

Министерство образования и науки Украины
Севастопольский национальный технический
университет

Гуманитарный факультет

СПОРТ И ИГРЫ. ЧАСТЬ 1

Методические указания
к практическим аудиторным и самостоятельным
занятиям в лингафонном классе
по дисциплине «Английский язык»
для студентов 2 курса
направления 6.020303 «Филология»
специальности 7.02030304 «Перевод»
дневной формы обучения

Севастополь
2010

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УДК 800

Спорт и игры. Часть 1: методические указания к практическим аудиторным и самостоятельным занятиям в лингафонном классе по дисциплине «Английский язык» для студентов 2 курса направления 6.020303 «Филология» специальности 7.02030304 «Перевод» дневной формы обучения / Сост. Е.Н.Абрамичева, К.Пигот – Севастополь: Изд-во СевНТУ, 2010. – 44 с.

Цель методических указаний – развитие диалогической речи, овладение навыками аудирования и перевода по теме «Спорт и игры» студентами специальности «Перевод» дневной формы обучения.

Методические рекомендации снабжены словарем спортивной терминологии, CD-приложением и набором скриптов по теме «Олимпийские игры» на английском языке, а также комплексом заданий на отработку вокабуляра, на письменный и устный перевод с английского на русский и с русского на английский языки.

Методические рекомендации дополняют материал по теме «Спорт и игры», который представлен в базовом учебнике английского языка для студентов 2 курса под редакцией В.Д. Аракина, адаптируя его для работы в лингафонном классе.

Методические указания рассмотрены и утверждены на заседании кафедры ТПП (протокол № 10 от 25.06.2010г.).

Допущено учебно-методическим центром и научно-методическим советом СевНТУ в качестве методических указаний.

Рецензент: ст. преподаватель кафедры теории и практики перевода Деревянко А.А.

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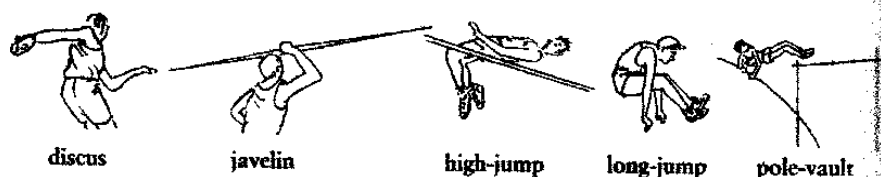
PART 1. SPORTS DEFINITIONS / COLLOCATIONS / TERMS / TRANSLATION

Archery – a sport in which people shoot arrows at a target using a bow. E.g.: *England's archers have won two gold medals and a bronze at the Commonwealth Games test tournament in Delhi.*

archer – лучник
shot – выстрел
bow-string (string) – тетива
arrow – стрела
target – мишень

Athletics refers to **Track and Field Events** such as running, the high jump, the long jump, the javelin, etc. e.g.: *As the modern Olympics grew in stature, so too did athletics; indoor / outdoor athletics; compete in / do / take part in athletics; athletics circuit / track / federation.*

Athletics – some field events



Badminton – a game played by two or four players on a rectangular court with a high net across the middle. The players try to score points by hitting a small object called a **shuttlecock** across the net using a **racket**; e.g.: *British pair Nathan Robertson and Jenny Wallwork crashed out of the All England Championships in a fractious mixed doubles quarter-final on Friday.*

mixed doubles – смешанная парная игра (пара из мужчины и женщины)
men/women doubles – мужская /женская парная игра

Basketball – a game in which two teams of 5 players each try to score goals by throwing a large ball through a circular net fixed to a metal ring at each end of the court; e.g. *college / professional basketball.*

free throw – штрафной бросок
dunk (сокр. от slam dunk) – бросок в кольцо сверху
dribble – ведение мяча; speed dribble – скоростное ведение мяча
fast break – игра на бегу от одного кольца до другого; «быстрый прорыв»
hook shot – крюк (бросок, при котором нападающий игрок использует для броска дальнюю от кольца руку)

jumper/jump shot – бросок в прыжке
traveling – перемещение с мячом
forward – нападающий игрок
guard – защитник
center – центровый
alley-oop – парашютик (принятие паса и бросок в одном прыжке)
assist – пас, предшествующий удачному броску
block – блокировка броска соперника, выполненная в рамках правил
steal – перехват (мяча)
lay-up – близкий к кольцу бросок; бросок из-под корзины
bench – скамья запасных

Baseball – a game popular in the USA, played with a bat (рис.5) and ball (рис.9) by two teams of nine players. Each player tries to hit the ball and then run round each of the four bases on the field before the ball is returned; e.g.: *a baseball stadium.*

field, park – бейсбольное поле
base – база
runner – бегущий по базам (рис.6)
pitcher – игрок, подающий мяч (рис.8)
pitcher's mound – пластина питчера (место подающего мяч) (рис.7)
batter (hitter) at bat – бэтсмен (отбивающий мяч) (рис.3)
batting order – список бэтсменов (список подающих)
catcher – кэтчер (принимающий мяч в доме) (рис.2)
home base – домашняя база (дом)
baseman (first, second, third baseman) – бейсмен (игрок защищающейся команды)

stolen base – перехваченная база
umpire – судья в доме (рис.1)
base plate – доска базы (мешочек с песком, обшитый белыми лентами) (рис.4)

baseball mitts (gloves) – бейсбольные перчатки
short stop – перехватчик
outfielder – игрок в дальней части поля
strike out – выбить в аут
single/double/triple – бросок в одно, два, три очка
a run – пробежка (к базе)
line drive – быстрый горизонтально летящий мяч после удара
pop up/pop fly – высокий; легко ловимый мяч
bunt – удар, при котором бьющий подставляет биту, блокируя мяч
home run – полный успех; to hit a home run
a home run (abbreviated HR) is scored when the ball is hit in such a way that the batter is able to circle all the bases in one play without any errors being



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committed by the defensive team in the process. In modern baseball, the feat is typically achieved by hitting the ball over the outfield fence between the foul poles (or making contact with either foul pole) without first touching the ground, resulting in an automatic home run.



Biathlon – a contest in which cross-country skiers, carrying rifles, shoot at targets at four stops along a 12.5-miles (20 km) course.

shooting – стрельба

shooting positions (standing/prone position) – позиции стрельбы (стоя/лежа)

Billiards – a game played on a large table, in which you use a long stick called a **cue** to hit balls against each other or into pockets around the sides of the table. In AE it is referred to as **pocket billiards** or **pool**.

♦ a billiard-cue / -room / -table / -ball

billiard strokes – бильярдные удары

plain stroke [hitting the cue ball dead centre] – прямой удар, удар в центральную точку

top stroke [promotes extra forward rotation] – верхний удар, эффе накатом

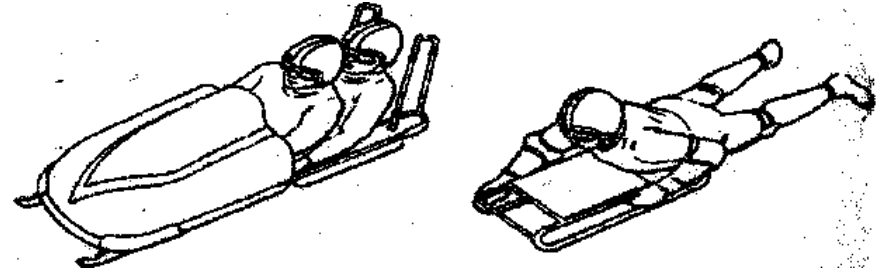
table bed with green cloth – зеленое сукно, покрывающее игровую поверхность стола

cushions – борт бильярда с лузами

cue rack – стойка для киев

Bobsleigh / sled – the sport of racing downhill on ice in a vehicle with long thin strips of metal fixed to the bottom (also called *a bobsleigh* or *a bob*); e.g.: *a two-/four-man bobsleigh*.

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bobsleigh (bobsled) – одноместный боб

a two-man bobsleigh (a boblet) – бобслей-двойка (двухместный боб)

steersman – рулевой

brakeman – тормозящий

skeleton tobogganing – спуск на скелетоне

skeleton – скелетон, низкие каркасные сани без рулевого управления

skeleton rider – саночник, управляющий скелетоном

luge – санки; санный спорт

luge/singles – тобогган-одиночка

Bowling – a game in which players roll heavy balls along a special track towards a group of wooden objects and try to knock down as many of them as possible. E.g.: *I go bowling for relaxation*.

Bowls – a game in which players try to roll large wooden balls as near as possible to a small wooden ball. Bowls is usually played outdoors on grass. In AE it is referred to as **lawn bowling**. E.g.: *Let's go bowling on Saturday*.

tenpin bowling – кегельбан-автомат; боулинг

bowling ball / alley / green – шар / кегельбан / лужайка для игры в шары

bowls – игра в шары, кегли

Boxing – a sport in which two people wearing large padded gloves fight according to special rules; e.g.: *boxing ring / boot / glove; He does boxing in his spare time*.

♦ heavyweight / lightweight / middleweight boxing

♦ amateur / professional / unlicensed boxing

♦ kick / Thai boxing

♦ boxing competition / match / tournament

♦ boxing title / champion / skill / technique

♦ boxing coach / promoter / career / fan

punch bag – боксерский мешок с песком

speed ball – спидбол

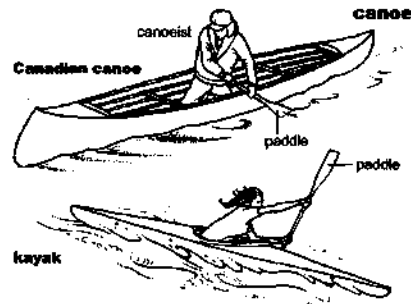
suspended punch ball – подвешенная груша

boxer – боксер



sparring partner – спарринг-партнер
 straight punch (straight blow) – прямой удар
 headguard – защитный шлем
 infighting, clinch – бой на ближней дистанции; обоюдный захват (клинч)
 right (left) hook to the head – правый (левый) боковой удар
 punch below the belt – удар ниже пояса
 illegal punch, foul – запрещенный удар
 boxing ring – боксерский ринг
 ropes – канаты
 loser by a out – побежденный нокаутирующим ударом
 referee – судья в ринге
 counting out – отсчет при нокауте, аут

Canoeing – the sport of using and racing a canoe. A **canoe** is a small, narrow boat that you move through the water using a stick with a wide end called a **paddle**; e.g. go canoeing; to paddle a canoe; They went canoeing in the wilds of Canada.



Canadian canoe – канадское каноэ

kayak – байдарка (каяк)

wild-water racing kayak – слаломная (горная) байдарка

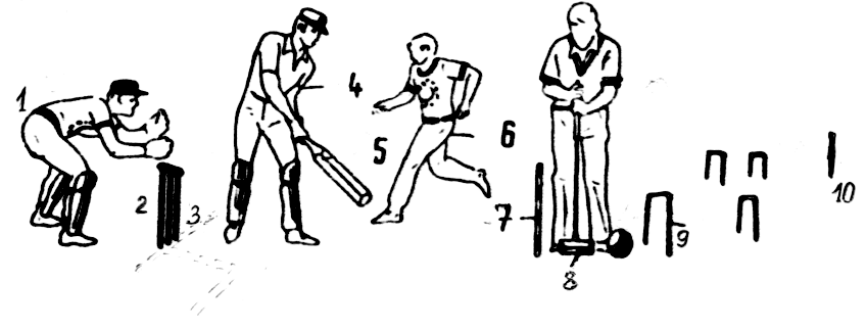
Cricket – a game played on grass with bats and ball by two teams of 11 players each. Each member of one team tries to score runs by hitting the balls bowled to them by members of the other team. Players are out when the balls bowled to them hit the wicket, or in other ways. The team scoring the most runs wins; e.g. a cricket match/ball; cricketing boots; a cricketing nation; one's cricketing career; Australia's cricketing heroes. Judging by the numbers of people who play it and watch it, cricket is definitely not the national sport of Britain.

- ♦ club / first-class / professional cricket
- ♦ one-day / four-day cricket
- ♦ play / watch / follow cricket
- ♦ cricket field / ground / pitch
- ♦ cricket ball / bat
- bat – крикетная бита (рис.5)
- wicket – калитка (рис.2)

bails – переключина, лежащая на трех колышках
 back crease (bowling crease) – черта метальщика (рис.3)
 stumps – стойки калитки
 bowler – боулер, бросающий игрок
 to bowl – подавать мяч
 batsman – бэтсмен, страйкер, отбивающий мяч (рис.4)
 wicket keeper – игрок, ловящий мяч за калиткой (рис.1)
 fielder – полевой игрок (рис.6)
 over – серия бросков (обычно 6)

Croquet – a game played on a lawn, in which each player uses a wooden mallet to knock wooden balls through a series of hoops.

hoop – ворота (рис.9)
 corner peg – угловая вешка (рис.10)
 winning peg – финишная вешка (колышек) (рис.7)
 croquet player – игрок в крокет (крокетист)
 croquet mallet – деревянный крокетный молоток (рис.8)



Cycling – the sport or activity of riding a bicycle; e.g.: cycling shorts; Over 1000 riders cycled 100 miles around the Vale of York; Cycling is Europe's second most popular sport; Lance Armstrong's Tour de France plans were hit by illness. The seven-time Tour winner withdrew before Wednesday's 6.8km time trial because of gastroenteritis.

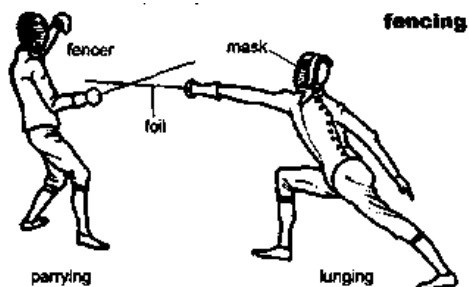
cycling track – велотрек
 indoor track – закрытый велотрек
 road race – шоссейная гонка
 road racer – велогонщик-шоссейник

Darts – a game in which darts (small pointed missiles) are thrown at a target marked with numbers for scoring (a **dartboard**); e.g.: Darts is often played in English pubs.



Discus – the sport event in which a heavy disc is thrown as far as possible by an athlete; *e.g.: He won **the discus** at the Montreal Olympics. I see Britain did well in the discus.* (see p.3)

Fencing – a sport in which two competitors fight each other using very thin swords. The ends of the swords are covered and the competitors wear protective clothes, so that they do not hurt each other; *e.g.: fencing glove; fencing mask; fencing foil.*



attacking fencer (attacker) – атакующий, нападающий фехтовальщик
defending fencer (defender) – защищающийся фехтовальщик
attacker in lunging position – атакующий в позиции выпада (нанесения укола)

defender, parrying – парирующий удар
straight thrust – прямой выпад
foil – рапира

Figure-skating – skating in an attractive pattern, usually with spins and jumps included. *E.g. In the men's singles, newly-crowned Olympic champion Evan Lysacek has opted not to defend his world title and will be competing in the America reality TV show, Dancing with the Stars. Russia's Evgeni Plushenko, who was pipped for gold in Vancouver, is now favourite and will be challenged by Japan's Daisuke Takahashi.*

spin – вращение
spin jumps – прыжки во вращение
multiturn jumps – многооборотные прыжки
Axel jump – прыжок аксель в три оборота
Lutz jump – прыжок тулуп в четыре оборота
Salchow jump – прыжок в волчок сальховым на толчковую ногу
one-foot spin / pirouette / upright spin – заклон и пируэт с захватом ноги
sit spin – вращение в приседе
airplane spin / camel spin – вращение в ласточке
cross-foot spin – вращение стоя
ice dances/pairs – танцы на льду/ парное катание
compulsory dance – обязательный танец

free dance – произвольная программа
original dance – оригинальный танец

Football – a game played by two teams of 11 players, using a round ball that must not be handled during the game except by the **goalkeeper**. Players kick the ball to each other and try to score goals by kicking the ball into a large net. In the USA it is referred to as **soccer**. *E.g.: Italian football fans. Every footballer in the world dreams of playing at Wembley, every cricketer in the world of playing at Lord's.*

- ♦ blast / chip / cross / give away / head / kick / lose / pass / win the **ball**
- ♦ score a **goal**
- ♦ beat / bring down / foul / get past / mark / tackle an **opponent**
- ♦ appeal for / take a **penalty**
- ♦ block / crack in / get in / have / parry / save a **shot**
- ♦ professional / amateur / junior / league / international / domestic / indoor / live / American / attractive / classy / exciting / neat / one-touch **football**
- ♦ **football club** / league / team / player / hero / field / ground / pitch / stadium

boots / kit / shirt / shorts / strip
agent / management / authorities
enthusiast / fan / follower / supporter / crowd
championship / game / match / tournament
training / career
commentator / coverage

football pitch – футбольное поле
centre circle – центральный круг
half-way line – средняя линия поля
penalty area – штрафная площадка
goal area – площадь ворот
penalty spot – отметка одиннадцатиметрового удара (пенальти)
touch line – боковая линия
goalkeeper – вратарь
inside defender – центральный полусредний защитник
outside defender – боковой защитник
midfield players – полузащитник (хавбек)
inside forward – центральный нападающий (форвард)
outside forward – боковой нападающий
goal – ворота
crossbar – перекладина
post (goalpost) – штанга, стойка ворот



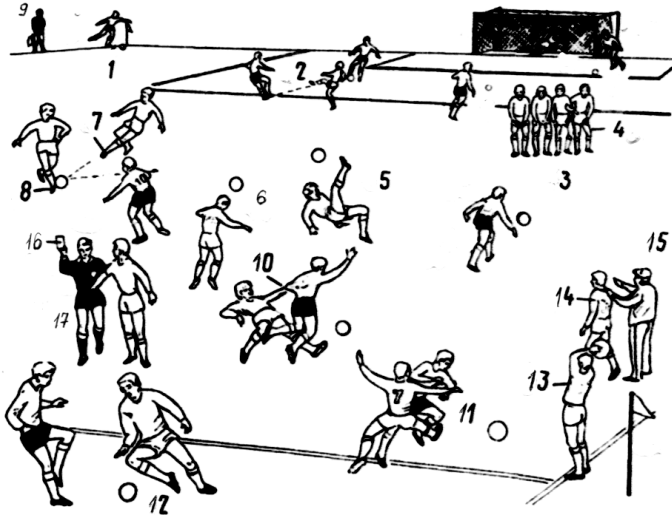
penalty (penalty kick) – пенальти

corner (corner kick) – угловой удар (рис.1)

offside – положение вне игры, офсайд (рис.2)

free kick – штрафной удар (рис.3)

bicycle kick (overhead bicycle kick) – удар через себя назад, «велосипед» (рис.5)



wall – (оборонительная) стенка при штрафном ударе (рис.4)

header – удар головой (рис.6)

pass (passing the ball) – пас (передача мяча)(рис.7)

receiving the ball (taking a pass) – игрок, получающий пас (рис.8)

short pass (one-two) – короткая передача (в одно касание)

foul (infringement) – нарушение (рис.10)

obstruction – блокировка (рис.11)

dribbling – дриблинг (ведение мяча)(рис.12)

throw-in – вбрасывание мяча из-за боковой линии (рис.13)

shoot wide – пробить мимо ворот

shot wide – удар мимо ворот

substitute – запасной игрок (рис.14)

coach – тренер (рис.15)

linesman – судья на линии (рис.9)

sending-off – удаление с поля (рис.16)

referee – судья в поле (рис.17)

red card; – красная карточка (удаление с поля)(рис.16)

yellow card – желтая карточка (предупреждение)

shin guard – щиток для голени

American football – a game played by two teams of 11 players using an oval ball (рис.2,3). Players carry the ball in their hands or throw it to each other as they try to score goals that are called **touchdowns**.



player carrying the ball – футболист, владеющий мячом

helmet – шлем

face guard / mask – защитная маска, забрало

padded jersey – футболка с защитными щитками

quarterback – основной игрок нападения, разыгрывающий мяч

running back –

wide receiver – крайний игрок, получающий мяч

defensive/offensive line – рубеж обороны

Super Bowl – Суперкубок по американскому футболу

make/score a touchdown – занести мяч за линию розыгрыша и заработать 6 очков

field goal – любой бросок кроме штрафного

safety – защита

bowl game – игра за кубок (матч плей-офф, происходящий по окончании сезона)

punt – удар по мячу с рук

offsides – офсайд, положение «вне игры»

holding – задержать соперника

fumble – фамбл (ситуация, когда игрок роняет мяч или мяч выбивают из рук); потеря мяча

line of scrimmage – линия схватки

Golf – a game in which you use long sticks called clubs to hit a small, hard ball into holes that are spread out over a large area of grassy land (a **golf course**); e.g.: a golf club; a golf ball; a golfing holiday in Spain; You can play tennis or go golfing; He was wearing a cream silk shirt and a tartan golfing cap.

course – поле для игры в гольф

teeing ground – ровная площадка для нанесения удара по мячу с земли



golfer – игрок в гольф
 golf-trolley – тележка для гольфа
 hole – лунка для мяча
 tee – подставка, колышек для мяча
 hole-in-one – посыл мяча в лунку одним ударом
 driver/dive – деревянная длинная клюшка
 putter/putt – короткая клюшка (путтер)
 iron – железная клюшка
 green – зеленая лужайка

Gymnastics – physical exercises performed as a sport or to make the body strong and flexible; e.g.: a gymnastics competition; rhythmic gymnastics; gymnastics display.

free exercise – вольные упражнения

toe stand – стойка на носках(рис.1)

crouch – присед, колени врозь(рис.2)

kneeling position, seat on heels – сед на пятках, руки на коленях(рис.3)

L-seat (long sitting) – сед(рис.4)

tailor seat – сед со скрещенными ногами(рис.5)

V-seat – положение сидя с высоко поднятыми ногами(рис.6)

kneeling front support – упор стоя на коленях(рис.7)

front support – упор лежа спереди(рис.8)

back support – упор лежа сзади(рис.9)

side split – шпагат(рис.10)

forward split – поперечный шпагат(рис.11)

L-support – упор углом(рис.12)

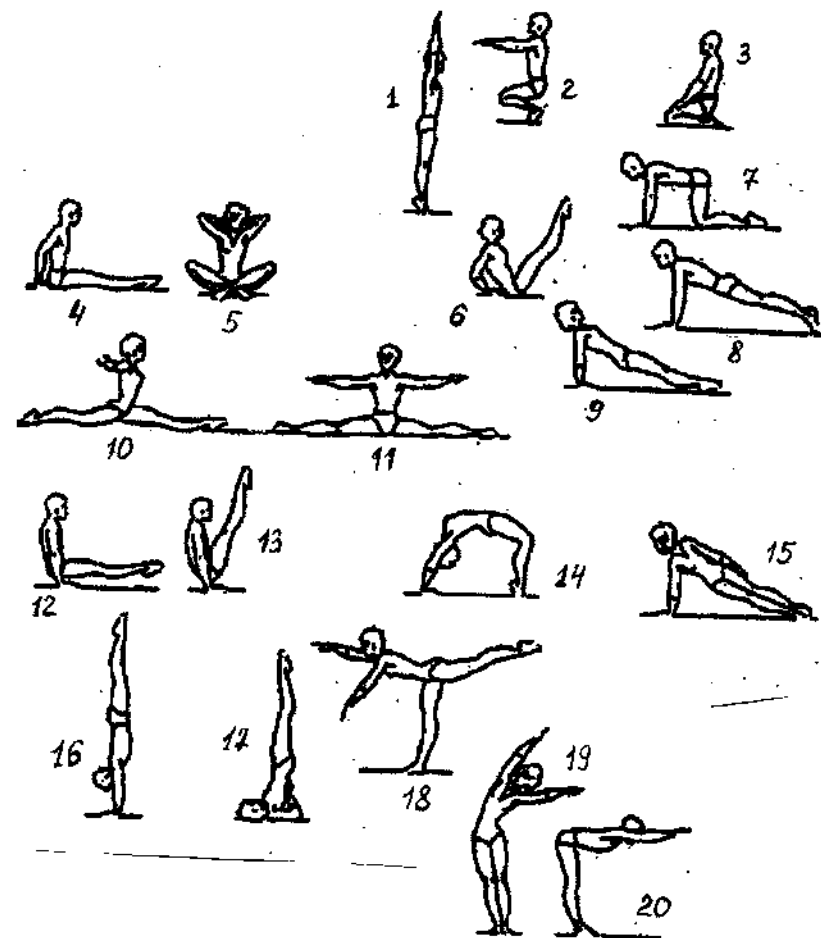
V-support – высокий угол(рис.13)

bridge – мостик(рис.14)

side support – упор лежа боком на правой руке(рис.15)

handstand – стойка на вытянутых руках(рис.16)

shoulder stand /balance – стойка на лопатках(рис.17)



forward horizontal stand – «ласточка»(рис.18)

bending sideways/forwards – наклон туловища в сторону/вперед (рис.19-20)

hands clasped behind the head – руки за головой(рис.5)

gymnastics apparatus – гимнастические снаряды

long horse – конь

parallel bars – (параллельные) брусья

bar – перекладина

rings – кольца

pommel horse/side horse – конь (с ручками)

pommel – ручка (гимнастического коня)



climbing rope – канат

wall bars – гимнастическая (шведская) стенка

grand circle on the horizontal bar – большой оборот на перекладине

forward/backward somersault – сальто вперед/назад

turn somersault – сделать сальто

forward roll on the floor – кувырок вперед на ковре

forward walkover on the floor – «колесо»

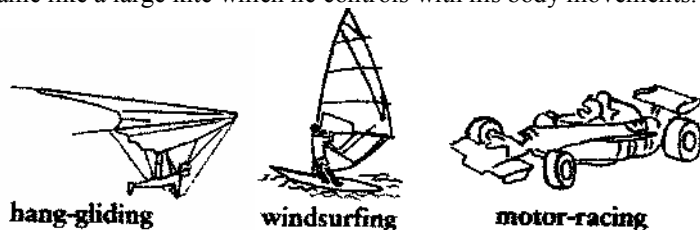
skip – прыгать через скакалку

skipping rope – скакалка

gymnastic hoop – гимнастический обруч

Hammer throw – the sport of throwing the hammer by an athlete.

Hang-gliding – a sport activity of flying from high places in a hang-glider, made from large piece of cloth fixed to a frame. A pilot (**hang-glider**) flies while hanging from a frame like a large kite which he controls with his body movements.



High-jump – an athletics event which involves jumping over a raised bar. This can be set at different heights and the person who jumps highest wins: *e.g.: enter for the high jump (see page 3).*

Hockey – an outdoor game played between two teams of 11 players who use long curved sticks to hit a small ball and try to score goals. In the USA it is commonly referred to as **field hockey**. *E.g.: She played hockey for the national side.*

Horse-racing – a sport in which horses ridden by people called **jockeys** run in races, sometimes jumping over fences; *e.g.: The most famous horse-racing venues in Britain are Ascot, Epsom, Newmarket. The chief attraction of horse-racing for most people is the opportunity it provides for gambling.*

racehorses – скаковые лошади

favourite – фаворит

outsider – аутсайдер

Hurdles – a race in which people have to jump over a number of obstacles, that are also called hurdles; *e.g.: Davis won the 400m. hurdles in a new Olympic time of 49.3 sec.*

Ice hockey – a game played on ice between two teams of 11 players who use long curved sticks to hit a small rubber disc, called a **puck**, and try to score goals.

Javelin – a sport competition in which a long spear called javelin is thrown by competitors as far as possible; *e.g.: ... Steve Backley who won the javelin (see page 3).*

Long-jump – an athletics contest which involves jumping as far as you can from a marker which you run up to; *e.g.: the long-jump winner (see page 3).*

Mountaineering – the activity of climbing the steep sides of mountains as a hobby or sport; *e.g.: a mountaineering expedition, mountaineering equipment.*

Motor-racing – refers to races between cars; *e.g.: Mr. Honda was himself a keen racing driver in his younger days (see page 15).*

Pole-vault – an athletics event in which athletes jump over a high bar, using a long flexible pole to help lift themselves up. *E.g.: champion in the pole-vault (see page 3).*

Pool – a game played on a large table covered with a cloth. Players use a long stick called a cue to hit a white ball across the table so that it knocks coloured balls with numbers on them into six holes around the edge of the table.

Rafting – the sport of travelling down a river on a raft; *e.g.: go white water rafting on the Colorado River.*

Riding (horse-riding, equestrian) – the sport of riding horses. *E.g.: As well as the showjumpers, there were 14 dressage horses at the start of the week, including the Dutch rider Edward Gal's incredible black stallion, Moorlands Totilas.*

horsemanship, equestrian sport – конный спорт, искусство верховой езды

dressage – выездка

arena – арена, манеж для соревнований

gait – аллюр (учебная фигура)

show-jumping – конкур (преодоление препятствий)

obstacle (fence, gate) – препятствие (забор, калитка)

jumper – скакун

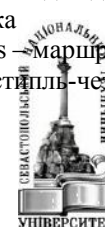
girth – подпруга

jumping saddle – седло для конкур

snaffle – уздечка

course markings – маршрутный (паркурный) цветной флажок

steeplechase – стипль-чез; скачки, бег с препятствиями



harness racing – бера

harness racing track – беговая дорожка ипподрома

number – стартовый номер

totalizator (tote) – тотализатор

odds – сумма денежных ставок на каждую лошадь

winners' table – таблица победителей

hunt, a drag hunt, fox hunt, hare-and-hounds – охота; охота с искусственной приманкой; охота на лис; охота на зайца с гончими собаками

drag – приманка

Roller-skating – moving over a flat surface wearing **roller-skates**; e.g.: *The craze for roller skating spread throughout the U.S.*

Rowing – a sport in which people or teams race against each other in boats with oars; e.g.: *competitions in rowing; a long and tiring row. After winning her third successive Olympic silver in a quadruple scull in Beijing, Grainger moved into the single and won a surprise world silver last year. The University Boat Race between the men's crews of Oxford and Cambridge takes place on the River Thames in London on Saturday, amid much pomp and celebrity commentators.*

Rugby (rugby football, rugger) – a game played by two teams using an oval ball. Players try to score points by carrying the ball to their opponents' end of the field, or by kicking it over a bar fixed between two posts. E.g.: *Rugby is similar to American football in the ball it uses (egg-shaped) and its aim (to carry the ball over the opposing team's line).*

scrum (scrummage) – схватка вокруг мяча (рис.1, с. 12)

rugby ball – мяч для игры в регби

Running – the sport of moving fast on foot; e.g., *We chose to do cross-country running; marathon running; 5000metres running; running shoes. He's a great long-distance runner.*

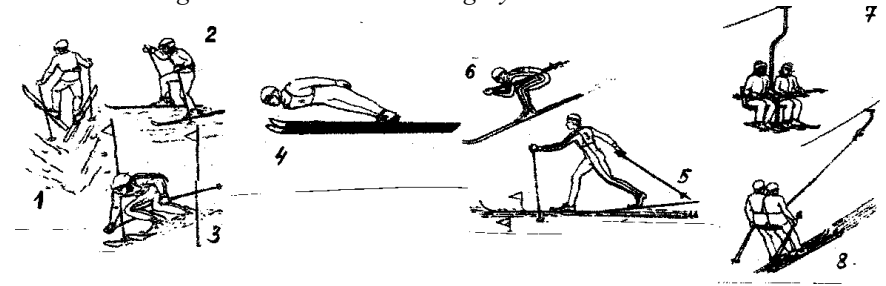
Short putting – a sport in which athletes throw a heavy metal ball as far as possible; e.g.: *Canadian shot-putter Georgette Reed; the shot put competitors.*

Skating – the sport of moving on ice on skates; e.g.: *a skating competition; a skating club; a speed skater; a skating-rink.*

Skateboarding – the sport activity of riding on a skateboard (a narrow board with wheels at each end, which people stand on).

Skiing – the activity or sport of moving on skis; e.g.: *skiing instructor / lesson / holiday. Britain's best Olympic skiing result remains Georgina Hathorn's fourth*

place in the slalom in Grenoble in 1968. For the men, the benchmark is still Martin Bell' eighth in the downhill at Calgary in 1988.



Cross-country skiing – the sport of skiing across open countryside rather than along or around a skiing track (рис.5). E.g.: *She finished third in the world cross-country championships in Antwerp.*

course – дистанция

herringbone, for climbing a slope – подъем на склон 'елочкой' (рис.1)

sidestep, for climbing a slope – подъем на склон 'лесенкой' (рис.2)

cross-country ski – беговые лыжи

ski wax – восковая мазь для лыж

track – лыжня

Downhill skiing – the sport of skiing down a slope or towards the bottom of a hill. E.g.: *downhill ski runs; a downhill race* (рис.6, с.18).

downhill racing – скоростной спуск (рис.6)

'egg' position, the ideal downhill racing position – позиция 'яйцо', при скорост. спуске

downhill ski – лыжи для скоростного спуска

freestyle skiing – лыжный фристайл

moguls/aerials/ski-cross – (виды фристайла) могул / акробатика / ски-кросс

Nordic combined – лыжное двоеборье (включает прыжки с трамплина и индивидуальные лыжные гонки)

Slalom – a race on skis in which the competitors have to avoid a series of obstacles in a very twisting and difficult course (рис.3).

ski stick (ski pole) – лыжные палки

skiing goggles – лыжные защитные очки

ski jumping – прыжки с трамплина (рис.4)

lean forward – наклоненный прыгун

ski-lift – бугельный (канатно-буксировочный) подъемник для лыжников (рис.8)

double chair lift – двойной канатно-подвесной подъемник (рис.7)



Skydiving – the sport of jumping out of an aeroplane and falling freely through the air before opening your parachute.

Snooker – a game involving balls on a large table. The players use a long stick to hit a white ball, and score points by knocking coloured balls into the pockets at the sides of the table. *E.g.: a game of snooker.*

Squash – a game played by two people with rackets and a small soft rubber ball, in a court enclosed by four walls. Players hit the ball against the walls of a court.

Steeplechase – (1) a long horse race in which the horses have to jump over obstacles such as hedges and water jumps; (2) a 3000 metres race around a track, during which people jump over obstacles and water jumps.

Sumo – the Japanese style of wrestling; *e.g.: a sumo wrestler.*

Surfing – the sport of riding on the top of a wave while standing or lying on a special board.

surfboard – доска для серфинга

big wave riding – серфинг на больших прибойных волнах

surfboarder (surfer) – серфингист

Swimming – the activity of swimming, especially as a sport or for pleasure; *e.g.: swimming lessons; an Olympic swimmer; a swimming pool; swimming strokes (breaststroke, butterfly stroke, etc.); underwater swimming. British butterfly record holder Jemma Lowe is now based in Florida.*

swimmer – пловец

diver – дайвер, прыгун в воду (с вышки)

ten-metre diving platform – десятиметровая вышка

one-metre springboard – однометровый трамплин

straight header – прыжок вниз головой

tuck jump – прыжок в группировке

feet-first jump – прыжок «солдатином»

swimming pool attendant – обслуживающий персонал бассейна

freestyle relay race – эстафета вольным стилем

timekeeper – судья-хронометрист

starting block – стартовая тумба

rope with cork floats – канат с пробковыми поплавками

swimming strokes – стили плавания

breaststroke – брасс

butterfly stroke – баттерфляй

side/back stroke – на спине

crawl stroke – кроль

screw dive – прыжок винтом

water polo – водное поло

underwater swimming/snorkeling – подводное плавание

diving mask (a pressure-equalizing mask) – подводная маска (с устройством для выравнивания давления)

snorkel – трубка для плавания под водой

weight belt – пояс со свинцовыми грузами

fin/flipper – ласты

underwater photography – подводная фотосъемка

Surfing – the sport of riding on the top of a wave while standing or lying on a special board.

Tennis – a game played by two or four players on a rectangular court. The players use an oval bat with strings across it to hit a ball over a net across the middle of the court. *E.g. If you ask any top tennis player, you find that Wimbledon is the tournament they really want to win.*

tennis court – теннисный корт

base line – задняя линия площадки

service line – линия подачи

centre line – центральная линия

results of sets – счет по сетам

serve – подавать мяч

service – подача

overhead stroke – высокая подача

forehand stroke – удар по мячу, летящему справа

backhand stroke – удар по мячу, летящему слева

volley – удар с лета

Grand Slam tournament – турнир Большого шлема (один из 4 самых крупных турниров по теннису: Открытый чемпионат Австралии, Открытый чемпионат Франции, Уимблдонский турнир, Открытый чемпионат США)

point/game/set/match – очко/игра/сет/матч

net – теннисная сетка

racket – ракетка

scoreboard – табло

love – ноль

deuce – равный счет

Table-tennis – a game played inside by two or four people. The players stand at each end of a table which has a low net across the middle and hit a small light ball over the net, using small bats.



Volleyball – a game in which opposing teams of players hit a ball backwards and forwards over a high net with their hands while trying not to let it touch the ground on their own side.

Water polo – a game played in a swimming pool in which two teams of swimmers try to score goals with a ball.

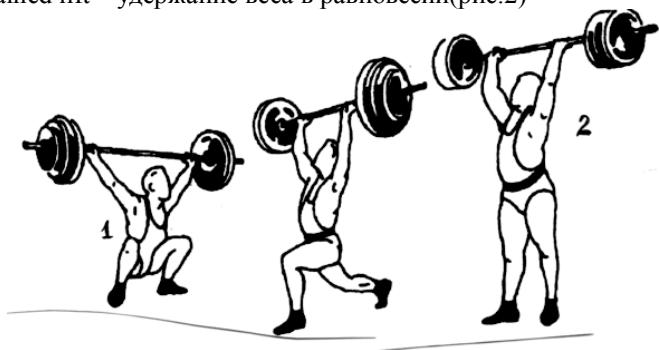
Water-skiing – the sport of skiing on water while being pulled by a fast boat. *e.g.: go water-skiing; He offered to teach them water-skiing.*

Weightlifting – a sport in which the competitor who can lift the heaviest weight wins.

weightlifter – тяжелоатлет (штангист)(рис.1-2)

disc barbell – штанга

maintained lift – удержание веса в равновесии(рис.2)



Windsurfing – a sport in which you move along the surface of the sea or a lake on a long narrow board with a sail on it.

Wrestling – a sport in which two people wrestle and try to throw each other to the ground; *e.g.: a championship wrestling match; Two Britain's best judokas went home empty-handed.*

Greco-Roman wrestling – греко-римская (классическая) борьба (рис.1)

standing wrestling (wrestling in standing position) – борьба в стойке (рис.1)

on-the-ground wrestling – борьба в партере (2)

freestyle wrestling – вольная борьба

judo (ju-jitsu) – дзюдо (джиу-джитсу) (рис.3)

judoka (judoist)– дзюдоист

coloured belt, as a symbol of Dan grade – цветной пояс, определяющий дан (степень мастера)

judo throw – бросок (рис.4)



Karate – a Japanese sport or way of fighting in which people fight using their hands, elbows, feet and legs. *E.g.: full-contact karate; do karate; karate punch / kick / chop (i.e. a blow with the side of the hand); She is a black belt in karate.*

karateka – каратист (рис.5)

a kicking technique – техника удара ногой (рис.6)

Yachting – the sport or activity of sailing a yacht; *e.g.: the Olympic yachting regatta.*

Equipment - what you hold in your hand

Golf – club; squash/tennis/badminton – racket; darts – dart; archery – bow; cricket/table-tennis/baseball – bat; hockey – stick; snooker/pool/billiards – cue; canoeing – paddle; rowing – oar; fishing – rod/line.

PEOPLE WHO DO PARTICULAR SPORTS

er		
footballer	fencer	motor-racer
swimmer	hurdler	hang-glider
windsurfer	golfer	skydiver
high-jumper	runner	marathon-runner
cricketer	sprinter	long-distance runner
mountaineer	skier	pole-vaulter
water-skier	wrestler	shot-putter
skateboarder	skater	a figure skater
record-holder	diver	a speed skater
record-breaker	weightlifter	archer (not archer)
boxer		



-player	ist	other forms
tennis-player snooker/pool-player darts-player football-player cricket-player hockey-player volleyball-player squash-player	canoeist cyclist judoist	gymnast jockey athlete karateka judoka sumo wrestler skeleton rider competitor raftsman sportsman

You can **do sport** or **play sports**:

Do	go	play
aerobics athletics gymnastics judo karate the high jump the long jump the pole vault weightlifting wrestling yoga	angling bowling cycling mountaineering riding skateboarding skating skiing	badminton baseball billiards bowls cricket football golf hockey against smb for a team

VERBS AND THEIR COLLOCATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF SPORT

Our team **won/lost by** three goals/points.

She **broke the** Olympic **record** last year.

He **holds the record** for the 100 metres breast-stroke.

Liverpool **beat** Hamburg 4-2 yesterday.

The team have never been **defeated**. [more formal than **beat**]

How many **goals/points** have you **scored** this season?

I think I'll **take up** bowls next spring and **give up** golf.

Lance Armstrong's preparations for the Tour de France **have suffered a setback** after illness and forced him **to pull out of the four-day** Circuit de la Sarthe **race**.

This boxer **defended his champion title** twice.

She **was dropped from the team** and **disqualified from competing for a year** after **failing a dope test**.

The French biathlon competitor **outwitted his Norwegian opponent** at the final **circle**.

The golfer was unlucky in **overhitting his final shot/drive**.

The London rugby team **has won the ball in a scrum**.

His coach says his **golf swing needs improving**.

You can **borrow golf clubs** if you want a game.

The Dutch team impressed the fans with their **classy one-touch football**.

She **ran in** the **4,400 relay**.

He is one of the **fancied runners** in today's race.

The England team **failed to score against** Italy on Saturday.

The players have just come **off the pitch**.

He was the best player **on the pitch** today.

PART 2. SPORTS IN IDIOMS

From cricket

on a sticky wicket: in a difficult situation

on an easy wicket: in a fortunate situation

stumped: at a loss for an answer to a question or solution to a problem

hit something for six: dismiss something emphatically

play with a straight bat: do something in an honest and straightforward way

it's not cricket: it is not the proper or fair way of doing something (cricket is supposed to be the perfect example of the concept of "fair play")

sb has (had) a good innings: used in order to say that someone has spent a large or adequate amount of time in a certain post or has had a long and happy life, especially someone who is dead or may die soon

off one's own bat: without help from anyone else

From boxing

saved by the bell: saved from a bad or dangerous situation by a sudden event

on the ropes: in a weak position; close to defeat or failure

floored: defeated or confused in an argument or discussion

throw in the towel: admit defeat

pull one's punches: to hold back in one's criticism (in boxing, to strike with light blows to enable the other boxer to win)

beat someone to the punch: to do something before someone else does it

blow-by-blow account/description: a detailed description (of an event)

From horse-racing and riding

first past the post: the winner

have/get/take the bit between the teeth: determined

to be given free rein: to be allowed to do exactly what one wants, without restrictions



in the saddle/in the driving seat: in control

neck and neck: level with each other and equally likely to win

From baseball

have two strikes against one: to be in position where success is unlikely

pinch-hit (for someone): to substitute or work on a project for a co-worker or boss

always on the ball: to be quick to notice and understand things that are happening around you

throw someone a curve: to confuse someone by doing something unexpected

go to bat for someone: to support or help someone; to stand up for or defend someone

keep your eye on the ball: to remain alert to the events occurring around one

play hardball: intend to make little or no compromise in sth

get to first base: to make a major advance with someone or something

not get to first base (with sth/sb): to fail to make a successful start in a project, relationship, etc; to fail to achieve even the first step

out in the field: offbeat; unusual and eccentric

touch base (or someone): to talk to someone; to confer with someone (slang)

off base: mistaken; not accurate

From swimming

swim against the tide/current: to do the opposite of everyone else; to go against the trend

make a splash: to receive widespread notice or publicity for a remarkable or successful action

go off the deep end: to become deeply involved (with someone or something) before one is ready; to follow one's emotions into a situation (refers to going into a swimming pool at the deep end – rather than the shallow end – and finding oneself in deep water. Applies especially to falling in love.)

From other sports

team player: somebody who is good at co-operating with other people in groups

run with the pack: have no individual principles but just blindly follow the majority

win hands down: win easily

go to the dogs: start to lead an aimless and self-destructive life (about a person); be not as successful, well-organized, or safe as it was and be getting worse all the time (about a country, organization etc)

in the final straight/on the last lap: in the last stage of some process

a safe pair of hands: a reliable person

to score an own goal: make things worse rather than better

to move the goalposts: to change the rules

in the running: seriously considered

skate around: not to talk directly about something

sail through: pass /do very easily

paddle one's own canoe: to depend on oneself and no one else; to be independent

be for the high jump: to be likely to be severely punished

be skating on thin ice: to be taking a risk

lay-up: an easy task (refers to basketball)

behind the eight ball (refers to billiards): in a highly disadvantageous or baffling position

the ball's in your court (refers to tennis): it's your turn or responsibility to take action

PART 3. ASSIGNMENTS

VOCABULARY AND CONVERSATION PRACTICE SECTION

Task 1. Look at the pictures. Say what sports or games people in the pictures are involved into. Describe players' equipment, actions, parts they play in games.



Task 2. Listen to the following Summer Olympic report and answer the questions:

1. Who won the women's 200 meters freestyle. What was a new world record time for this distance?
2. Who won the men's javelin final?
3. What accident happened in the javelin event?
4. Who won the best score in gymnastics?
5. At what height was a bar while the high jump final attempt?

Task 3. Read about the history, playing equipment, basic rules, cultural, social, and health aspects of *squash*. Make a round-table talk to discuss whether squash should be accepted into the Olympic Games.



Squash developed from at least five other sports involving racquets, gloves, and balls having roots in the early 1500s in France. It is stated that "Squash, with its element of hitting balls against walls, was for entertainment. For example, boys and girls slapped balls in narrow alleys and streets". Religious institutions in France, such as monasteries, developed a similar game. Monks used gloves that were webbed to hit balls against a fishing net strung across the middle of the courtyards of the monasteries. This developed the early "racquets" used in tennis and squash. Then in late fifteenth century, tennis was developed and spread to other European nations. The next major development of squash took place in England where the game of "racquets" was developed in *Fleet Prison*, a *debtor's prison*. Similar to tennis, it involved racquets and balls, but instead of hitting over a net as in tennis, players hit a non-squeezable ball against walls.

Squash was first referred to in 1581 by a schoolmaster. In 1856, this rebounding ball game was played in an enclosed court. The squash court is a playing surface surrounded by four walls. The court surface contains a front line separating the front and back of the court and a half court line, separating the left and right hand sides of the back portion of the court, creating three 'boxes' - the front half, the back left quarter and the back right quarter. Both the back two boxes contain smaller service boxes. All of the floor-markings on a squash court are only relevant during serves.

Standard rackets are governed by the rules of the game. Traditionally they were made of laminated wood (typically ash), with a small strung area using natural gut strings. After a rule change in the mid-1980s, they are now almost always made of composite materials or metals (graphite, kevlar, titanium, boron) with synthetic strings. Modern rackets have maximum dimensions of 686 mm (27.0 in.) long and 215 mm (8.5 in.) wide, with a maximum strung area of 500 square centimetres (approx. 90 sq. in.), the permitted maximum mass is 255 grams (approx. 9 oz.), but most have a mass between 110 and 200 grams (4-7 oz.).

Squash balls are 39.5 mm and 40.5 mm in diameter, and have a mass of 23 to 25 grams. They are made with two pieces of rubber compound, glued together to form a hollow sphere and buffed to a matte finish. Different balls are provided for varying temperature and atmospheric conditions and standards of play: more experienced players use slow balls that have less bounce than those used by less experienced players (slower balls tend to 'die' in court corners, rather than 'standing up' to allow easier shots). Depending on its specific rubber composition, a squash ball has the property that it bounces more at higher temperatures. Small coloured dots on the ball indicate its dynamic level (bounciness), and thus the standard of play for which it is suited. The recognized speed colors indicating the degree of dynamism are: orange, yellow, green or white, red and blue (the fastest of all). Balls are manufactured to these standards by Prince, Dunlop, Pointfore, Wilson, Black Knight and others.

Given the game's vigorousness, players wear comfortable sports clothing and robust indoor sports shoes. In competition, men usually wear shorts and a t-shirt or a polo shirt. Women normally wear a skirt and a t-shirt or a tank top, or a sports dress. Towelling wrist and head bands may also be required in humid climates. Polycarbonate lens goggles are recommended, as players might be struck with a fast-swinging racket or the ball, that typically reaches speeds exceeding 200 km/h (125 mph). In the 2004 Canary Wharf Squash Classic, John White was recorded driving balls at speeds over 270 km/h (170 mph). Many squash venues mandate the use of eye protection and some association rules require that all juniors and doubles players must wear eye protection.

After the serve, the players take turns hitting the ball against the front wall, above the tin and below the out line. The ball may strike the side or back walls at any time, as long as it hits below the out line. It must not hit the floor after hitting the racket and before hitting the front wall. A ball landing on either the out line or the line along the top of the tin is considered to be out. After the ball hits the front wall, it is allowed to bounce once on the floor (and any number of times against the side or back walls) before a player must return it. Players may move anywhere around the court but accidental or deliberate obstruction of the other player's movements is forbidden. Players typically return to the center of the court after making a shot.

There are several variations of squash played across the world. In the U.S. hardball singles and doubles are played with a much harder ball and different size courts (as noted above). Hardball singles has lost much of its popularity in North America (in favour of the International version), but the hardball doubles game is still active. There is also a doubles version of squash played with the standard ball, sometimes on a wider court, and a more tennis-like variation known as squash tennis.

Squash provides an excellent cardiovascular workout. In one hour of squash, a player may expend approximately 600 to 1000 calories (3,000 to 4,000kJ), which is significantly more than most other sports and over 70% more than either general tennis or racquetball. The sport also provides a good upper and lower body workout by utilising both the legs to run around the court and the arms and torso to swing the racquet. In 2003, Forbes rated squash as the number one healthiest sport to play. However, some studies have implicated squash as a cause of possible fatal cardiac arrhythmia and argued that squash is an inappropriate form of exercise for older men with heart disease.

Squash players and associations have lobbied for many years for the sport to be accepted into the Olympic Games, with no success to date. Squash narrowly missed being instated for the 2012 London Games. It was again up for consideration for the 2016 Summer Games along with baseball, softball, rugby sevens, karate, golf, and roller sports, but squash again missed out as the IOC assembly decided to add golf and rugby sevens to the Olympic program.



Squash is played throughout the world, and is similar to tennis in skills and fitness requirements, but the principal limitation has always been the difficulty in observing the sport as a spectator, either in person or on television. The ball travels so quickly that television audiences are hard-pressed to follow the action, even though some tournaments have attempted to remedy the problem by using a specially coated ball for increased visibility. To maximize the viewing audience at tournaments, promoters often use an all-glass court that is designed to permit spectators to be seated around all four walls but is specially tinted so as not to distract the players. Because of these viewer restrictions, professional squash players earn vastly less than their counterparts in the tennis world.

Task 4. These sports news headlines have got separated from their texts. Match each sports news headline to a suitable text. What sports are these texts related to?

1. The king of clay reclaims his throne
2. The father & son plotting England's downfall
3. FRUSTRATION on a CRICKET PITCH
4. WIND-ASSISTED VICTORY
5. The third UK golfer to win in the US this season

A	<i>Never heard of Bob and Michael Bradley? They are the father and son team plotting England's downfall when Fabio Capello's side meet the United States in their opening World Cup fixture on 12 June. Bob is the US coach and 22-year-old son Michael is a key midfielder - and both are determined to spoil England's party. "When we step on the field in Rustenburg, I'm sure that both teams will go after it," Michael told me. "Right now I feel fresh and excited. The US team will be ready to give everything." Michael sounds relaxed and laid back during our conversation, often spending a long time considering his answers. On the field, he is a different proposition. A tenacious midfielder who thrives on breaking up play, he is equally adept at initiating attacking moves with raking defence-splitting passes.</i>
B	<i>A key moment for Rose came on the 16th green while holding a two-stroke lead. A thunderous roar came from the nearby 15th hole and he assumed Fowler had made an eagle. Rose coolly rolled in his 13-foot birdie putt for some added breathing room, only to discover later on that it was Ricky Barnes, not involved in the challenge for top honours, who had holed his wedge for eagle. Rose was marked for greatness when he pitched in at the last hole to tie for fourth place in the 1998 Open at Royal Birkdale.</i>
C	<i>Asafa Powell dazzled the Oslo crowd to clock a stunning wind-assisted 9.72 seconds and cruise home in the 100m at Friday's Diamond League meeting. Having run 9.75 and 9.81 in Doha three weeks ago, the Jamaican, 27,</i>

	<i>continued his fine form, beating Richard Thompson and Churandy Martina. With Bolt, who is also unavailable for the New York meet on 12 June because of an inflamed Achilles tendon, and world silver medallist Gay not running, it was left for Powell to blitz past the field.</i>
D	<i>At 289-2, Bangladesh led England by 66 runs and had eight further wickets in hand to build that lead and leave a target that would be out of range for Andrew Strauss and his men on the final day. But Strauss reluctantly turned to Jonathan Trott in extremis as the four proper bowlers in his attack were ineffective and/or tired. Trott promptly removed Jahurul and the match began heading quickly towards England. Their batsmen certainly put James Anderson through plenty of work. England's attack leader got through 60 overs and will not be able to say he is rusty for the second Test at his home ground Old Trafford. So after 68 Tests, they still only have three wins under their belts.</i>
E	<i>And so Rafael Nadal is back ruling his clay-court kingdom and we shouldn't be remotely surprised. To close the red-shale season unbeaten, with a perfect record from his seven matches at Roland Garros, emphasised his superiority on the slowest surface. The 2009 Rafa, beaten by the Swede in the fourth round then to pull out of Wimbledon, was let down by troublesome knees and shaken by unexpected family issues when his parents split up. He went for almost an entire year without a title - from Rome 2009 to Monte Carlo 2010 - but now he has won four in a row, three Masters and one major.</i>

IDIOMS SECTION

Task 1. Complete the sentences with one of the idioms on p.25-26 in the correct form.

1. I _____ when told my boss it had only taken me a day to write the report. Now she wants me to write several a week.
2. The students all _____ their exams.
3. My boss always seems to be _____, which makes it very difficult to know what he wants.
4. If you want to succeed in this business, you have to _____.
5. She probably won't go along with the rest of us on this; she usually _____.
6. He is too young to be _____ for such a job.
7. Politicians often _____ a subject.
8. The two main parties in the election are still _____ in the opinion polls.
9. If you are caught stealing you'll be _____.



10. I had prepared a speech on the subject I thought they wanted, but they _____; they asked for a different topic.
11. He has some pretty strange ideas and is thought to be _____.
12. I've done my part of this project. Now _____.

Task 2. Rewrite these sentences using sporting idioms.

1. Sarah passed her exams without any difficulty at all.
2. I wish he'd get directly to the point.
3. I've been told that they are seriously considering me for the job of supervisor.
4. Although he meant it as a compliment, Rick didn't improve his chances with Helen when he told her she looked as if she had put on some weight.
5. It's hard to know what to do when the regulations seem to be constantly changing.
6. He was being treated unfairly until his friends lent him a helping hand.
7. We shouldn't spread that gossip about him; that would be dishonest.
8. You know what Ann is like once she sets her mind on achieving something! It's no good arguing with her.
9. All runners had equal chances until the finish line when Martino stumbled and fell.
10. Our interpretation of the situation is incorrect.
11. Grandma had lived a long and happy life and died peacefully in her sleep.
12. Sales are down for the third year in a row – the whole furniture industry seems to be going from bad to worse.

WRITTEN TRANSLATION SECTION

Task 1. Translate the following from Russian into English.

Двукратная чемпионка Европы, допинговый скандал, эстафета 4х6 км, быть дисквалифицированным, пробежать дистанцию, разбить противника со счетом 6:1, рассчитывать на золото в фигурном катании, блестяще откатать короткую программу, удерживать лидерство в беге на 100м, вести прямую трансляцию, отставание в 0,03 балла, скамья нарушителей, перейти в другой футбольный клуб,

Task 2. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Наша команда легкоатлетов очень много тренировалась, чтобы выиграть кубок университета.
2. У вас, вероятно, был отличный тренер по фехтованию.

3. Виндсерфинг и дельтапланеризм появились сравнительно недавно.
4. Никто не ожидал, что они выиграют со счетом 5:0.
5. Я предпочитаю прыжки на лыжах с трамплина любому другому зимнему виду спорта.
6. Не может быть, чтобы он установил новый мировой рекорд в 100 метровке брассом.
7. Я уверен, что игра закончится вничью.
8. За какую футбольную команду вы болеете?
9. В марафонском беге ему нет равных.
10. Болельщики нашей хоккейной команды были разочарованы, когда она проиграла со счетом 3:1.
11. Я думаю, что займусь аэробикой и брошу курить.
12. Мы ведем прямой репортаж с ледовой арены зимних Олимпийских игр – 2010.
13. Джек Ламбер выиграл финальные соревнования по двоеборью.
14. Российская фигуристка только что закончила свое показательное выступление. Давайте подождем ее оценки за технику исполнения.
15. Охота, заячьи бега, скачки – виды спорта, традиционно ассоциируемые с аристократическими кругами.
16. Французский лыжник сошел с дистанции в биатлонной эстафете 4:10.
17. Судья 7 раз за матч объявлял положение «вне игры».
18. Зидан был удален с поля за грубую игру у ворот соперника.
19. Голкипер пропустил уже второй мяч в ворота и был очень расстроен.
20. Украинский боксер нокаутировал соперника в третьем раунде.
21. Каждое утро я выполняю отжимания, приседания и мостик.
22. Канадский гимнаст готовится к выполнению упражнений на брусьях.
23. Раньше я без труда делал сальто.
24. Мой брат уже 10 лет занимается подводным плаванием.
25. В прошлую субботу я был на скачках в Херствуд-парке. Я поставил на фаворита и выиграл 1000 фунтов.
26. Удар в карате должен быть точным и быстрым.

Task 3. Translate the following news items from Russian into English.

6 июня 2010 года через три дня после своего 24-го дня рождения испанский теннисист Рафаэль Надаль выиграл свой пятый титул на "Ролан Гаррос". В финальном поединке уроженец Мальорки уверенно разобрался со своим прошлогодним обидчиком шведом Робинот Содерлингом, единственным теннисистом, когда-либо обыгравшим Надаля на Открытом чемпионате Франции. Таким образом, "король грунта" со стопроцентным показателем увенчал блистательный сезон на песчаных кортах - 22 победы в 22 матчах.



Триумф в Париже позволил испанцу во второй раз в карьере возглавить мировой рейтинг, сместив с первой строчки швейцарца Роджера Федерера.

37-летний российский боксер Роман Карамзин не смог одолеть немца Себастьяна Сильвестра в бою за звание чемпиона мира по боксу в среднем весе по версии IBF (Международная боксерская федерация), прошедшем 5 июня в немецком городе Нойбранденбург, сообщает NEWSru.com. Бой закончился для боксеров ничьей, однако чемпионский титул сохранился за Сильвестром. Несмотря на то что российский боец был более активен в поединке, его немецкий противник уверенно защищался. Сильвестр действовал техничнее Карамзина, а благодаря устойчивому бою ему удалось сохранить достаточно энергии к концу поединка. Российский боксер закончил бой с почти заплывшим глазом и кровотечением. Мнения судей разделились. Один судья присудил победу россиянину (117:111), второй отдал предпочтение действующему чемпиону Сильвестру (118:111), а третий поставил одинаковые оценки (114:114). Отметим, что для Карамзина это уже вторая попытка завоевать пояс чемпиона.

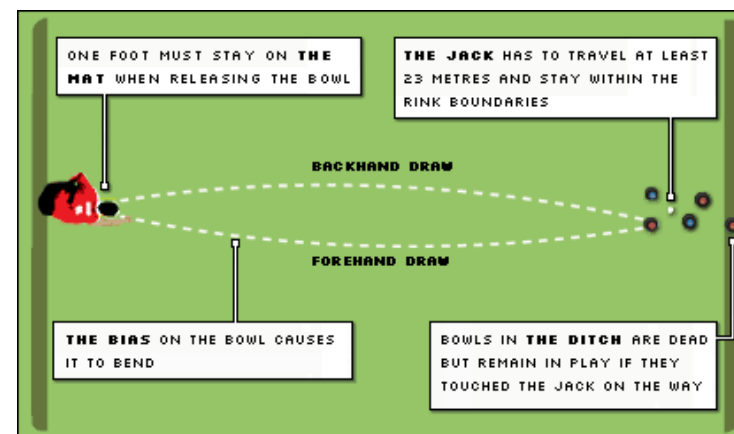
В субботу вице-чемпионка мира на дистанции 100 м на спине Анастасия Зуева стала обладательницей второй серебряной медали. На этот раз - на двухсотметровке. Причем финишировала она всего в 13 сотых от победительницы - двукратной олимпийской чемпионки в этом виде программы Кирсти Ковентри из Зимбабве - и с результатом на 0,3 превышающим прежний, принадлежавший Ковентри мировой рекорд.

Главная сенсационная новость вторника в Ванкувере пришла с конькобежного катка, где проходили состязания на 10-километровой дистанции. Голландец Свен Крамер вместо того, чтобы выиграть свое второе золото Игр-2010 с олимпийским рекордом, был дисквалифицирован из-за нелепой ошибки своего тренера.

В первом финале чемпионата мира в Турине Россия завоевала бронзовую награду. Ее обладателями стали Юко Кавагути и Александр Смирнов. Титул чемпионов у пар во второй раз достался китайцам. Алена Савченко и Робин Шолковы, побеждавшие на двух предыдущих мировых первенствах, на этот раз завоевали серебро.

Как вид спорта гребля на байдарках и каноэ имеет давнюю историю. Королевский клуб каноэ Лондона был создан еще в 1866 году. Спустя 5 лет появился на свет и нью-йоркский клуб каноэ. В 1938-м прошел первый чемпионат мира по гребле, хотя в программу Олимпийских игр этот вид спорта попал еще в 1924 году.

Task 4. Translate the following *Beginner's guide to bowls* to give your group-mates detailed instructions on how to play the game.



The aim of the game is simple. Get your bowls as close as possible to a small white ball called the 'jack'. It might sound easy, but the fact that the bowls do not travel in a straight line seriously adds to the tactical challenge. Bowls can be played indoors or outdoors, and the rules are the same, with top stars from both formats coming together to play lawn bowls at the Commonwealth Games.

HOW COMPETITIONS UNFOLD

All the action takes place on a standard bowling green, which is a flat square 34-40m long. This is divided into six playing areas called rinks. After a coin toss, the first bowler (the lead) places the mat and rolls the jack to the other end of the green as a target. The jack must travel at least 23m and, when it comes to rest, it is moved across to the centre of the rink. The players then take turns to bowl.

When all the bowls have been played, a competitor or team gets one point for each of their bowls that is closer to the jack than the opponent's closest bowl. After all the bowls have been delivered, the direction of play is reversed. This is the end of an end!

Bowls can be played in singles, pairs, triples and four-player teams. Each player has four bowls per end in singles and pairs competitions, three in triples, and two in fours. The team captain, or 'skipper', always plays last and is instrumental in directing the team's shots and tactics.



LISTENING COMPREHENSION AND TRANSLATION SECTION

Task 1. Watch and listen to the **Olympic Report 1** “Canada’s Olympic Ceremonies” and get ready to answer the questions:

1. What do Canadians expect to see in the Vancouver 2010 opening and closing ceremonies?
2. What are the goals of the executive producer of the Vancouver 2010 opening and closing ceremonies?
3. What helped the authors of the ceremonies to cross language barriers in telling their Olympic story that a multinational world could understand?
4. What were the main challenges for David Atkins?

Task 2. Watch and listen to the **Olympic Report 2** and describe the Vancouver 2010 Opening ceremony. Now answer the questions:

1. What sports event took place on Day 1 of the Winter Olympic competitions and who won in it?
2. Do you like the idea of cheer-cards support to the athletes? Why?
3. Translate the following into Russian:
opening and closing ceremonies, to showcase the culture, the host-country, the protocol elements, to declare the games officially underway, to light the cauldron, Aurora Borealis.

Task 3.

a) Watch and listen to the **Olympic Report 3, Day 3**. Put a tick (✓) in box **A** if the sports listed below are mentioned by the commentator and fill in boxes **B-J** if the country took gold, silver or bronze in them.

Sports	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
		France	USA	Canada	Netherlands	Slovakia	Austria	Germany	Poland	Switzerland
ski jumping	✓						bronze		silver	gold
snowboarding										
speed skating										
men’s hockey										
biathlon										
cross-country										
figure skating										

b) Translate the following into Russian:

to show one around a place, the final curve of the last lap, a quick snapshot of results, to click on a medal table, a bobsled course, a once-in-a-lifetime Olympic gala.

Task 4.

a) Watch and listen to the **Olympic Report 4, Day 4** to complete the table the way it is done for *men’s 10km biathlon race*.

event	category	gold	silver	bronze
<i>biathlon</i>	<i>men’s 10km race</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Croatia</i>
<i>ice hockey</i>	<i>women</i>			
<i>luge</i>				

b) Translate the following into Russian:

sport highlights, a perfect marksmanship, to miss a target, men’s single luge, men’s moguls, a free skate, zip-trekking, pyrotechnics, to get goose bumps.

c) Answer the following questions:

1. What entertainments are offered to visitors of the Olympics-2010 in Vancouver in between sport events?
2. What attracts people in downtown Vancouver?

Task 5.

a) Watch and listen to the **Olympic Report 5, Day 5** and make a summary of it in Russian.

b) Translate the following into Russian:

cross-country free event, to capture the win, men’s downhill, take the lead in the last second, to skate a free program, to bridge someone in terms of cultures.

c) Answer the following questions:

1. Do the Olympic Games involve only sport events?
2. What does CODE Live stand for?
3. Is Canada’s population homogeneous? What is the idea of aboriginal artisan village? What do Canadians try to showcase in their Aboriginal Pavilion?

d) Now listen to the Olympic Report again to write a script in English.



Task 6. Watch and listen to the **Olympic Report 6, Day 6.****a)** Translate the following into Russian:

to cross the finish line, to grab silver, biathlon pursuit, to stand on the podium for a second time, from morning to the wee hours of the night, sustainable elements, to simulate, the boots flip up from the blades.

b) Work for a popular Russian Sport Channel as a sport commentator and translate the Report 6 into Russian.

c) Say which of the countries mentioned in the Report won most medals on Day 5 of the 2010 Olympic Winter Games.

d) What can one learn at B.C. Hydro's Power Smart Village?

Task 7.

a) Watch and listen to the **Olympic Report 7, Day 7** to complete the results table for the individual sport events the way it is done for *Lindsey Vonn*.

competitor	sport event	country	medal
<i>Lindsey Vonn</i>	<i>women's downhill</i>	<i>USA</i>	<i>gold</i>
<i>Julia Mancuso</i>			
<i>Elizabeth Goergl</i>			
<i>Marit Bjoergen</i>			
<i>Nikita Krjukov</i>			
<i>Alexander Panzhinsky</i>			
<i>Petter Northug</i>			
<i>Shani Davis</i>			
<i>Mo Tae-Bum</i>			
<i>Wang Meng</i>			
<i>Marianne Saint-Gelais</i>			
<i>Arianna Fontana</i>			
<i>Shawn White</i>			
<i>Peetu Piiroinen</i>			
<i>Scott Lago</i>			

b) Now present the Day 6 results for team sports:

men's curling
men's double luge
men's hockey
women's hockey

c) Translate the following into Russian:

to overcome one's chin injury, women's downhill, women's individual cross-country skiing sprint classic, a tight race for gold between two Russian teammates, to edge out one's training partner, the half-pipe event.

Task 8.**a)** Watch and listen to the **Olympic Report 8, Day 8.****b)** Translate the following into Russian:

defeat Switzerland 3-2 in a shootout, to win gold on home soil, Royal Canadian Mint, to get one's hands on something, a safety deposit box in the bank, to raise money for.

c) Answer the following questions:

1. What differs the 2010 Winter Olympics medals from those of previous years?
2. If you were an athlete, where would you keep your medal?

d) Practise consecutive translation into Russian.

Task 9.**a)** Watch and listen to the **Olympic Report 9, Day 9.****b)** Translate the following into Russian:

Slalom Alpine skiers, men's Super G, women's skeleton, a real media frenzy, to promote someone, to update one's Facebook page.

c) Answer the following questions:

1. What athlete was the first to win two golds in Vancouver? Name the country he/she represents and his/her sport category.
2. In what sport event of Day 8 did Britain win its first gold of the 2010 Winter Games?
3. What media tools are available for visitors at Broadcast networks center?

Task 10.**a)** Watch and listen to the **Olympic Report 10, Day 10.****b)** Translate the following into Russian:

to produce live television coverage, customization, a consumer program, to recycle one's old kicks.

c) Describe the atmosphere of the Vancouver main media center. What is the work space capacity of this center? How many accredited members of the written and photographic press can simultaneously work there covering the events of the 2010 Winter Games? In how many languages do they broadcast from Vancouver? According to the media men, how has reporting the Games changed in the last two decades? What special consumer programs are initiated by Nike for the 2010 Olympic Games?



d) Practise consecutive translation into Russian.

Task 11.

a) Watch and listen to the **Olympic Report 11, Day 11** to complete the results table for the sport events of Day 10.

sport event	category	competitor	country	medal
biathlon		Evgeny Ustyugov		
slalom		Bode Miller		
		Magdalena Neuner		
	women's 12.5 mass start		Russia	
	men's ski cross		Austria	
			Norway	bronze
speed skating		Kristina Groves		
		Martina Sablikova		
		Tessa Virtue/Scott Moir		gold
	ice dance			silver
bobsleigh				gold
		A. Zubkov/A. Voevoda	Russia	

Task 12.

Watch and listen to the **Olympic Report 12, Day 12** to learn about sport events of Day 11.

a) Translate the following into Russian:

the Germany duo, the clientele, Jet Set sports guests, culinary experience, the photo finish, the touch pad, time ticking by.

b) Give your friend, who is a hockey fan, an account of the women's hockey tournament. What are the results of women's semi-final action? What teams are going to compete in the gold medal match?

c) What company became the official time keeper of the 2010 Olympic and Para-Olympic Games? Which of their inventions are vital in training for high performance sports?

Task 13. Watch and listen to the **Olympic Report 13** to learn about **Northern Truce Program**.

a) Answer the following questions:

1. What is the origin of the Olympic Truce? What does the Olympic Truce imply in modern times?
2. What is the main idea of the Northern Outreach program launched by Nike in 2000?

b) Translate the following into Russian:

to team up with somebody, to get wind of the project (idiom), to live in an igloo, to solidify one's status, the Arctic circle, accessible for kids.

Task 14. Watch and listen to the **Olympic Report 14** to learn about the Vancouver **Olympic and Paralympic Village**.

a) Answer the following questions:

1. How many people from how many countries are Canadian Vancouver and Whistler going to become home to? 2. Why is it so important for the athletes who will live in the Vancouver athlete's village to have a real home environment there? 3. What ensures environmentally friendly and sustainable character of the athlete's village? 4. What does Vice-president of services and villages say about the athletes' meals preferences and 2010-village meals services?

b) Translate the following into Russian:

take someone on a tour, waterfront location, environmentally friendly, environmentally sustainable neighborhood, minimize stress, a welcome ceremony.

Task 15. Watch and listen to the **Olympic Report 15** to learn about **Vancouver**. Work as a tour guide for your Russian friend and practise consecutive translation into Russian.

Task 16.

a) Watch and listen to the **Olympic Report 16** to learn about **Whistler**.

b) Translate the following into Russian:

competition venues, otter, Nordic sports, alpine skiing, sliding sports, skiable terrain, peak-to-peak gondola links, marmot.

c) Work as a tour guide for your Russian friend and practise consecutive translation into Russian.

Task 17. Watch a fragment of the **Alpine skiing** live coverage (**Olympic Report 17**) and work as a translator from Russian into English. Use a dictionary to translate the following phrases:

Сложная трасса, трудный вираж, мечты на медали улечиваются, главный фаворит, потерпеть фиаско, крутой склон, болеть за свою команду, серебряный призер, непредсказуемая борьба, преимущество в 0,03.

Task 18. Watch a fragment of the **men's snowboard cross** live coverage (**Olympic Report 18**). Comment on what you see in it.



Task 19. Revise the figure skating vocabulary on page 10. Watch a fragment of the **figure skating ice dance final (Olympic Report 19)** and work as a commentator and a translator.

Task 20. Revise the Winter Olympic vocabulary and get ready to work as a sport commentator. Watch the **2010-Winter Olympic coverage** in Russian (Olympic Report 20) and translate it into English.

Task 21. a) Watch a series of **Zap Reports (Olympic Report 21)** and speak on: 1) sportsmen's and spectators' emotions; 2) hazardous falls; 3) oddities of the 2010 Winter Olympics.

b) Discuss with your group-mates high-risk sports and measures that should be taken by sportsmen and their service-team to avoid or minimize their risks.

COMMENTARY

(Olympic Report 1) The **Aboriginal Peoples of Canada** or the **First Nations** in whose traditional territories the games were held are the Squamish Nation, Musqueam Indian Band, Lil'wat First Nation, and Tsleil-Waututh First Nation.

(Olympic Report 1) **Aurora Borealis**, also called the **northern polar lights** or **polar aurora**, is a natural light display in the sky, particularly in the polar regions, and usually observed at night. In northern latitudes, the effect is known as the **aurora borealis**, named after the Roman goddess of dawn, Aurora, and the Greek name for the north wind, Boreas, by Pierre Gassendi in 1621.

(Olympic Report 2) The **Olympic Games** are a major international event featuring summer and winter sports, in which thousands of athletes participate in a variety of competitions. The Games are currently held every two years, with Summer and Winter Olympic Games alternating, although they occur every four years within their respective seasonal games. Originally, the ancient Olympic Games were held in Olympia, Greece, from the 8th century BC to the 5th century AD. Baron Pierre de Coubertin founded the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1894. The IOC has since become the governing body of the Olympic Movement, whose structure and actions are defined by the Olympic Charter. The Olympic Movement uses symbols to represent the ideals embodied in the Olympic Charter. The Olympic symbol, better known as the **Olympic rings**, consists of five intertwined rings and represents the unity of the five inhabited continents (America, Africa, Asia, Australasia, Europe). The colored version of the rings—blue, yellow, black, green, and red—over a white field forms the **Olympic flag**. These colors were chosen because every nation had at least one of them on its national flag. The flag was adopted in 1914 but flown for the first time only at the 1920 Summer

Olympics in Antwerp, Belgium. It has since been hoisted during each celebration of the Games. The **Olympic motto** is *Citius, Altius, Fortius*, a Latin expression meaning "Faster, Higher, Stronger".

(Olympic Report 7) **Origami** is the traditional Japanese folk art of paper folding, which started in the 17th century AD and was popularized in the mid-1900s. It has since then evolved into a modern art form. The goal of this art is to transform a flat sheet of material into a finished sculpture through folding and sculpting techniques, and as such the use of cuts or glue are not considered to be origami.

(Olympic Report 13) An **inukshuk** (plural **inuksuit**) is a stone landmark or cairn built by humans, used by the Inuit, Inupiat, Kalaallit, Yupik, and other peoples of the Arctic region of North America; **a symbol or a mascot** of Vancouver 2010 Olympic Games in Canada.

The **Olympic mascot**, an animal or human figure representing the cultural heritage of the host country, was introduced in 1968. It has played an important part on the Games identity promotion since the 1980 Summer Olympics, when the Russian bear cub Misha reached international stardom.

(Olympic Report 13) **Aklavik** (from the Inuvialuktun meaning barren-ground grizzly place) is a hamlet located in the Inuvik Region of the Northwest Territories, Canada. Until 1961, the community served as the regional administrative centre for the territorial government. Building conditions at the time considered to be unsuitable resulted in the development of Inuvik to the east, meant to entirely replace Aklavik. However, many residents have persevered and kept Aklavik as a community. The mayor of Aklavik is Billy Storr, whose term ends in 2012.



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