St Petersburg.

- 9** Write a few sentences about an athlete who helped to make history of the Russian sport. You may follow this outline:

- name;
- place and time of birth;
- sport he/she is/was doing;
- results he/she had;
- national or international competitions he/she took part in.

- 10** Choose the right reply.

- 1) **I'm going to do some jogging. Why don't you join me?**
 a) Not at all. c) Don't tell me about it.
 b) I'm afraid I can't.
- 2) **What about watching the final together?**
 a) That sounds great. c) Yes, please.
 b) Thanks a lot.
- 3) **Why not join the school football team? You're a wonderful player!**
 a) I'm positive about it. c) I'd love to do it.
 b) I think so.

4) How about learning to play tennis?

- a) Mmm. c) I think so.
b) With pleasure.

5) Let's take part in the dancing competition.

- a) Not good. c) I'd love to but I'm afraid I can't.
b) I don't think so.

11 Revise the words for Test One.

word box

Words

advantage, athlete, athletic, battle, biological, central, climatic, climb, comical, compete, crew, cry, else, end, equipment, event, excited, excitement, geographical, goal, heroic, historian, historic, honour, industrial, join, less, nation(al), noble, peace, poetic, practical, prize, race, return, score, silver, smile, spectator, taste, team, though

Names of Games. Kinds of Sport and Other Activities

Games

badminton
baseball
basketball
chess
cricket
football
golf
grass hockey
(ice) hockey
ping-pong
rugby
table tennis
tennis
volleyball
water polo

Sports

athletics
boxing
cross-country skiing
cycling
downhill skiing
figure skating
gymnastics
high jump
horse riding
judo
karate
long jump
motor racing
motorcycle racing
mountaineering
parachute jumping
rock climbing
running
sailing
skating
skiing
ski jumping
surfing
weightlifting
windsurfing

Other Activities

aerobics
boating
competitive dancing
fishing
hunting
jogging
parkour
pony riding
rodeo
roller skating
rope jumping
skateboarding
walking
water skiing
yoga

Phrasal Verbs

to end in, to end up, to end with

Step 10

Test Yourself

I. LISTENING



1 Listen, (18), and complete the sentences.

1) Basketball

- a) is an old traditional game
b) is an old Indian game
c) is an old game that appeared thanks to one person

2) The "father" of the game was

- a) Canadian c) American
b) British

3) Naismith was

- a) a school teacher c) a trainer
b) a student

4) The new game of basketball appeared in

- a) 1981 b) 1891 c) 1819

5) For basketball rules Naismith used the rules of

- a) football
b) a traditional Indian game
c) both football and an Indian game

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Maximum result | 5 |
| Your result | ? |



II. READING

2 Read the text and complete it with the following word combinations.

- a) comes from the Greek
b) red, blue and green
c) important international sports event
d) Winter Olympic Games
e) are always colourful
f) Paralympic flag has



The Paralympic Games

The Paralympic Games are an (1) ..., where athletes with a physical disability compete. There are Winter and Summer Paralympic Games. They follow the Summer and (2)

The Paralympics began in 1948. They didn't have this name then. That year the first sports event for disabled athletes took place. A small



group of the British World War veterans competed with each other. In 1952 some Dutch veterans joined in the competitions. In 1960 in Rome 400 disabled athletes took part in the Summer Paralympic Games. In the Paralympic Games in Sochi the number of athletes was 555 from 45 countries.

The word Paralympic (3) ... word *para* which means “similar”. The (4) ... the Paralympic symbol on it. There are three colours (5) These are the colours we can find on the flags of different nations. The opening and the closing ceremonies (6)



| | |
|----------------|---|
| Maximum result | 6 |
| Your result | ? |

III. USE OF ENGLISH

3 Choose the appropriate words to complete the sentences.

1) That day Jane felt so sad she could (cry/smile). 2) The pupils (ended/finished) decorating the hall late in the afternoon. 3) Do you watch matches of your favourite football (crew/team) on television? 4) We are playing basketball in the gym, would you like to join (—/in)? 5) No one liked the dish, we thought it was rather (tasteful/tasteless). 6) In the evening the tourists ended (up/with) near one of the most beautiful cathedrals of the city. 7) When Tim was at school, he took part in (athlete/athletic) competitions. 8) You are the only person who can help me, (nobody/somebody) else can do it. 9) Taking other people’s things is a rather (dishonest/honest) thing to do. 10) We ended the concert (in/with) our new song.

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Maximum result | 10 |
| Your result | ? |

4 Complete the sentences. Use *past simple* or *past perfect*.

1) When I (meet) John, I (understand) that I (see) him before. 2) When the second group of tourists (arrive) in London, the first group (already leave). 3) They (go) home after the film (finish). 4) She (tell) us about the places she (see) while she was travelling in England. 5) The children (go) to the skating rink as soon as they (return) from the museum. 6) Mike (play) ten games by the end of the season. 7) Sue (like) the new game though she never (play) it before. 8) By the end of the Olympic Games the national team (win) 12 medals.

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Maximum result | 15 |
| Your result | ? |

IV. SPEAKING



5 Speak about sport in your life. You can mention:

- the sport(s) you like;
- the sport(s) you did or are doing;
- what you prefer to do in different seasons;
- sport in your school;
- why sport is important to you.

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Maximum result | 15 |
| Your result | ? |



V. WRITING

6 Write these in English.

- 1) Национальная команда; 2) иметь преимущество; 3) спортивный инвентарь; 4) улыбаться кому-то; 5) плакать от боли; 6) взволнованные зрители; 7) заниматься альпинизмом; 8) кто-нибудь ещё; 9) человек чести; 10) на мой вкус.

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Maximum result | 10 |
| Your result | ? |

| | |
|--------------|----|
| Total result | 61 |
| Your result | ? |

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

7 Do Project Work 1. Complete a page in your English Album. Find information about some Olympic Games. Describe the Games and their results. Illustrate your story with pictures. Ask your family and/or friends to help you if necessary.